



# NATIONAL URBAN POLICY PROGRAMME



# 2020 ANNUAL REPORT



WITH SUPPORT  
FROM THE  
REPUBLIC  
OF KOREA



I.R. IRAN



MYANMAR



NIGERIA

## **NATIONAL URBAN POLICY PROGRAMME 2020 ANNUAL REPORT**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2020 Korea National Urban Policy Programme Report articulates commitment of the United Nations (UN) with the support from the Government of the Republic of Korea to support the people of Nigeria (Niger state), Iran (Islamic Republic of), and Myanmar realize their sustainable urban development agenda. This report has been developed in collaboration with the Governments of

Niger state, Iran and Myanmar, as the hosts and key implementing partners among other stakeholders ensuring ownership, and alignment to their national and county development priorities. The report is anchored on the countries' blueprints for development, the New Urban Agenda (NUA), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), among other global development frameworks.

This programme has three strategic expected accomplishments that are aligned to the three pilot countries;

- i. Enhance capacity of sub-national and national governments in the three pilot countries to develop, implement, and monitor and evaluate national urban policy (NUP and SUP) and develop smart city strategies;
- ii. Increase centralization of knowledge and tools on the development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of urban policy (NUP and SUP) and smart city strategies;
- iii. Provide augmented opportunity for knowledge sharing and peer learning activities on urban policy (NUP and SUP) and smart city strategies. The programme has equally build on innovative approaches, strengths, lessons learnt and efforts initiated by the pilot countries and other key stakeholders.

In the year 2020, the Korea NUP focused on some global as well as in-country programme activities. At the global level, the programme focused on; the development of a Knowledge Management (KM) Strategy and the KM sharing Expert Group Meeting (the webinar

to be held in 2021), development of a guide for identifying and localizing demonstration projects, and implementation of COVID-19 demonstration projects guided by key thematic policy recommendations; one in each country at a budget of USD 25,000.00.

In the coming months of year 2021, the focus shall be on;

- Completion of the formulation phase of NUP for Iran and Niger state
- Implementation of NUP through demonstration projects for the three countries
- Completion of the case studies on Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E) of NUP
- Development of toolkits on M & E of NUP

- Preparation of the 3rd exchange visit for the three countries in Q3 of 2021 (with possibility of a virtual one).
- Completion of the Implementation Plan for Myanmar.
- Preparation of the next phase of the NUPP
- Support to international NUP events
- Finalisation of Myanmar NUP and Smart City Strategy

In **I.R. Iran**, the first edition of the Inception Report was prepared in October 2020, after the completion of the recruitment of the team leader/ senior urban policy consultant to develop the NUP and smart city strategy document. In the same period, the country undertook the preparation of a draft report on the “review of NUP diagnostic report to identify gaps and deficiencies”, implemented a NUP demonstration projects for response to COVID-19, and held the third Steering

Committee (SC) meeting in partnership with the Ministry of Rural and Urban Development (MoRUD).

In preparation of development of the National Urban Policy and Smart City Strategy Document the following were undertaken; review and update the NUP document layout, update the list of Steering Committee and UN-Habitat stakeholders, and, interview with some identified stakeholders.

In the coming months, I.R Iran shall embark on;

- Recruitment of the candidates for the positions of Project Coordinator, Urban and Regional Planning, Policy making, and Smart City experts;
- Supporting the HQ in the EGM, coordinate with MoRUD and stakeholders, preparation of materials, other related tasks;
- Organize the fourth Steering Committee meeting after recruitment of the Project coordinator.

**Niger state** organised Expert Group Meeting on Niger State City Strategy, second media conference on the formulation of Niger State Urban Policy, held second quarterly meeting of the technical support team, built consensus on policy priority areas for the policy formulation and established policy drafting committee.

In this period, a key accomplishment was the developed first and second drafts Niger State Urban Policy (SUP), as well as second draft Niger State Smart City Strategy document.

Other key activities during this period were; organization of a workshop on Kobotool for data collection, a policy briefing with the various state institutions, the fourth Quarterly



Meeting of the Technical Support Team, a Policy Dialogue, and the implementation of the COVID-19 demonstration project in support of a SUP theme. In the next steps for 2021, the state is aiming at the enactment of Niger State Urban Policy, launching of Niger State Urban Policy, as well as organise a capacity building workshop on the Implementation of the SUP.

At the most advanced formulation phase as of 2020, **Myanmar** accomplished key milestones alongside National Urban Policy Formulation Committee Meeting III of February 2020, and presentation of the draft Myanmar's NUP at the tenth session of the World Urban Forum, Abu Dhabi, in February 2020.

Also, key to note is the development of the NUP document, Smart City Strategy document, development and reviewing the NUP Implementation plan with Government of Myanmar, participated in the 5th NUP partners meeting and rolled out a COVID-19 demonstration project in the informal settlements of Yangon.

This included the provision of IEC materials to households of informal settlements through a local social development group, awareness training of community volunteers on the frontlines, and setting up a network of handwashing stations.

In the next months, the country shall be concentrating on the completion of the National Urban Policy document. In the same period, the Smart City Strategy document shall be revised and completed.

It shall also support UN-Habitat HQ in organizing the NUP and SCS Knowledge Sharing webinar in 2021. As an entry point to implementation, the country shall propose two demonstration projects towards the implementation phase of Myanmar NUP.

# INTRODUCTION

The work of UN Habitat on National Urban Policies (NUPs) is rooted in the Governing Council resolution HSP/GC/24/L.6 which "requests the Executive Director in consultation with the Committee of Permanent Representatives to develop a general framework for the development, where appropriate of national urban policies, based on international good experiences, to further support member states when developing and improving their urban policies". Additionally, the Governing Council resolution HSP/GC/25/L.12 "requests the Executive Director to further strengthen partnerships, peer learning and a community of practice approach on national urban policies as means of supporting national and local governments as they develop and implement policies."

UN Habitat has been working to support the development and implementation of NUPs globally for the past six years. Over this period, and in consultation with partners, UN Habitat has consolidated normative knowledge and developed tools that support countries with undertaking the NUPs process.

With the adoption of global frameworks such as Agenda 2030, the New Urban Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework, NUPs have been identified as a key tool to support the implementation and monitoring of the global urban agenda.

The New Urban Agenda has given explicit emphasis to the importance of NUPs for sustainable urbanisation and commits to taking measures to enhance the ability of governments to develop and implement such over-arching policies. Subsequently Habitat has elaborated the Action Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda (AFINUA), providing a non-exhaustive list of the foundational elements required for urbanisation including a central role for NUPs.

During the Habitat III Conference in Quito, Ecuador, UN-Habitat, OECD, and Cities Alliance launched the National Urban Policy Programme (NUPP). The joint initiative aims to contribute to the successful implementation of the New Urban Agenda an achieving sustainable and prosperous human settlements for all, leaving no one behind, through the development of NUPs. With the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Republic of Korea and UN Habitat at the Habitat III Conference October 2016, Korea committed to support the development of the National Urban Policy Programme through providing financial support for Phase One of this Programme.

The launching of the pilot phase of the National Urban Policy Programme: Developing NUPs and Smart City Strategies in Three Selected Countries, supporting by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Republic of Korea began in July 2017 and the purpose of the project is to develop National Urban Policies and Smart City Strategies in the three pilot countries, Myanmar, I.R. Iran, and Niger State (Nigeria).

**THE PROJECT AIMS TO:**

- i. Enhance capacity of sub-national and national governments in the three pilot countries to develop, implement, and monitor and evaluate national urban policy (NUP and SUP) and develop smart city strategies.
- ii. Increase centralization of knowledge and tools on the development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of urban policy (NUP and SUP) and smart city strategies.
- iii. Provide augmented opportunity for knowledge sharing and peer learning activities on urban policy (NUP and SUP) and smart city strategies.

Through the processes of developing the policies and strategies the pilot phase of the National Urban Policy Programme will endeavor to build capacity to develop, implement and monitor and evaluate urban policy in the pilot countries, implement through demonstration project identified using a smart city approach, and provide for knowledge creation, knowledge exchange on urban policy through an online platform and in person conferences and workshops.

Since the launching of this project in July 2017, there has been significant progress, both at the global level of the programme, and at the country level.

The next section (I) presents the global level activities and recruitments that were conducted in 2 up to Q4 2019, and the following (II) outlines country level backgrounds, and activities and staffing for 2018-19 for each of the project countries, I.R. Iran, Myanmar, and Niger State (Nigeria).

This report also provides updates of the previous report on the implementation of the National Urban Policy Programme that was submitted in the July-December 2017 reporting cycle.

More details and pictures have been included to give a better overview of the events undertaken during this period. Equally, the work programme per each country has been embedded to provide an overview of the activities expected to be conducted in the coming months.



# **PART 1 GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT/ OVERVIEW**

# 1. GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT/OVERVIEW



## 1.1. MAIN ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN IN 2020

### The NUPP Knowledge Management (KM) Strategy and the KM sharing Expert Group Meeting (webinar)

In the National Urban Policy (NUP) context, this meant the processes, tools and culture required to enable people to generate, capture, manage, synthesise, share and re-apply knowledge to co-create and innovate an effective project implementation. Knowledge needs to be available to others when they need it, in formats that are useful and relevant.

Knowledge management (KM) comprises a range of strategies and practices used in an organization to identify, create, represent, distribute, and enable adoption of experiences, best practices, lessons, processes, technologies and information. This knowledge may be either embodied in individuals or embedded in organizational processes or practice<sup>1</sup>. Knowledge management goes beyond information management because it provides tools to promote sharing and collaboration. In the UN-HABITAT context, knowledge management seeks to support sharing of relevant information and knowledge among staff for organizational effectiveness; and to harness the efforts of Habitat Agenda partners to achieve sustainable urbanization.

It is important to mainstream KM and sharing in all programmes to ensure a greater impact in implementing the projects at the country level.

As a pilot NUP project that incorporates smart city strategies, knowledge capture and sharing at all steps of the NUP formulation to implementation should be prioritized. In 2016, the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) highlighted that "Knowledge management comprises a range of strategies and practices used in an organization to identify, create, represent, distribute and enable the adoption of experiences, best practices, lessons, processes, technologies and information. This knowledge may be either embodied in individuals or embedded in organizational processes or practices"<sup>2</sup>.

It also noted that as of 2016, of the United Nations system organizations reviewed, UNDP, IAEA, UNESCO, UNEP, UN-Habitat, WIPO and IFAD have a stand-alone organizational knowledge management strategy<sup>3</sup>.

This development of a knowledge management strategy aimed at transforming the organization into a learning and knowledge-based organization. Since then, UN-Habitat reports that it has made "measurable improvements" in various organizational and management areas related to knowledge. It admits, however, that mainstreaming and institutionalizing this knowledge is far from being achieved and numerous areas are still to be developed and/or refined.

<sup>1</sup> UN-HABITAT (2010), UN-Habitat Knowledge Strategy: Building knowledge based organization.

