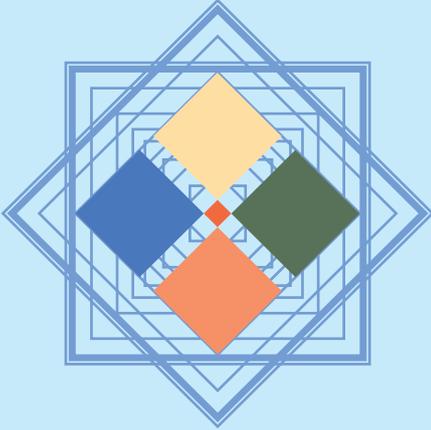
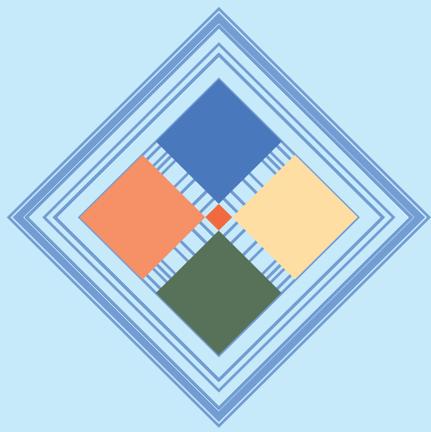


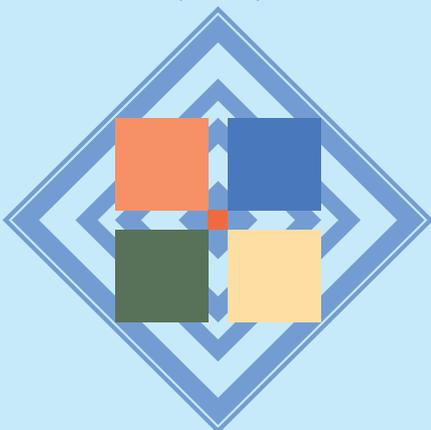
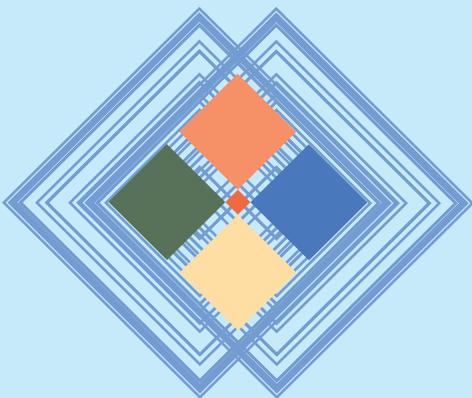
2014 - 2016



UN-Habitat

Country Programme Document

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

FOREWORD



Over the last five years, UN-Habitat has worked toward aligning its normative and operational activities at the country level through the development of UN-Habitat Country Programme Documents (HCPD). During this period, the UN family as a whole has embraced the 'ONE UN' initiative as part of a broader process of reform. Building on the strategic and institutional experience gained over this period, UN-Habitat is in the process of launching a new strategic plan that will guide the agency over the next 5 years. The development of a HCPD for the Republic of the Union of Myanmar for 2014-2016 is meant to further consolidate this process.

The HCPD identifies national development goals and priorities that will impact the development of Myanmar's cities and towns and human settlements in general and through consultation with government, donors, UN, and other partners, lays out a strategic plan of action to support the sector over the next two years.

As Myanmar grows economically, urbanization will also increase. The process of urbanization has the potential to be a positive force in Myanmar - provided it is well managed. Now is the time to 'think urban' to ensure this process is inclusive and sustainable.

The document will guide the Agency's work in the country over the next two years as well as serve as advocacy tool for the sector as Myanmar moves along its development path.

At this important juncture, I appeal for a greater recognition of the transformative power of urbanization as a vibrant economic driver that will complement on-going rural development efforts of the government and partners. Strategic and targeted investments in the sector now will ensure the future belongs to all of Myanmar's citizens.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Y. Fukasawa', written in a cursive style.