<sup>2</sup> UN-Habitat, UN-Habitat Knowledge Strategy: Building knowledge-based organization (May 2010), sect. 2.2.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, Joint Inspection Unit, Knowledge management in the United Nations system (June 2016)

The 2017 UN-Habitat mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan 2015-19 notes that Knowledge management in UN-Habitat, has not been optimized or recognized as a strategic function necessary to deliver the Strategic Result and the New Urban Agenda<sup>4</sup>.

It consequently recommends that the agency needed to take a more proactive approach to implementing the Knowledge Management strategy towards the Strategic Result.

This Expert Group meeting is premised on the component of knowledge sharing amongst the three countries, where they could borrow ideas, share best practices, approaches, funding for implementation avenues, areas of collaboration, as well as possibilities of aligning with other global agendas.

**The EGM/ knowledge sharing workshop** is part of the implementation of the Korea funded NUP project in three pilot countries; I.R. Iran, Nigeria and Myanmar, ending in 2021, and should be put behind owing to the COVID-19 restrictions.

The EGM will bring together the associated implementing partners and national (of each of the three participating countries) and international experts who will engage in evaluating and in building capacity in the development of tools and guidelines needed for concrete action plans in regard to their respective NUP Implementation Plans.

---

The specific objectives of the EGM will be to:

- Explore/ evaluate the NUP project progress of the three pilot countries, challenges and way forward;
- Explore and exchange the recent publications from the respective country NUP/ SUP formulation, as well the implementation plans;
- Introduce possible NUP implementation tools, guidelines and existent normative products by UN-Habitat and propose localization plan/ strategies;
- Train the country counterparts on the tools for data collection for implementation;
- Discuss work plans for the activities for each country for the following year 2021;
- Discuss and share on the selected pilot projects for implementing the NUP with smart city strategies; and
- Explore and exchange the recent pilot projects with response to COVID-19

The EGM focus will be on NUP implementation plans, pilot projects and related partnerships.

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<sup>4</sup> Mid - Term Evaluation of the Implementation of UN-Habitat's Strategic Plan 2014 – 2019 (April 2017)

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## 1.2. DEVELOPMENT OF A GUIDE FOR IDENTIFYING DEMO PROJECTS

**The National Urban Policy (NUP)** is a proactive process that not only regulates and sets standards, but also has the potential to shape sustainable and desired patterns of urbanization for future generations. NUPs provide action-oriented guidance towards achieving sustainable urban development.<sup>1</sup>

Many countries struggle to identify cost-effective interventions that effectively demonstrate the types of changes National Urban Policies can bring. To ensure such policies can make a difference on the ground, it is recommended that NUPs are implemented through transformative or demonstration projects. The implementation of demonstration projects can have an immediate impact on policy interventions across a broad spectrum: (a) Demonstration projects are more practical to implement despite limited human and financial resources;

(b) “Quick wins” are produced through a policy process, which is advantageous in leveraging political support; (c) They promote an interactive policy design if challenges arise; and (d) They ensure priorities are implemented in a short timeframe.

This Guidance Note outlines key steps that could be followed in implementing NUPs through demonstration projects. This Guidance draws inspiration from *Pilot Phase of National Urban Policy Programme: Developing NUP and Smart City Strategies in three selected countries*, which is supported by the Republic of Korea's Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MOLIT). Furthermore, this Note is expected to provide practical advices in designing an actionable plan to implement and monitor smart city demonstration projects.



## 1.3. COVID-19 DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

### Outcomes

The launching of the pilot phase of the National Urban Policy Programme: Developing NUPs and Smart City Strategies in Three Selected Countries, supported by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Republic of Korea (MoLIT) is to develop National Urban Policies and Smart City Strategies in the three pilot countries, Myanmar, I.R. Iran, and Niger State (Nigeria).

Since the launching of this project in July 2017, there has been significant progress, both at the global level of the programme, and at the country level.

However, due to the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic, national and local governments faced new obstacles to deal with health crisis and following socio economic challenges on their cities and territories.

(NB: More information on the demonstration projects is found under each country reporting).

The three countries that were already progressing in the programme faced the same, to support them, a discussion on the introduction of a new demonstration project with COVID-19 response, while being linked to the ongoing NUP process was suggested.

The Republic of Korea has been a major and longstanding supporter of NUP process in various regional context and different thematic and stages of development. The pilot phase of the NUPP in three countries also provides support to shape and realize the vision of NUP in each country, sharing

experience from exchange between countries and impacting world with knowledge generated from this process. As part of this, in the face of the crisis of COVID-19, it was decided to implement an immediate and feasible project using existing NUPP funds. Suggested entry points were as follows:

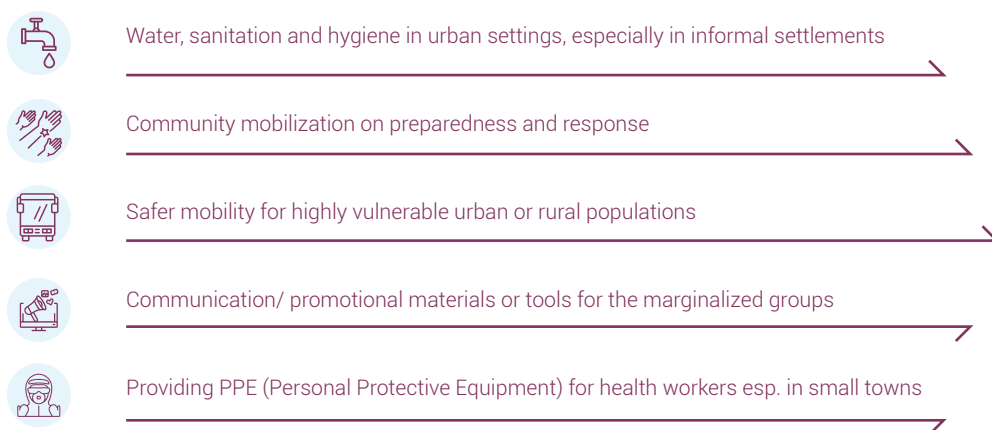


figure 1. Suggested entry points for the demonstration project

To activate small-scale but instantly implementable projects, PLGS (Policy, Legislation and Governance Section) of UN-Habitat allocated USD 20,000-25,000 to each

country for the first round. The proposal for the demonstration project was recommended to observe following criteria:

### Criteria for the demonstration project

Each of the three participating countries submitted meaningful proposals, and one proposal per country was selected after in-depth discussions with the Korean

government, thorough screening by the UN-Habitat HQ and discourse with each submitter. Finally, following 3 projects were launched.

**NB: (More information on the demonstration projects is found under each country reporting)**



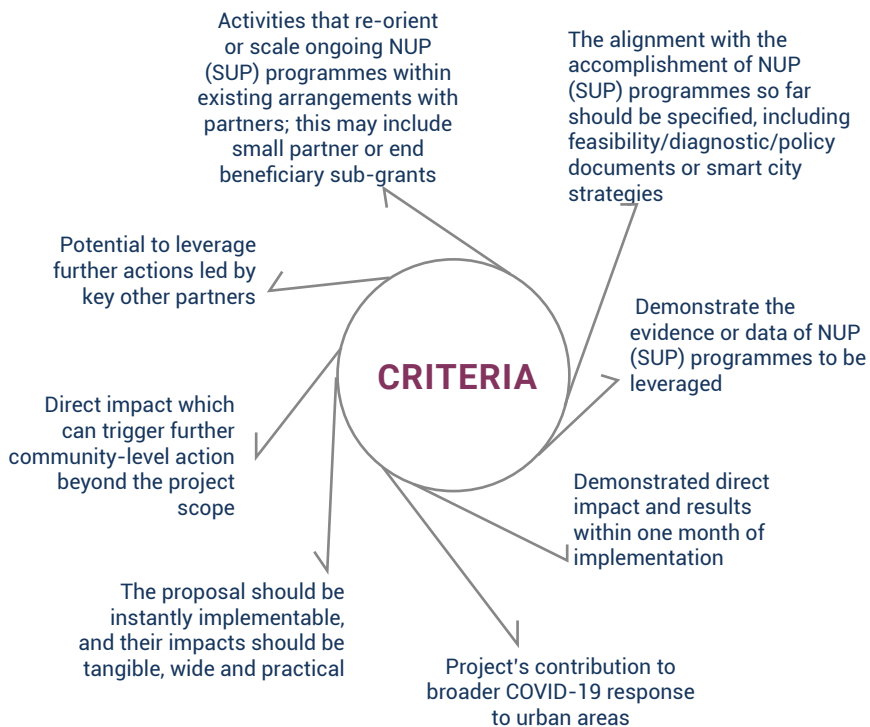


figure 2. Suggested criteria of the demonstration projects.

#### 1.4.NEXT STEPS

2. Completion of the formulation phase of NUP for I.R. Iran and Niger state
3. Implementation of NUP through demonstration projects
4. Completion of the case studies on M & E of NUP
5. Development of toolkits on M & E of NUP
6. Preparation of the 3rd exchange visit for the three countries in Q2 of 2021.
7. Completion of the IM for MYA
8. Finalisation of Myanmar NUP and Smart City Strategy



# PART 2 COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT



# COUNTRY PROFILE



## ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

**Location:** Middle East

**Capital:** Tehran

**Income Group:** Upper middle income

**Language:** Persian

**Currency:** Iranian rial

81.80 M  
Population

1.648 million  
sq. km<sup>2</sup>

1.3 %  
Population growth

76 years  
Life expectancy

-6.0 %  
GDP (2018)

1.9 %  
Urban growth

107.270  
Forest sq. km (thousands)

99%  
Access to clean water in urban areas  
(Iran National Habitat Secretariat 2016)

Urban Population increase  
**19,3 M (49,7%) - 1980**  
**42,2 M (64%)-2000**  
**58,3 M (73,4%)-2015**

Iran has **8** Major city with more than **1M** inhabitants in 2016  
 35% Lives in those cities & 52% Lives in cities with less than 500,000 inhabitants

**3.7 (1990) | 2.4 (2000) | 2.0 (2010) | 1.9 (2020)**  
Urban Population growth (%)

## 2.I.R. IRAN

### 2.1.BACKGROUND



**MAP 1.** I.R. Iran

The Islamic Republic of Iran is among the world's oldest civilizations and the practice of urbanisation and urban planning can be traced back to many centuries ago. In the course of history, different socio-political issues have led to changes in the social fabric of the country. Accelerated urbanization and concentration of urban population in larger urban areas is becoming a distinct feature of Iran's urbanization phenomenon.

The urban population of I.R. Iran has increased from 19.3 million in 1980 (49.7%) to 42.2 million in 2000 (64%) and 58.3 million in 2015 (73.4% of the total population). As a result of urban population growth, the number of cities also increased: in 1956 it was 201; by 1996 it reached 612; and increased to 1012 in 2006 and 1245 in 2016.

There were eight major cities in I.R. Iran which were hosting more than one million inhabitants in 2016. Although 37% of urban population lives in these cities, the majority (52 %) of them live in cities with less than 500,000 inhabitants. Key numbers in the last census data in I.R. Iran show that although the country is faced with the minimum national population growth rate (1.24%) and the growth rate of rural population has decreased over the time (-0.73% in 2016), and the urban population has increased from 60.2% in 1995 to 74% in 2016.

Urban planning in I.R. Iran is based on approximately 50 years' experience. But after passing these many years, the urbanisation process in I.R. Iran presents both opportunities and challenges.

Lack of integrated national views and policies is one of the deficits through these years of planning. Other challenges in the areas of land and housing, urban finance, energy, migration, and environment are also considerable. Although there are some plans and programmes at different levels that determine the overall urban policies, urban planning system in I.R. Iran follows no specific integrated national policy. Moreover, with respect to the current needs and issues of urban planning system, establishment of appropriate mechanisms to overcome challenges in planning and territorial management is necessary.

In order to provide a solution to the identified issues and also to capitalize on the opportunities, the NUP will aim to bridge this capacity gap by augmenting the capacity of stakeholders in I.R. Iran. It will also endeavor to provide tools to governments and stakeholders to allow them to build the specialized skills required to develop a coordinated approach to policy development and ultimately, clear policy directions and goals. The National Urban Policy (NUP) for the I.R. Iran will go a long way in addressing most issues in the urban and territorial development scene. It is also a tool to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (agreed upon by I.R. Iran in Quito, Ecuador, on 20 October 2016).



## 2.2. ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN IN 2020

In order to start the second phase of NUPP in I.R. Iran and develop the National Urban Policy and Smart City Strategy Document following activities are carried out during the year 2020. It is intended that this document and final results will be as an inclusive, participatory, evidence-based document adapted to the national context and policies and supported by a wide range of stakeholders.

It should be mentioned that the UN-Habitat office in Tehran was in abeyance for a while and now it is operating without the head of the office/ OIC by substantive backstopping from UN-Habitat ROAP. So, the NUPP is running in I.R. Iran through the National Urban Policy Officer/ Project Manager with the support from UN-Habitat HQ.

### Recruitment of the team leader/ senior urban policy consultant to develop the NUP and smart city strategy document

To assist the I.R. Iran in developing the National Urban Policy and Smart City Strategy Document UN-Habitat had sought the expertise of a Team leader/ Senior urban policy consultant.

The Job opening was advertised from 18th February to 2nd March 2020. Interviews with shortlisted experts were done on 17 March 2020 by UN-Habitat and the selected Team leader started her job on 1 June 2020.

## Preparation of the second version of the Inception Report

The first edition of the Inception Report had been prepared in October 2020 by UN-Habitat office in I.R. Iran. After the recruitment of the Senior Consultant, the second version was updated based on the new arrangement,

timeline, and needs of the programme. The report was reviewed by UN-Habitat and then shared formally with the Ministry of Roads and Urban development (MoRUD) to receive their feedback.



» *The second Edition of the Inception Report*



### 2.3. PREPARATION OF A DRAFT REPORT ON THE “REVIEW OF NUP DIAGNOSTIC REPORT TO IDENTIFY GAPS AND DEFICIENCIES”

As part of the formulation of the National Urban Policy and Smart City Strategy Document process, it is essential that a thorough diagnosis of the urban sector is carried out, with extensive data collection, review, and analysis. That is why the diagnostic Report for the I.R. Iran was prepared and launched in 2018 in collaboration with UN-Habitat and the MoRUD.

The main goals of the “Review of NUP Diagnostic Report to Identify Gaps and deficiencies” report is reviewing the results of the Diagnostic Report, find gaps and deficiencies, and pointing out recent urban

planning changes and emerging issues (such as COVID-19, climate change, disasters, and other unpredicted events) in the country.

Considering the Diagnostic Reports as well as the gaps and deficiencies in this report will help shape NUPs according to the challenges and issues specific to I.R. Iran. This report is a supporting document to make sure we have considered all the issues when we want to formulate the NUPs for I.R. Iran which builds a foundation to make sure the urban policies for I.R. Iran are written according to the reality of urban development needs and challenges.



» *The draft report on the Review of NUP Diagnostic Report to Identify Gaps and deficiencies*



## 2.4. NUP DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS FOR RESPONSE TO COVID-19

Considering the UN-Habitat priorities, the country's needs, and the proposal titled "Providing humanitarian support and resilient infrastructure in a COVID-19 affected vulnerable community in the I.R. Iran", 25,000 USD was offered to I.R. Iran for effective use for COVID-19 response.

Since the UN-Habitat office in Tehran was in abeyance in this period, RCO accepted this offer and suggested using this funding for the procurement of the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for vulnerable communities. During this period following activities have been taken place:

- Preparation of two proposals for the NUP demonstration projects for the response to COVID-19 (titled: Providing resilient Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in a COVID-19 affected rural settlement in I.R. Iran; Humanitarian support of vulnerable communities in COVID-19 affected areas in the I.R. Iran) by the NUP officer in I.R. Iran;
- Coordination with RCO and other partners in I.R. Iran such as UN-Agencies, MoRUD, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by UN-Habitat HQ and the NUP officer in the country to find a possible way for collaboration on NUP demonstration projects for the response to COVID-19, regarding the abeyance of UN-Habitat office in Tehran;

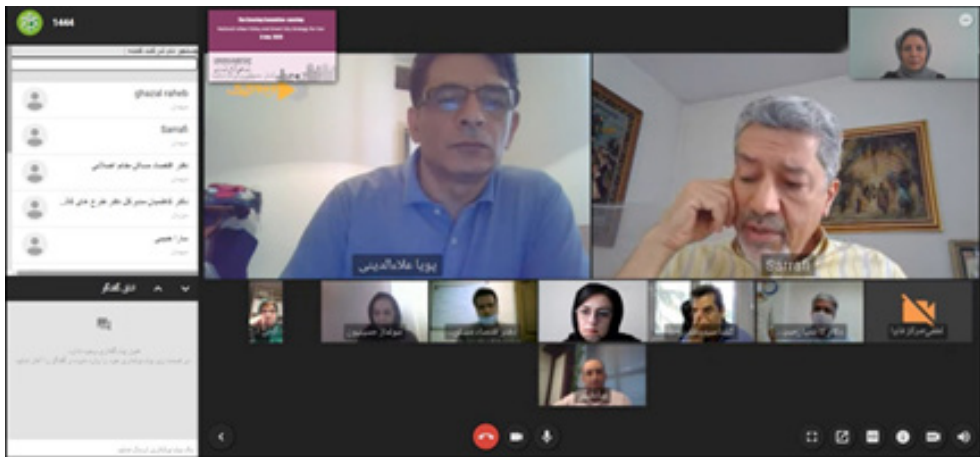
Finally and based on the negotiations, PPEs procured by World Food Programme(WFP) and distributions planned to be done by WFP and Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) in

four phases. At the moment, distribution have been done and the financial and narrative reports of this project are under preparation.

### Hold the third Steering Committee (SC) meeting in partnership with the MoRUD

The third Steering Committee meeting was held on 08 July 2020. This event was organized virtually regarding the COVID-19 situation in the country. Representatives from the Urban Planning and Architecture Directorate in MoRUD, Housing and Urban Development Research Center in MoRUD, Planning and Budget Organization, Municipality of Tehran, National Habitat Committee, Iranian Society of Consulting Engineers attended this meeting. In this meeting, the Senior Consultant was introduced to the SC and the proposed framework on NUP Document

(including work plan, methodology, timeline, etc.) was presented by her and the Project Officer. By receiving the comments from SC members on issues such as using a theoretical framework, incorporating the concept of the Smart Cities into the NUP Document, highlighting the importance of public policy and policymaking, and localizing the final NUP Document to Iranian context, it requested from the consultant to include the raised expectations in the workplan by working closely with the SC members and receiving their technical supports.



» Holding the third Steering Committee meeting on 8 July 2020



### Meetings among MoRUD, UN-Habitat, and the Senior Consultant

Two meetings on 8 June 2020 and 15 September 2020 were held in order to monitor the progress of the Senior Consultant, share knowledge and ideas, and plan for further steps. Issues such as integrating the smart cities policies and national urban policy concepts, the necessity of developing roadmap and timeline, the importance of considering the received comments from

Steering Committee members, the possibility of access to required data and documents, the necessity of engagement a policy-making expert in the project team, planning to organize interactive workshops, and the approval process of the final Document in the MoRUD and its requirements were discussed in these meetings.



» Virtual meeting among MoRUD, UN-Habitat, and the senior consultant

### **Other activities related to develop the National Urban Policy and Smart City Strategy Document**

Other activities undertaken in order to develop the National Urban Policy and Smart City Strategy Document are as follows:

- Review and update the NUP document layout;
- Update the list of SC and UN-Habitat stakeholders;
- Interview with some identified stakeholders.

### **Establish the new arrangement of the team considering the resignation of the Senior Consultant**

After the resignation of the Senior Consultant in September 2020, communication was done between UN-Habitat and MoRUD to find a proper solution to continue the NUPP in I.R. Iran. It agreed with both sides that UN-Habitat will establish a consultancy team based on project needs and request from the MoRUD comprised of:

- Project Coordinator;
- Urban and Regional Planning Expert;
- Urban Policy Expert;
- Smart City Expert.

For this reason, four ToRs drafted for the above positions and the recruitment process of the consultants is ongoing.

### **Preparation of materials to be incorporated with UN-Habitat HQ reports**

Several reports prepared based on the request of UN-Habitat HQ to be used as the deliverables of the NUPP in three pilot countries including:

1. Preparation of materials for I.R. Iran for NUP Knowledge Management Strategy and Sharing Action Plan, including an inventory of tools and instruments and knowledge management audit guiding questions;
2. Preparation of background document for NUP inventory of tools and instruments;
3. Preparation of quarterly progress reports.

### **Advocacy and translation of UN-Habitat Publications on NUP**

Translation of two publications of UN-Habitat on NUP done by Tehran office in this period. For the "How to formulate the NUP" publication, highlights were extracted, translated into Persian, and shared through social media in I.R. Iran. Moreover, the booklet of "20+ Reasons Why National Urban Policy Matters" translated into Persian and shared with stakeholders, and promoted through social media.



figure 3. Translation of the “20+ Reasons Why National Urban Policy Matters” into Persian



### 2.5.I.R. IRAN COVID-19 DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

Considering the country's needs, the project of "Providing humanitarian support and resilient infrastructure in a COVID-19 affected vulnerable community in I.R. Iran" is defined in Iran as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic. By facilitation of RCO in I.R. Iran, the provided fund has been utilized for procurement and distribution of the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for vulnerable communities in Tehran.

The total number of 228,802 three-layer medical masks donated by the UN-Habitat and Republic of Korea through the pipeline of the World Food Programme to the Iranian Red Crescent Society in order to reduce the impacts of the Coronavirus in the vulnerable communities in Tehran. The distribution of donated masks was planned to be done in three phases and different districts and places of Tehran as below:

#### Part 1: Distribution of 55,000 pieces of three-layer masks on 1 November 2020

1. Distribution of 25,000 masks in Harandi area located in District 12 of Tehran and one of the deprived urban areas: This distribution has been performed by the active participation of volunteer and youth members of the IIRCS through the IRCS Volunteer House in Harandi area.
2. Distribution of 10,000 masks amongst households living in deprived areas located in Chahardangeh District, southwest of Tehran: The masks together with 200 food and livelihood packages as a donation from the IRCS was distributed amongst 200 families living in 18 places of the district.