Mr. Yoshinobu Fukasawa
Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific



TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

National urban policy context

Institutional roles and responsibilities

Thematic focus area 1: Participatory urban planning, management and governance

Urban planning and management

Urban governance and institutions

Decentralization and local authorities

Thematic focus area 2: Pro-poor housing, land and tenure

Housing

Tenure security

Land for housing

Thematic focus area 3: Improving human settlements and rebuilding communities

Upgrading informal settlements

Local solutions and role of communities

Rebuilding settlements and communities

Community-driven recovery and reconstruction

Strengthening response efforts

Thematic focus area 4: Environment, resilience building and climate change

Promoting environmentally sustainable cities

Protecting settlements and people

RECENT AND ON-GOING WORK

Partners

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND PRIORITIES

UN-HABITAT'S STRATEGY FOR THE SECTOR

Programme objectives

Advocacy, networking and partnerships

Urban sector capacity development needs

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Principle partners

Joint programming and collaboration

Coordination and Information

PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

Results/resources by thematic component

ANNEX 1: LIST OF RECENT AND ONGOING PROJECTS (2011-ONWARDS)

ANNEX 2: UN-Habitat FOCUS AREAS

ANNEX 3: BIBLIOGRAPHY

ANNEX 4: LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Myanmar is the largest country in mainland Southeast Asia (676,577 square kilometers). The country's population is estimated at 52.80 million (2012).^[1] A comprehensive Myanmar Population and Housing census is planned for 2014 – the first census in 30 years. Myanmar is one of the least developed countries in Asia, but it stands on the threshold of fundamental political, economic and social change.

A new constitution was adopted in May 2008 and a new legal framework has been put in place for decentralization and devolution that empowers local authorities to manage development - giving them greater responsibilities. Elections were held in November 2010, and by-elections in April 2012. A social and economic reform agenda that addresses governance as well as fundamental rights has been laid out and has been positively received by the international community.

Myanmar's economy has been growing at around 5 percent annually in recent years and this trend is expected to continue and even increase in the coming years.^[2] The country is endowed with a variety of natural resources, a rich and diversified agricultural base and open access to the sea. Favorably located between South and East Asia, Myanmar has access to the fast growing economies of China and India, and other ASEAN countries.

Myanmar is divided into seven states and seven regions and a capital region. In the plains are the regions of Ayeyarwady, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Sagaing, Tanintharyi, and Yangon, where the majority of the population is of Bamar ethnicity. The states of Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Mon, Rakhine, and Shan are located in the upland areas and are largely populated by non-Bamar ethnic groups. Each state and region is diverse in terms of its people, languages and culture. Ethnic and sectarian conflicts have flared

up from time to time in some regions. As part of the reform, a peace process has been established in an attempt to resolve these issues and its cause.

Governance and management within the public sector are undergoing substantial reform but important decisions still need to be made. Contributing to this challenge is a need to build capacity within government institutions and outdated systems for planning, budgeting, financial management and execution of programmes. Engagement with civil society remains weak and women's participation in public life and decision-making is limited. Critically, the lack of reliable and accurate data to support the process of policy development and investment planning hampers the effective delivery of services.

Despite economic growth, issues of equity and poverty continue to be of principal concern. While there are encouraging trends in terms of poverty reduction, Myanmar remains well behind its neighbours in the region – ranking 149 out of 168 on the Human Development Index.^[3]

A significant rural-urban poverty gap persists -with rural poverty estimated at 29 per cent and urban poverty at 15 percent.^[4] In addition, there are noticeable disparities in poverty and other human development indicators between the 14 States and Regions suggesting uneven development within the country. The border areas that are mainly inhabited by minority ethnic groups are particularly underserved. Massive investment in infrastructure and expansion of the delivery of services into rural areas is required. These investments in infrastructure are essential for continued balanced economic growth.^[5]

1 World Bank data on Myanmar.

2 ADB Interim Country Partnership Strategy, October 2012

3 UNDP, 2011. Human Development Report. Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All. New York.

4 See the Integrated Household Living Conditions Assessment (IHLCA) 2009/10. This study did not make a distinction in the difference in cost of living between rural and urban areas. Given that the cost of living in urban areas is generally higher than in rural areas, the incidence of urban poverty is likely to be higher than 15 percent.

5 McKinsey Global Institute, June 2013. Myanmar's moment: Unique opportunities, major challenges, page 51.

Disparities also exist within urban areas where people living in ‘new towns’ and resettlement areas, as well as in unplanned and peri-urban settlements lack basic infrastructure, access to affordable services and adequate housing. At the same time, current systems of land administration and management do not provide adequate tenure security or protection of valuable livelihood assets for the majority of the population.

Finally, a key issue that will impact Myanmar’s development is the country’s exposure to natural hazards and its vulnerability (physical, social, economic, and environmental). These risks can be exacerbated due to climate change. For example, the coastal regions are exposed to cyclones, tropical storms and tsunamis, the Dry Zone to droughts and recurrent fires, while the hilly regions are exposed to landslides. Rainfall-induced flooding is a recurring phenomenon across the country. In addition, except for Tanintharyi Region, the entire country is at risk from earthquakes. Mitigation and reduction of risks and adaptation to climate change must be embraced in order for development to be sustainable.