3. Distribution of 20,000 masks with the contribution of the Tehran Municipality's Partnership, Welfare and Social Services Department amongst displaced and homeless people stayed in Tehran Municipality Homeless Care Centers including 5 female temporary shelters for homeless people and 20 male temporary shelters for homeless people in the suburbs of Tehran.



**Part 2: Distribution of 73,000 pieces of three-layer masks on 30 November 2020**

1. Distribution of 5,000 masks by the IRCS Volunteer House in Harandi area on a case-by-case basis amongst patients with COVID-19 and families who are entirely taking care of patients at home lockdown. These masks were distributed together with food and livelihood packages donated by IRCS.
2. Distribution of 68,000 masks during the screening by the volunteers of IRCS amongst 25,000 households living in deprived areas of Harandi District.



### Part 3: Distribution of 100,850 pieces of three-layer masks in December 2020

Delivery of 100,850 masks to the Tehran Red Crescent Branch in order to add it to a package for distribution amongst 4000 needy families living in the suburbs of Tehran. The donated packages of masks prepared by UN-

Habitat along with 4000 food and livelihood packages prepared as a donation from the IRCS distributed amongst Vulnerable communities in different parts of Tehran province on 5th December 2020.



#### 2.6.NEXT STEPS

- Follow up the second phase of distribution of PPEs in demonstration project with response to COVID-19 in I.R. Iran, finalizing the financial and narrative reports;
- Recruitment of the candidates for the positions of Project Coordinator, Urban and Regional Planning, Policy Making, and Smart City experts;
- Support the HQ in the EGM, coordinate with MoRUD and stakeholders, preparation of materials, other related tasks;
- Organize the fourth Steering Committee meeting after recruitment of the Project Coordinator.










# COUNTRY PROFILE




## REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

 **Location:** South-East Asia


 **Capital:** Naypyidaw


 **Income Group:** Lower middle income


 **Language:** Burmese

 **Currency:** Myanmar kyat


 53.71 M  
Population


 676.6  
sq. km (thousands)

 0.6 %  
Population growth



 67 years  
Life expectancy



 6.8 %  
GDP

 1.5 %  
Urban growth

 91.4%  
Have access to hygienic toilet facilities

 82%  
Access to Clean Drinking Water

 Expected Population increase  
 15,4 M (30%) - 2014  
18,8 M (64%) - 2030

 **29.6%**  
Lives in Cities in 2017  
  
**50%**  
Lives in Yangon, Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw

### URBAN POPULATION GROWTH RATE (2014)

**1.7%**  
lower than other regional countries

### URBAN SPATIAL IMBALANCE

**81%**  
Growth in Yangon: 2009 - 2014

Source: Myanmar, Department of Population, Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, 'Provisional Results of 2019 Inter-Censal Survey, 31 August 2020.



## 3. MYANMAR

### 3.1. BACKGROUND



**MAP 2.** Myanmar

The rate of urbanization in Myanmar remained low in the past. However, due to economic and political liberalization the urban population is expected to increase from 15.4 million (30% of total population) in 2014 to 18.8 million to 2030. Compared to other developing countries in South-east Asia the rate of urbanization in Myanmar is not as amplified, but much of the urban population in Myanmar is concentrated in three major cities. This suggests Myanmar's economic and spatial development currently

stands at a crucial period and negligence to address this aspect of urban development can increase and worsen the challenges of urbanization for the future. To address these challenges, the Government of Myanmar and UN-Habitat had agreed to collaborate on the development of a National Urban Policy under the funding of Norway back in 2014 and had initiated into the feasibility and diagnosis stage which resulted in preparation of an urban policy note and a Rapid Urban Diagnostic Report.

After the Habitat III, United Nations conference on Housing and Urban Development in October 2016, the then Union Minister of Construction announced to implement the National Urban Agenda (NUA) in Myanmar. The development of the National Urban Policy since then, has attained a national developmental priority in Myanmar.

In response to the adoption of the National Urban Agenda and based on the findings of the Rapid Urban Diagnostic Report (RUDRMYA), a National Urban Policy Framework (NUP-F) was drafted in early 2017 supported by further background studies such as the National Housing Policy and Strategy and comprehensive study on slums. This was done in consultation with national urban experts and relevant stakeholders.

The policy development process is now being taken forward with the financial support of the Republic of Korea under the project "Pilot Phase of the National Urban Policy

Programme: Developing NUPs and Smart City Strategies in Three Selected Countries". Under this pilot, the NUP-F of Myanmar has been consulted, validated and updated with national and sub-national entities (State and Region Governments) and with the relevant line Ministries as well as stakeholders in civil society and development partners in the urban sector. After a series of workshops and discussions with urban experts, the National Urban Policy of Myanmar will focus on addressing the below mentioned eight policy priority themes namely, Municipal Governance and Finance, Urban Legislation, Land Governance, Housing, Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, Balanced Spatial Distribution, Socio-economic Development and Infrastructure and service provision. Furthermore, the Government of Myanmar and UN-Habitat under this programme are focusing on producing a smart city strategies framework which will align with the National Urban Policy of Myanmar



### 3.2.2020 DEVELOPMENTS

#### National Urban Policy Formulation Committee III (3 February 2020)

The 3rd National Urban Policy Formulation Committee meeting was held on 3rd February 2020 at Ministry of construction building, Nay Pyi Taw.

The committee, which was established in mid-2019 which is an advisory interministerial body that was set up to guide the development and implementation of the NUP. Based on the outcomes and comments from the National Urban Forum held in December 2019, this committee meeting was called upon with

an objective to discuss the progress and culmination of Myanmar's National Urban Policy.

The committee meeting was chaired by Union Minister H.E U Han Zaw and participated by several officials from relevant ministries. UN-Habitat being the technical partner to Ministry of construction in the development of the national urban policy, also joined the meeting led by its Country Programme Manager.

The Deputy Union Minister of construction; U Kyaw Linn gave a key presentation that presented; the status of the NUP and the development after the National Urban forum. He also presented the the draft NUP action and implementation plan to the committee

where he presented the need of support from development partners for technical and financial support. Furthermore, the committee was briefed on the smart city development strategies which are being parallelly formulated.

The meeting was concluded with comments from the committee members and a set of next steps were identified.

1. To review draft NUP and to provide comments.
2. To suggest the policy intervention paragraph (5) of Land Governance shall be put or removed.
3. If any, to include the related policies and action plans (of respective ministries) under each policy intervention.
4. To finalize the NUP (draft) based on the suggestions/discussions and to submit a report to President's office.



## Myanmar's NUP at the Tenth session of the World Urban Forum, Abu Dhabi (8-13 February 2020)

The tenth session of the World Urban Forum (WUF10) was held from 8 to 13 February 2020 at Abu Dhabi. The World Urban Forum is a non-legislative technical Forum, convened by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) since 2002. It is recognized as the foremost global arena in the field of sustainable urban development and human settlements. WUF10 will be jointly organized with the Abu Dhabi Department of Urban Planning and Municipalities.

WUF10 was a resounding success with over 13,000 participants from 169 countries and

more than 30,000 cumulative attendees across the week. In the span of five days, more than 500 high quality knowledge exchanges through assemblies, dialogues, roundtables, urban talks, especial sessions and events were organized by a variety of stakeholders. The Myanmar delegation led by H.E Union Minister of Construction; U Han Zaw along with 6 Ministry of construction officials participated and attended the event. The delegation was facilitated and supported by Country Programme Manager of UN-Habitat Myanmar office; Mr. Bijay Karmacharya.



The Ministry of construction participated in several networking events, seminars and dialogues and furthermore hosted a high-level networking event on the National Urban Policy of Myanmar. This session held on 10th February was co-organized with OECD and UN-Habitat, with an objective to discuss the "Implementation of the national urban policy in Myanmar in the context of rapid urbanization: country experiences

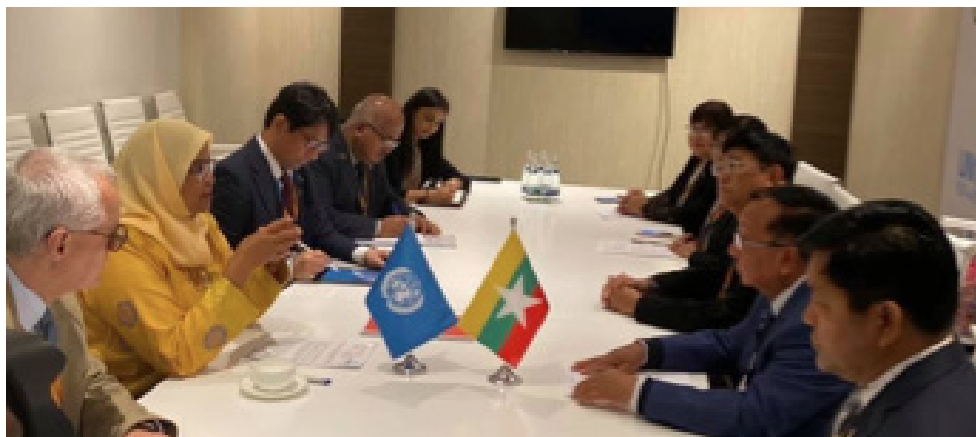
and lessons". The networking event was an experience sharing event which was participated by different stakeholders from Governments of Japan, UK and Korea that provided insights on the implementation of NUP in a) economic potential of cities; b) to promote low carbon urban transition and urban climate resilience; c) affordable and quality housing; and d) government's capacity.



Second, a networking event on Spatial Planning Platform was participated by Deputy Director General, Daw Aye Aye Myint of Ministry of construction and UN-Habitat's Country Programme Manager. Both these panelists presented the linkages between SPP and NUP. The National Urban Policy of Myanmar's one of the thematic areas are focused on Balanced Spatial Distribution. The presentations were focused on how the interlinkages between urban and rural areas of Myanmar are essential to be acknowledged and strengthened through spatial planning measures to contribute to socio-economic development and in the improvement of quality of life in both rural and urban areas.

Furthermore, the Deputy Director General highlighted the key challenges to implementation which were the absence of an urban planning law, lack of coordination and collaboration between government institutions and the lack of human resources.

Third, a bilateral meeting was held between Union Minister of construction, H.E. U Han Zaw and Executive Director of UN-Habitat, Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif. The meeting was also participated by the Myanmar delegation including Permanent Secretary, U Win Tint; Director General, U Min Htein; Deputy Director Generals, Daw Aye Aye Myint and Daw Mie Mie Tin and Deputy Director, U Zaw Zaw Aye.



UN-Habitat staff participating the meeting were Regional Representative of Asia and the Pacific; Senior Human Settlements Officer; Country Programme Manager of Myanmar Office; and an Urban specialist.

During the meeting, the Union minister and ED discussed on existing projects in Myanmar and mobilizing government and donor resources for implementation of the National Urban Policy.

### **Development of the NUP document**

The National Urban Policy document has been in drafting in consultation with DUHD, MoC and UN Habitat Myanmar Office. In 2020, 6 versions of the NUP document have been developed and revised upon receiving comments from DUHD, Ministry of construction, UN Habitat HQ and other stakeholders.

Furthermore, the ED mentioned the flagship programmes launched and are relevant to Myanmar and expressed that the Smart city interventions should be People centered, referring to one of UN-Habitat's launched programme on "People Centered Smart City."

By the last quarter of 2020, UN-Habitat hired a professional editor for editing the final document after which it was inserted in a formal layout. After receiving the first draft of the layout design, this was reviewed along with DUHD at several meetings and changes were made. The document is planned to be completed and submitted to the NUC in the first quarter of 2021.



### Smart City Strategy document

The version 1 of the Smart city strategy document was shared with DUHD, Ministry of construction and other stakeholders for their first review and comments. In June, MoC has shared their comments on the strategy document which had been revised and the

second version of the SCS was developed in August. The version 2 of the document was then disseminated to DUHD, MOC and UN-Habitat HQ experts. By the last quarter of 2020, DUHD has shared the second version with Yangon City officials for their review.

### Reviewing the NUP Implementation plan with GoM

To work towards an effective implementation of the NUP, a draft implementation plan was initiated. This implementation plan accumulates the existing programmes and new projects that are important to be mapped for the success of Myanmar's NUP. These are furthermore classified in three stages of urgency (High, medium, and long term). The implementation plan also maps out the ministries which should be involved and the potential development partner agency/donor in implementation of the policy interventions.

The implementation plan also serves as a guiding document for the prioritizing of the demonstration projects to be implemented in 2021.

The draft was completed in December 2020 after various discussions between UN-Habitat and DUHD officials. The draft is planned to be shared with the NUC members, relevant ministries and development partners for their inputs and suggestions by end of January 2021.



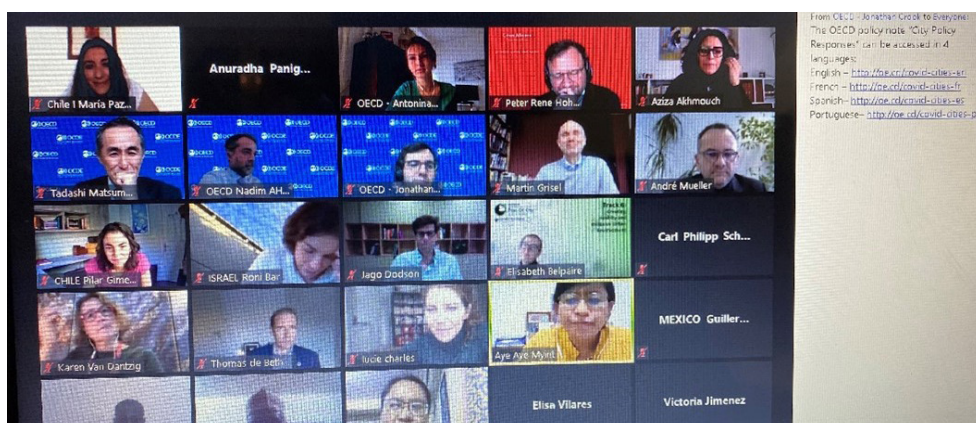
### 5th NUPP partners meeting, 16 December 2020

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and Cities Alliance launched the National Urban Policy Programme (NUPP) at the Habitat III Conference in Quito, Ecuador, in October 2016. Since then, there have been two international conferences organized in 2017 and 2019, and the launch of the Global State of National Urban Policy Report in 2018. With growing interest and demand for guidance in NUP development and implementation, a 5th

NUPP partners meeting was organized on 16 December virtually with the objectives to reflect on the key outcomes to date, discuss priorities and deliverables for 2021–22.

Representing Department of Urban and Housing Development under the Ministry of construction, 3 senior officials- Daw Aye Aye Myint, DDG of DUHD, Daw Mie Mie Tin, DDG and Daw Sabe Pyu, Director participated in the meeting.

*Note: The draft Myanmar NUP implementation plan has been annexed with this annual report.*



### Preparation for upcoming webinar on NUP and SCS Knowledge sharing EGM

This Expert Group meeting is premised on the component of knowledge sharing amongst the three countries, where they could borrow ideas, share best practices, approaches, funding for implementation avenues, areas of collaboration, as well as possibilities of aligning with other global agendas.

The EGM/ knowledge sharing webinar is part of the implementation of the Korea funded NUP project in three pilot countries; I.R. Iran, Nigeria and Myanmar, ending in 2021, and the webinar is being planned to take place in Q1 2021.

This webinar will bring together the associated implementing partners and national (of each of the three participating countries) and international experts who will

engage in evaluating and in building capacity in the development of tools and guidelines needed for concrete action plans in regard to their respective NUP Implementation Plans.



### 3.3.MYANMAR COVID-19 DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

Due to the nature of informal settlements with high densities, lack of access to water, sanitation, hygiene practices and adequate housing; the risk of mass COVID-19 transmission within Yangon's informal settlements is high. Yangon's Hlaing Tharyar township hosts a third of all informal residents in the city, spread over 181 settlements with approximately 124,325 people. Vast majority of these settlements do not have access to municipal infrastructure such as piped water or sanitation and have poor drainage systems. In addition, it was found from UN-Habitat's study in 2019 that almost 46% of the population in Hlaing Tharyar work in factories and do casual labouring and in the current situation may have lost their jobs and have non-existent savings.

Furthermore, UN-Habitat's study from 2016 had warned that a combination of factors in informal settlements has resulted in "a serious public health emergency in informal settlements in Yangon. Therefore, in this regard UN-Habitat with financial assistance of Government of Korea designed a demonstration project under its NUP Programme support the informal settlements with immediate responses to COVID-19.

Furthermore, this demonstration project directly implements one of the NUP policy interventions.

Myanmar's NUP policies state the need of acknowledging the existence of informal settlements and regardless of their perceived or established legal status, they should be provided with basic services such as water, electricity, solid waste removal. The NUP also addresses the need for housing for the urban poor, for whom formal housing is out of reach and recommends upgrading and where not possible, to consider planned relocation. Through this project some of these policies are being addressed by advocating for the rights of the urban poor and protecting them from the risk of COVID-19.

Under the NUP demonstration project "Emergency response to combat COVID-19 in informal settlements", UN-Habitat has supported 2529 households, i.e 12,681 people in informal settlements of Hlaing Tharyar and Dala Townships. The project has also indirectly benefitted 143,265 people living in these two townships of Yangon. The project partnered with a community network in Hlaing Thar Yar – Urban Poor Network – which has been established by the CBO, Bedar Social Development Group. The project was implemented from June 2020 to September 2020. The project was designed with four components namely;

1. Provision of IEC materials on hygiene awareness and COVID-19 disseminated through Bedar Social Development group and it's established urban poor network committees by distribution of materials and information in safe way.

IEC materials on hygiene awareness and COVID-19 were disseminated through Bedar Social development group and its established urban poor network committees. To carry out this activity, protection gears, masks, gloves,

gown, glasses, etc were provided to the volunteers who visited the households' door to door and primarily who do not have sick people at home.



» IEC/Awareness materials developed

2. Provision of IEC materials on hygiene awareness and COVID-19 disseminated through Bedar Social Development group and it's established urban poor network committees by distribution of materials and information in safe way.

Prevention Kits were distributed to each of the 2529 HH of the target beneficiaries which included 20 surgical masks, 1 bottle of handwashing liquid and hand sanitizers.



» IEC/Awareness materials and PPE materials procured by UN-Habitat

3. Awareness and training of the community volunteers and providing livelihood support.

Awareness and training of the community volunteers, mobilizers were provided by the UN-Habitat team with supporting materials. The identified volunteers were also paid honorarium which has been recorded and submitted.



» UN-Habitat team giving trainings to community volunteers on IEC/Awareness materials



» Community volunteers disseminating COVID-19 IEC/Awareness materials and Prevention kits to communities in Hlaing Tharyar and Dala Townships

In both the townships, UN-Habitat mobilised a total of 36 community volunteers (19 IEC volunteers and 17 Handwashing Station volunteers) who received short trainings by the project team to reach the communities with the correct messages.

The community volunteers, who were provided with PPE gears which included 5 KN95 masks each, full face visors, 5 pairs of gloves each and 5 small bottles of sanitisers. Through a total of the 19 IEC community volunteers the dissemination of the 6 IEC

materials carrying COVID-19 awareness and prevention messages based on WHO and Ministry of Health were provided to 2529 Households.

Additionally, the 2529 HHs in Dala and Hlaing Tharyar townships were provided with prevention kits which included 20 masks/HH, 1 bottle of handwashing soap and 1 hand sanitiser. These were disseminated together with the IEC materials by the community volunteers.

#### 4. Setting up a network of Public handwashing stations in 2 informal settlements.

A total of 17 locations in the 2 townships had been identified in coordination with local ward authorities, CDCs and community networks. 12 Public handwashing stations were set up in Hlaing Tharyar township and 5 in Dala Township in key identified locations in consultation with the community members.

The handwashing stations were also equipped with handwashing liquid soap. All hand washing stations have been set-up and are operational; additionally the project provides budget to buy water for 3 months. Community volunteers are in charge to manage the hand washing stations, to ensure there is water, soap and are properly used.



- » 17 hand washing stations with soap installed in key locations in informal settlements in Dala and Hlaing Tharyar Townships.



### 3.4.NEXT STEPS

- Completion and submission of the National Urban Policy document.
- Sharing the draft of the NUP implementation plan.
- Smart city strategy document to be revised.
- Support HQ in organizing the NUP and SCS Knowledge Sharing webinar in Q1 2021.
- Develop proposals for 2 demonstration projects towards the implementation phase of Myanmar NUP.
- Commencing in the implementation phase of Myanmar NUP.







## Proposed Myanmar NUP Implementation Plan

### Balanced spatial Distribution - Implementation Plan

POLICY THEME: BALANCED SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION							
Policy Intervention	Priority Ranking	Status	Existing Programme/ Project	Lead Ministry	Line Ministries / Agencies	Geographic Coverage	Donor/DP
Intervention 1: Establishment of the National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) Plan comprising with the spatial outline for Myanmar's urban and economic development.	High	Initial stage	Developing NSDF	MOC	MOPFI, Ministry of union govt, MONREC, MOTC	National	JICA
Intervention 2: Stimulate Yangon and Mandalay Bi-polar development and strengthen the dominance of the tri-polar central corridor Yangon - Nay Pyi Taw – Mandalay, to achieve the high degree of economic rationality	Medium	Expanding ongoing initiatives	Infra development projects (current/future) within urban centres as well as linkages among 3 cities such as Transport Master plan, SUDP in Yangon, Mandalay (Green city example), electrification master plan	Ministry of union govt, MoPFI	MoC, MoTC, MoCommerce, MOEE, YRG, MRG, NDC	Regional/City	
Intervention 3: Promote the development of secondary cities and regional cities to initiate and control the direct migration from rural cities to two prime cities.	Medium	Concept stage	Development of town concept plans	Regional govts, CDOs and CDCs	MoC (technical support)	Regional	SKL, HLANCHI, JICA (refer 3 cities report by DAMO)

Intervention 4: Develop Nay Pyi Taw, as a strategic geographic centre and capital city of Myanmar with the intention of it becoming a 'liveable city' and logistic hub that utilises the existing built environment to attract future generations.	Medium	Initiatives	ASEAN smart City Network	NCDC	MoC (technical support)	City	
Intervention 5: Recognise the importance of rural development by enhancing urban-rural linkages.	Low/ Medium	Ongoing	Industrial estate located in Maubin township (employment potential)	MoC	Regional Govts	National	

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT – IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

POLICY THEME: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT							
Policy Intervention	Priority Ranking	Status	Existing Programme / Project Name	Lead Ministry	Line Ministry / Agencies	Geographic Coverage	Donor/DP
				(sponsor)	(Govt)		
Intervention 1: Create 'City Profiles' by establishing a database of socio-economic indicators.	High	Reconnaissance survey data within DUHD	SUDP Yangon, Mandalay, Mawlemyein, Pathein, Kalaw	MoC	All relevant ministries (MOEE, MOTC, SLRD, MOPFI, MOE, MOHS, CDCs)_	City	JICA, SKL
Intervention 2: Government to incentivise private sector investment to least developed regions.	High	New	Agro-based, Tourism and Textile (Chin, Northern Sagaing, Kachin, Kayah, Northern Rakhine)	MoPF	All	Regional	

Intervention 3: Achieve integrated land use plan between State and Region territory by preparing town concept plans which allocate land use at the Township Level.	High	Ongoing (Land use plan within urban demarcation)		MoPF	DUHD, Regional Govts	Regional	
Intervention 4: Use the database indicators to identify infrastructure priority sectors for investment in cities and towns. (e.g. do infrastructure gaps correlate to settlement size).	Medium	New	City profile database, expanding in-depth data collection (Linked to Intervention 1)	Regional govt and CDCs	DUHD (Technical support)	City	ADB/JICA
Intervention 5: Systematic review to ensure sectoral coordination at local level (city/ town) for project implementation	Long term	New		CDCs	Public participation	City	

## LAND GOVERNANCE - IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

POLICY THEME: LAND GOVERNANCE							
Policy Intervention	Urgency	Status	Existing Programme / Project Name	Lead Ministry	Line Ministry / Agencies	Geographic Coverage	Donor/DP
				(sponsor)	(Govt)		
Intervention 1: Continue the development of a new and comprehensive land law, which remedies both shortcomings of the Farmland Law and the Virgin and Fallow Lands Law, and is integrated with other pieces of current and draft legislation including the Urban and Regional Development Planning Law	High	On-going	Farmland law, VFL Law; URDPL (draft)	MONREC, MOALI	MOC / DALMS	National	
Intervention 2. Align NUP intervention with NLUP	High	Ongoing	NLUP/ NUP	MONREC and MOC	Members of NUC	National	

Intervention 3. Improve the cadastral registration in rural and urban areas (village tracts and urban wards) process through digitization of all land records with a view on easing land tax collection.	High	On-going in some townships	LAMP	DALMS	GAD, CDC	Regional	UN-Habitat
Intervention 4. Based on digitized land records, revamp the systems of taxation of both rural and urban land	High	New		GAD, CDC	DALMS	City/Village	World Bank, GIZ
Intervention 5. Devise and establish a set of incentives to formalize all previous informal land transactions without criminalizing transgressors of laws, rules, and regulations.	High	New		MOPFI, GAD, CDC		Regional	
Intervention 6. Increase the number of registered land titles to maximize security of tenure for households and, conversely, minimize incentives for land grabs	Long Term	New		MOPFI, GAD, CDC		Regional	
Intervention 7. In consultation with citizens and major stakeholders, review the National Land Use Policy with a view on the specific needs of the landless poor and other vulnerable sections of society, in light of new government priorities and changing political and legislative circumstances.	Long Term	New	NUP	DUHD		national	

## URBAN LEGISLATION - IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

POLICY THEME: URBAN LEGISLATION						
Policy Intervention	Priority Ranking	Status	Existing Programme/ Project name	Lead Ministry	Line Ministries / Agencies	Geographic Coverage
Intervention 1: Adopt the Urban Regional Development Planning Law and revise / update existing law.	High	On-going		DUHD	Regional Govts	National
Intervention 2: Add requirements to the draft law on mandatorily integrating results of strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) and social impact assessments (SIAs) into the planning processes and the spatial plans	High					
Intervention 3. Add provisions on land re-adjustment and land regularization to the draft law to facilitate creation of large contiguous plots better appropriate for urban development	High			CDC		
Intervention 4. Further tools such as land value capture, land pooling, urban re-development, urban renewal, and urban heritage protection should be adopted as a regulation followed by the law.	Medium					
Intervention 5. The draft URDP law can provide for a system of checks and balances to ensure all actors concerned (township administrations, other public agencies, developers, citizens) comply with the various plan types.	Medium					
Intervention 6. Add provisions to the draft law on how to deal with conflicting objectives concerning urban development plans in a transparent, accountable, gender-neutral, and fair manner	Medium					
Intervention 7. Limit the number of plan types. Township level: two formal spatial plan: a single master plan covering the entire area of cities, towns, and townships and detailed plans to delineate subsequent building permits.	Medium					

**INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICE PROVISION – IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

<b>POLICY THEME: INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICE PROVISION</b>						
Policy Intervention	Priority Ranking	Status	Existing Programme / Project Name	Lead Ministry	Line Ministry / Agencies	Geographic Coverage
				(sponsor)	(Govt)	
Intervention 1. To develop a comprehensive infrastructure policy integrating the sectorial plans of concerned ministries (National Transport Master Plan, Arterial Road Network Plan, Electrification Master Plan, Telecommunication Coverage Plan) with the territorial plans prepared by state/regional governments	High	ongoing				
Intervention 2. Determine appropriate financing mechanisms for local infrastructure upgrading programmes	High					
Intervention 3. Improve transportation infrastructure efficiency in the least developed regions	Medium					
Intervention 4. Cities should prioritise infrastructure investment through internal planning processes	Medium					
Intervention 5. Infrastructure investment will accommodate for growth of 'Secondary Cities	Medium					
Intervention 6. Improve urban services infrastructure and mobility in all the major and secondary cities.	High					
Intervention 7. To extend the basic infrastructure (WASH, electricity, roads to access the rural areas and maintain rural-urban balance.	High					

## HOUSING - IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

POLICY THEME: HOUSING						
Policy Intervention	Priority Ranking	Status	Existing Programme / Project	Lead Ministry	Line Ministry / Agencies	Geographic Coverage
				(sponsor)	(Govt)	
Intervention 1. Speed up the approval and implementation of the National Housing Policy.	High	-	-	DUHD	-	National
Intervention 2. Update research on demographic and economic data for housing at the township (municipal) level.	High			DUHD		
Intervention 3. Ensure that the National Housing Strategy and NUP are closely and mutually aligned.	High			DUHD		
Intervention 4. Develop community-based forms of saving and credit for affordable housing for low income groups	High	Existing		Myanmar Economic Bank/ CHID		
Intervention 5. Promote home-ownership savings schemes for the middle-class	Medium			DUHD		
Intervention 6. Acknowledge the existence of informal settlements and where appropriate upgrade them with basic infrastructure either insitu or where this is not possible, such as along Rights of Way, consider land-sharing, reblocking or planned relocation following Union rules and regulations	Medium	Extend		Union Govt. / State Govt.	DUHD	Yangon, Mandalay
Intervention 7: Refrain from programs for large-scale relocations of informal settlements, as the livelihoods of many poor households depend on locations of their informal settlement	Long Term			DUHD		



Intervention 8. Encourage a culture of cost recovery for infrastructure investments, even on very modest levels.	Long Term			NUC	All Government levels	
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## MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE – IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

POLICY THEME: MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE						
Policy Intervention	Priority Ranking	Status	Existing Programme / Project Name	Lead Ministry	Line Ministry / Agencies	Geographic Coverage
				(Sponsor)	(Govt)	
Intervention 1. Introduction of a fully devolved and decentralized municipal tier of local governance with local accountability (township level), including (among others) full responsibility for spatial planning for the entire area of a township including farm land, agricultural land, and other open space.	High	New Project		DoMA / Ministry of Home Affairs	Development Affairs Organisation (DAO) / YCDC / MCDC / NDC & GAD	National
Intervention 2. Collaboration of Township Development Committees (TDCs) and Departments for Rural Development (DRDs) and Department of Rural road to work for infrastructure provision and spatial planning within a township.	Medium	New Project	N/A	DoMA	DAO / YCDC / MCDC / NDC & GAD	
Intervention 3. Introduction of an indicator-based / formula-based system for block grants from the national level or state/region level for the CDOs to enable them to expand their range of tasks, including spatial planning.	Medium	New Project	N/A	DoMA	DAO / YCDC / MCDC / NDC & GAD	
Intervention 4. Execution of a systematic review and analysis of all public sector activities and expenditures which address township purposes	Medium	New Project	National Community Driven Development Project (WB)	DoMA	DAO / YCDC / MCDC / NDC & GAD	Yangon, Mandalay, NPT and Secondary cities

Intervention 5. Development of an adequate mix of taxation by local authorities and subsidies (conditioned and unconditioned block grants) from both state/region and Union level (institutionalization of fiscal authority and capacity).	Medium	New Project		MoPF		National
Intervention 6. Transfer of responsibility for local budgeting to local assembly (township assembly).	Long Term	New Project	none	MoPF/ MoCom	DAO/CDC	National
Intervention 7 Assignment of a supporting role to the township level Departments of Planning (DoPs) in the local budgeting process	Long Term	New Project	none	MoPF/ MoCom	DAO/CDC	National

# COUNTRY PROFILE



## FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA



**Location:** West africa



**Capital:** Abuja



**Income Group:** Lower middle income



**Official Language:** English



**Currency:** Nigerian naira



195.87 M  
Population



923.8  
sq. km (thousands)



2.6 %  
Population growth



54 years  
Life expectancy



1.9 %  
GDP



4.2 %  
Urban growth



41%  
Have access to sanitation facilities



67 %  
Access to Clean water

## NIGER STATE



**Formation:** 1976



**Location:** North Central Region of Nigeria



5,712,778  
Population



76,363  
sq. km (thousands)



**Capital:** Minna

**Other Cities:** Bida, Kontagora, Suleja and New Bussa

## URBANIZATION WORLDWIDE



World urban population increase

(30%) - 1950



(43%) - 1990

4,2 B (73,4%) - 2018

5,17 B - 2030

## 4. NIGER STATE, NIGERIA

### 4.1. BACKGROUND



**MAP 3.** Niger State, Nigeria

In the last six decades, the entire planet has witnessed rapid urbanisation. In 1950, the proportion of world population living in urban areas was 30 per cent which afterwards increase to 43 per cent in 1990. As at 2018, 4.22 billion people lived in urban areas and by 2030 this will reach 5.17 billion. Urbanisation if well planned and managed has been widely recognized as driver of socioeconomic development which further translate into betterment of social services, employment creation, better housing and access to basic services, local economic development and economic competitiveness.

However, the negative externalities of unplanned urbanisation are the order of the day in Niger State.

Though, the state is currently the largest state (land mass) in the country with wide range of resources (agricultural and minerals), conversely unplanned urbanisation has brought various developmental, environmental and social problems impeding developmental gains in the state. Some of the urban challenges in the state include urban sprawl, environmental degradation, disparity in access to basic services, unsustainable consumption of ecological resources, inadequate infrastructure and basic services, poor hygiene and sanitation, inadequate affordable housing, mobility challenge, poor drainage system, proliferation of slums and urban poverty.

From the ongoing urban crisis, it has become apparent that the unplanned urban expansion, urbanisation and lack of planning had resulted to multiplicities of urban problems and development challenges in the state. On the contrary, as contained in the Quito Declaration, (New Urban Agenda) which was adopted at the Habitat III conference held in Ecuador, environmentally sound urban and territorial planning, infrastructure development and provision of basic services, has been conceived as a development mechanism to fostering sustainable economic development, facilitate the sustainable management of natural resources in cities and human settlements in a manner that protects and improves the urban ecosystem and environmental services.

#### **4.2.2020 DEVELOPMENTS**

In support of Niger State Urban Policy and Smart city strategy formulation process,

##### **Organised Expert Group Meeting on Niger State City Strategy**

An Expert Group Meeting was organized on the 8th of January, 2020 to inform the technocrats/policymakers on significance of smart city initiatives in urban development process in Niger State more importantly in the on-going process of Niger State Urban Policy. The workshop equally served as a platform to bring together the technocrats/policy

As part of the commitment of the government in creating compact, connected, socially inclusive and self-sustaining towns and cities in the State, Niger State Government has launched the preparation of Niger State Urban Development Policy (SUP) as well as planning and development of Suleja Smart City through the technical support of United Nations Human Settlement Programmes (UN-Habitat) and financial support of the South Korean Government. This however is an effort on the part of the Niger State Government in implementing the Goal 11 of the Sustainable Development Goals adopted in September 2015 as well as the New Urban Agenda adopted in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016.

following are the narratives of activities carried out during the year 2020.

makers to identify areas to be considered for smart initiatives in the Niger State Urban Sector. Participants were drawn from 7 institutions, including the Niger State Ministry of Education, Niger State Ministry of land and housing, Private Sector, Federal University of Technology Minna, Representative Traditional Institutions, Media, and Local Government.



» Cross – Section of Participants during the Expert Group Meeting

### 2nd Media Conference on the formulation of Niger State Urban Policy

Ahmed Matane the secretary to the government of Niger State (SSG) and the chairman of the Technical Support Team (TST) for the development of the Niger State Urban Policy addressed the Nigerlites (on 25th of February 2020) via the-- press conference on the outcome of series of consultations and cores issues discussed through a stakeholder-driven process. In his speech, Matane mentioned core issues to

ponder on in the process of formulating the Niger State Urban Policy (SUP). Among the core issues that should be addressed in the Niger State Urban Policy (SUP) as identified by Nigerlites includes: social development, education, agriculture, road and rail transportation network, green economic development, enhancing the capacity of the LGAs, enhancing internal revenue generation potentials of the state and its LGAs,



» Ahmed Matane - The Chairman of the TST addressing the media crew

## 2nd Quarterly meeting of the Technical Support Team

On the 25th of February, 2020, the Technical Support Team chaired by the Secretary to the government of Niger State (Alhaji Ahmed Matane) held its 2nd quarterly meeting to review and validate the data analysis and outcome of stakeholders held at four centres (Minna, Bida, Kontagora and Suleja), review the activities carried out in the last one year in

support of the formulation of the Niger State Urban Policy and also review and adopt the draft final feasibility report. Similarly on the 10th of March, 2020, the TST had an extraordinary meeting to identify and discuss the priority areas to be addressed in the framework of Niger State Urban Policy.



» *Cross-section of TST members during the 2nd Quarterly meeting*

## Consensus on Policy Priority Areas

During March/April 2020, series of technical sessions and public consultation were organized to identify and build consensus on core issues to address in the framework of the Niger State Urban Policy. The outcome of this process identified Ten (10) thematic issues (vis-a-viz integrated and balanced territorial development, productive and competitive economy, effective land governance, urban security and safety, strengthening urban-rural linkages, smart

city, resilient infrastructure and services, sustainable transportation and mobility, urban resilience, climate change mitigation and adaptation, effective urban governance and coordinated management) as entry points to reversing the debilitating outcomes of unplanned urbanization, and maximizing transformative potentials of urbanization to attaining a compact, connected, socially inclusive and self-sustaining towns and cities in the Niger state.



» Cross-section of Participants during the Technical Session

### Establish Policy Drafting Committee

To activate the drafting of Niger State Urban Policy Framework, a Drafting Team of 8 policy experts had been constituted to be steered by the Programme Coordinator (Prof. Mustapha Zubairu) and assisted by the UN-Habitat Expert in Niger State.

The Policy drafting committee members were carefully selected based on their wealth of experience and contributions on urban planning and policy development in Niger State and Nigeria as a whole. The composition of the team includes;

• Prof Mustapha Zubairu	(Coordinator NSUSP)
• Prof Oluwemimo Oluwasola	(Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria)
• Mr Paul Okunlola	(UN-Habitat National Office, Abuja)
• Dr Olayinka Agunloye	(University of Lagos, Nigeria)
• Dr. Taibat Lawanson	(University of Lagos, Nigeria)
• Dr. Abdul Husaini	(Niger State Ministry of Land and Housing)
• Prof Bashir Nuhu	(Federal University of Technology Minna)
• Engr Ibrahim Musa	(Federal University of Technology Minna)
• Mr. Kabir Yari	(UN-Habitat National Office, Abuja)

### Developed First Draft Niger State Urban Policy:

To accelerate the transformation of Niger State into a productive, inclusive, resilient and self-sustaining towns and cities, the Niger State Urban Support Programme Office coordinated the preparation of the first draft

Niger State Urban Policy alongside with other policy experts in May 2020. The draft Niger State urban policy was formulated based on the Ten (10) issues prioritized by Nigerlites.



### Workshop on Kobotool for Data Collection

On the 11th of June, 2020, UN-Habitat expert trained the officials of Niger State Government on the use of Kobotool. The training workshop was organised to raise awareness about the significance of urban-rural continuum in the framework of Niger State Urban Policy, strengthen the technical capacity of the development actors on collection of reliable data with digital tool for better informed policymaking and also promote the understanding and sharing of best practices on urban-rural linkages. Participants were drawn from 11 Niger State institutions, including the Niger State Rural

Access Mobility Project, Niger State Rural Water and Sanitation Agency, Niger State Bureau of Statistics, Center for Sustainable Development Programme (CSDP), Niger State Planning commission, Niger State Ministry of Power and Energy, Niger State Electricity Board, Niger State Ministry for Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, Niger State Urban Development Board, Niger State Geographic Information Systems, Niger State Ministry of land and housing, one NGO – (Regional Centre For Expertise, Minna) and International Development Agency (GIZ).



» Cross-section of participant during the Training Workshop

### Developed Second Draft Niger State Urban Policy:

In June 2020, the Policy Drafting Team revised the draft Niger State Urban Policy based on the comments received from UN-Habitat and some key stakeholders in Niger State. This is with a view to fill the identified gaps the draft policy framework. The Niger State Urban Policy document is meant to be a roadmap

reflecting a statewide consensus on the path to accelerating the transformation of Niger State into a productive, inclusive, resilient and self-sustaining towns and cities. The second draft of the Niger State Urban Policy was thereafter share with UN-Habitat on July 1st, 2020 for further inputs.

### Developed Second draft Niger State Smart City Strategies

In July 2020, the Niger Smart City State Team revised the draft Niger State smart city strategy document based on the comments received from UN-Habitat. In addition to the focus of the first draft of the Niger State smart city strategy centred on smart energy, smart environmental management, ICT infrastructure, Smart mobility, smart water management and supply. The second draft of the Niger State Smart City Strategy document equally mainstreamed in its

framework the 10 priority areas of the Niger State Urban Policy which includes Balanced Territorial Development, Inclusive, Productive and Competitive Economy; Urban-Rural Linkages; Effective Urban Governance and Coordinated Management; Effective Land Governance; Security and Safety; Sustainable Transportation and Mobility; Resilient Infrastructure and Services; Urban Resilience, Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation.

### Organised Policy Briefing with the various Institutions

In order to continue engaging the stakeholders in the process of formulating the Niger state urban policy, a technical session (policy briefing) was organised with all relevant institutions (Ministries, Departments and Agencies) in Niger State on the 14th of

September, 2020. The Policy briefing was also organised to with a view to share the details of formulation process of Niger State Urban Policy and also create an opportunity for the policy actors to provide input in the draft Niger State Urban Policy.



- » *Cross-Section of Policy Actor during the briefing at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of Niger State*

### Organised the 4th Quarterly Meeting of the Technical Support Team

On the 15th of September, 2020, the Technical Support Team chaired by the Secretary to the government of Niger State (Alhaji Ahmed Matane) held its 4th quarterly meeting to monitor and review the process

of formulating the draft Niger State Urban Policy. The technical support team was also given an opportunity to make input in the policy document.



» Cross-Section of TST member during the Quaterly meeting at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of Niger State

**Organised Policy Dialogue:**

In a bid to ensure successful formulation and implementation of the State Urban Policy, a 1-day technical session (Policy Dialogue) was organised on the 24<sup>th</sup> of November, 2020 with all the policy/development actors and relevant stakeholders across different sectors in the state. The Policy Dialogue was organised to continue engaging the policy actors to participate and provide input in the

draft Niger State Urban Policy, identify areas where gaps exist in the policy draft document, identify key policy area that will facilitate and accelerate the delivery of positive outcomes of urbanization in the state and build consensus on enhanced coordination and harmonisation of efforts amongst the policy actors for the implementation of the State Urban Policy.



» Cross-Section of participants during the Policy dialogue



**4.3.NIGER STATE COVID-19 DEMONSTRATION PROJECT**

Niger State (Nigeria) like many other parts of the world is battling with the coronavirus pandemic. As at August 27, 2020, a total number of 239 COVID-19 cases (0.45 per cent of confirmed cases at National level)

have been confirmed while 12 deaths have been recorded in Niger State<sup>5</sup>. Globally, COVID-19 is upending people’s lives thereby threatening sustainable development across

5 <https://covid19.ncdc.gov.ng/>

all its dimensions<sup>6</sup>. However, the present deficits in provision and access to basic services particularly clean water in Niger State exacerbates the spread of COVID-19 thus making containment more difficult. In order to promptly address this challenge and also contain the spread of COVID-19 in Niger State, South Korean Government through the technical support of UN-Habitat provides PPEs (Personal Protective Equipments) for health worker and also installed a new borehole at a tertiary health facility in the state with a view to ensure steady supply of clean water in the health facility and also prevent the spread of COVID-19 in Niger State, Nigeria.

The Smart- meter solar borehole project in Niger state is also a demonstration project for the implementation of Niger State Urban Policy through the mainstreaming of technology-based solutions, renewable energy and smart technologies to improve the efficiency of basic services. Other items distributed to the frontline health workers include Personal protective equipment and hand sanitizers produced by UN-Habitat which comprises of 300 Hand sanitizers, 76 Protective gowns (reusable) and 61 Face shields.



» Smart-Metered Solar Borehole in Niger State (Nigeria)



» His Excellency In-Tae Lee transferring the documents of the smart metered Solar Borehole to the Governor of Niger State



» In-Tae Lee transferring part of the PPEs to the Niger-State Commissioner for Health



#### 4.4.NEXT STEPS

- Enactment of Niger State Urban Policy.
- Launching of Niger State Urban Policy demonstration projects.
- Organise Capacity Building Workshop on the Implementation og NSUP.



#### 4.5.ACTIVITIES PLAN

Enactment of Niger State Urban Policy

In February 2021, the final Niger State Urban Policy document will be presented to the advisory board and the state legislative council for final approval and enactment into law.

- **Launching of Niger State Urban Policy**

The approved Niger State Urban Policy will be launched by the Executive Governor Niger State in March 2021.

#### **Organise Capacity Building Workshop on the Implementation on NSUP**

In order to ensure successful implementation of the Niger State Urban Policy, training workshop will be organized in April 2021 for all the relevant institutions in the state. The main objective of the training workshop is to strengthen the technical capacity of public authorities on the implementation of the Policy instrument.

The training workshop will also promote the understanding and sharing of best practices on evidence-based development initiatives, including indicators for monitoring and evaluation in line with policy objectives.





The background of the page is a photograph of a power line tower with insulators and wires, set against a cityscape at dusk. The sky is a mix of light blue and orange, suggesting sunset or sunrise. In the foreground, there are silhouettes of power lines and a street lamp. In the background, several multi-story apartment buildings are visible, one of which has a blue logo on its side. A large, solid purple rectangular box is overlaid on the middle of the image, containing the title text.

# **PART 3 EXPENDITURE REPORTS**



## 1. MYANMAR EXPENDITURE REPORT - JUNE 2021

OUTPUT	Activities	Budget 2020	Expenditure 2020	Delivery Rate%
<b>EA1: Enhanced capacity of sub-national and national governments, implement, and monitor and evaluate national urban policy (NUP and SUP) and develop smart city strategies in Myanmar.</b>				<b>71 %</b>
1.1 Development and implementation of National Urban Policy	Formulation of National Urban Policy	30,000.00	25,500.00	<b>85%</b>
	Formulation of Smart City strategy	15,000.00	12,750.00	<b>85%</b>
1.2 Development of smart city strategy	Identification of demonstration projects for the implementation of NUP and smart city strategy	6,000.00	2,700.00	<b>45%</b>
<b>EA2: Increased centralization of knowledge and tools on the development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of urban policy (NUP and SUP) and smart city strategies in Myanmar.</b>				<b>68 %</b>
2.2 Development of annual project reports	Collection of report data	6,000.00	8,800.00	<b>147%</b>
2.3 National Urban Policy Programme knowledge management and sharing plan	Elaboration of a knowledge management and sharing action plan	8,000.00	5,500.00	<b>69%</b>

**EA3: Augmented opportunity for knowledge sharing and peer learning activities on urban policy (NUP and SUP) and smart city strategies in Myanmar.**
**80 %**

3.1 Organization of International Meetings (Forum, Seminar, EGM) on National Urban Policy	Development of Meeting concept and programme	12,000.00	13,500.00	113%
	Organization of Meeting sessions	8,500.00	7,650.00	90%
3.2 Exchange visit to learn from the Korean experience with NUP (3rd Visit)	Development of exchange visit programme	5,000.00	5,000.00	100%
	Administrative organization of exchange visit	5,000.00	1,500.00	30%
	Preparation of exchange visit report	5,000.00	1,000.00	20%
	Completion of Meeting Report	5,000.00	-	0%
3.3 Completion of NUP stakeholders' workshops	Development of programme agenda and supporting tools for workshops	12,500.00	12,500.00	100 %
	Data collection in preparation of consultative workshops	5,500.00	7,500.00	100 %
<b>Totals</b>		<b>123,500.00</b>	<b>103,900.00</b>	
<b>Total budget for Nigeria 2020</b>		<b>123,466.67</b>		

## 2. NIGER STATE EXPENTIDURE REPORT - JUNE 2021

OUTPUT	Activities	Budget 2020	Expenditure 2020	Delivery Rate%
<b>EA1: Enhanced capacity of sub-national and national governments, implement, and monitor and evaluate national urban policy (NUP and SUP) and develop smart city strategies in Myanmar.</b>				<b>65 %</b>
1.1 Development and implementation of National Urban Policy	Formulation of National Urban Policy	30,000.00	16,500.00	<b>55%</b>
1.2 Development of smart city strategy	Formulation of Smart City strategy	15,000.00	8,250.00	<b>55%</b>
	Identification of demonstration projects for the implementation of NUP and smart city strategy	6,000.00	2,700.00	<b>45%</b>
<b>EA2: Increased centralization of knowledge and tools on the development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of urban policy (NUP and SUP) and smart city strategies in Myanmar.</b>				<b>63 %</b>
2.2 Development of annual project reports	Collection of report data	11,000.00	4,200.00	<b>38%</b>
2.3 National Urban Policy Programme knowledge management and sharing plan	Elaboration of a knowledge management and sharing action plan	10,000.00	4,400.00	<b>44%</b>

<b>EA3: Augmented opportunity for knowledge sharing and peer learning activities on urban policy (NUP and SUP) and smart city strategies in Myanmar.</b>				<b>80 %</b>
<b>3.1 Organization of International Meetings (Forum, Seminar, EGM) on National Urban Policy</b>	Development of Meeting concept and programme	15,000.00	9,450.00	<b>63%</b>
	Organization of Meeting sessions	8,500.00	7,650.00	<b>90%</b>
<b>3.2 Exchange visit to learn from the Korean experience with NUP (3rd Visit)</b>	Development of exchange visit programme	15,000.00	2,800.00	<b>19%</b>
	Administrative organization of exchange visit	5,000.00	1,500.00	<b>30%</b>
	Preparation of exchange visit report	5,000.00	1,000.00	<b>20%</b>
	Completion of Meeting Report	6,000.00	1,200.00	<b>20%</b>
<b>3.3 Completion of NUP stakeholders' workshops</b>	Development of programme agenda and supporting tools for workshops	12,500.00	10,500.00	<b>84%</b>
	Data collection in preparation of consultative workshops	7,500.00	7,500.00	<b>100%</b>
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>146,500.00</b>	<b>77,650.00</b>	
	<b>Total budget for Myanmar 2020</b>	<b>123,466.67</b>		

## 3. I.R. IRAN EXPENTIDURE REPORT - JUNE 2021

OUTPUT	Activities	Budget 2020	Expenditure 2020	Delivery Rate%
<b>EA1: Enhanced capacity of sub-national and national governments, implement, and monitor and evaluate national urban policy (NUP and SUP) and develop smart city strategies in Myanmar.</b>				<b>48 %</b>
1.1 Development and implementation of National Urban Policy	Formulation of National Urban Policy	30,000.00	25,500.00	<b>85%</b>
1.2 Development of smart city strategy	Formulation of Smart City strategy	15,000.00	12,750.00	<b>85%</b>
	Identification of demonstration projects for the implementation of NUP and smart city strategy	6,000.00	2,100.00	<b>35%</b>
<b>EA2: Increased centralization of knowledge and tools on the development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of urban policy (NUP and SUP) and smart city strategies in Myanmar.</b>				<b>65 %</b>
2.2 Development of annual project reports	Collection of report data	6,000.00	4,500.00	<b>75%</b>
2.3 National Urban Policy Programme knowledge management and sharing plan	Elaboration of a knowledge management and sharing action plan	8,000.00	4,000.00	<b>50%</b>

<b>EA3: Augmented opportunity for knowledge sharing and peer learning activities on urban policy (NUP and SUP) and smart city strategies in Myanmar.</b>					<b>67 %</b>
3.1 Organization of International Meetings (Forum, Seminar, EGM) on National Urban Policy	Development of Meeting concept and programme	12,000.00	10,800.00	<b>90%</b>	
	Organization of Meeting sessions	8,500.00	6,375.00	<b>75%</b>	
3.2 Exchange visit to learn from the Korean experience with NUP (3rd Visit)	Development of exchange visit programme	5,000.00	2,500.00	<b>50%</b>	
	Administrative organization of exchange visit	5,000.00	1,500.00	<b>30%</b>	
	Preparation of exchange visit report	5,000.00	1,000.00	<b>50%</b>	
	Completion of Meeting Report	5,000.00	2,500	<b>50%</b>	
3.3 Completion of NUP stakeholders' workshops	Development of programme agenda and supporting tools for workshops	12,500.00	11,250.00	<b>90%</b>	
	Data collection in preparation of consultative workshops	7,500.00	5,625.00	<b>75%</b>	
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>125,500.00</b>	<b>91,900.00</b>		

## NATIONAL URBAN POLICY PROGRAMME 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

The National Urban Policy Programme (NUPP) remains a pivotal tool towards promotion and achievement of transformative, inclusive, green, productive and resilient urban development. Over the last six years, NUP has done this through shared responsibility and deliberate consultation between UN-Habitat and respective countries globally. This joint initiative aims at contributing to the successful implementation of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) to achieve sustainable and prosperous human settlements for all as NUP supports countries with tools and knowledge to undertake the NUP process. The aim of this initiative is to attain Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 11- Sustainable Cities and Communities which by extension enable attainment of the other 16 SDGs.

The 2020 Korea NUP Programme report articulates the commitment of UN-Habitat, in collaboration with the government of the Republic of Korea to support the people of I.R. Iran, Myanmar, and Niger State in Nigeria to realize respective sustainable urban development agenda.

As the third edition, the report builds on the second edition (2018-2019) hence a focal reference point of information for policymakers and urban professionals among other key stakeholders as it points out key milestones made in 2020 in the three pilot countries towards implementation of NUP and smart cities. The main objective of the report is to update stakeholders on aims of the project which are; sub-national and national governments' capacity enhancement, knowledge centralization about smart cities strategies, and providing augmented knowledge sharing on NUP and Smart City Strategies. The report further gives comprehensive financial expenditures update on activities undertaken in 2020, outcomes, next steps, activities plan, recruitments for 2020. The report is a co-creation of the Republic of Korea, UN-Habitat, and I.R. Iran, Myanmar, and Niger State in Nigeria who are the key implementers of the pilot phase among other stakeholders to ensure ownership and alignment of respective national development priorities.



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