National urban policy context

In 2009 an estimated 8 million people or 13 per cent of the total population lived in cities with more than 200,000 inhabitants.^[6] This figure is estimated to increase to 18 million over the next 15 years (2030).^[7] The two largest cities – Yangon and Mandalay – have populations of 5 million and 1.25 million respectively, and eight cities have populations greater than 200,000.^[8] There are 64 cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants – some of which may also have the potential to become alternative economic hubs to larger cities such as Yangon.

| Urban Development Indicators ^[9] | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Total population in millions | 52.8 (2012) ^[10] |
| Urban population in cities with more than 200,000 inhabitants (%) | 13 (2009) ^[11] |
| Urban population in cities and towns with less than 100,000 inhabitants (%) | 32.7 (2011) ^[12] |
| Annual population growth rate (%) | 0.9 (2013-2030) ^[13] |
| Average annual rate of growth of population living in large cities (%) ^[14] | 4.1 (2010-2030) ^[15] |

6 Criteria for defining an ‘urban’ area vary from country to country. The Department of Human Settlements and Housing Development, MoC based on data provided by the Ministry of Immigration and Manpower, September 2011.

7 This figure includes those living in large cities and does not include cities and towns with populations less than 200,000. See McKinsey Global Institute June 2013. Myanmar’s moment: Unique opportunities, major challenges, page 52.

8 Bago, Monywa, Meiktila, Patheingyi, May Pyi Taw, Sittwe, and Myingyan. McKinsey Global Institute, June 2013. Myanmar’s moment: Unique opportunities, major challenges, page 83.

9 ADB Myanmar Fact Sheet. December 2012

10 This is a World Bank figure and is used by most international organizations, however, the Myanmar Ministry of Health put the figure at 48 million.

11 McKinsey Global Institute June 2013. Myanmar’s moment: Unique opportunities, major challenges, page 83.

12 According to a UNFPA survey conducted in 2010.

13 McKinsey Global Institute June 2013. Myanmar’s moment: Unique opportunities, major challenges, page 16. This figure is based on UNFPA projections.

14 Large cities defined as cities with more than 200,000 inhabitants.

15 McKinsey Global Institute June 2013. Myanmar’s moment: Unique opportunities, major challenges, page 83.

Myanmar’s economic growth is predicted to accelerate rapidly as a result of foreign direct investment in export-oriented manufacturing, exploitation of its rich natural resources and tourism. Almost by definition, economic growth will lead to increases in urbanization. While the majority of the population in Myanmar still lives in rural areas, migration to urban areas is underway. Over the next few years, bigger cities such as Yangon, Mandalay and, perhaps, Mawlamyine are likely to continue to expand in size and population – absorbing much of the rural labour surplus.^[16]

The process of urbanization has the potential to be a positive force in Myanmar provided it is well managed. Proactive planning for the growth of urban areas and increases in the urban population are required.

As the urban population increases, issues of job creation, inclusive access to land, housing and basic services, and the development of livable and productive cities will play a pivotal role in determining Myanmar’s developmental success. The **transformative power of urbanization** needs to be understood and captured for the benefit of Myanmar’s development and its people.^[17]

Urban economic growth can finance improvements in agriculture and create demand for agricultural products.^[18] At the same time, the growing economy will require a large pool of skilled labour, and urban economies of scale and agglomeration have the potential to enhance productivity and raise income levels. Pursuing policies that enhance rural-urban linkages through greater connectivity and integration will benefit both urban and rural populations and help bridge the socio-economic divide.^[19]

16 Mawlamyine has an estimated population of 500,000.

17 This concept is a central theme at the Habitat III conference to be held in 2016.

18 McKinsey Global Institute June 2013. Myanmar’s moment: Unique opportunities, major challenges, page 86.

19 Urban Policy Note Madhab Mathema/November 2011 (internal)

While the case for the benefits of urbanization can be made, rapid urbanization puts additional pressure on the government and city administrations to respond and manage growth and demand for housing, infrastructure, and services. Rapid urbanization will lead to the growth of informal settlements, urban sprawl, traffic congestion, and other problems unless mitigated by urban planning, good governance, and targeted public investment. These have a central and direct role in making cities productive, inclusive and sustainable.^[20] Enhancing urban management capacity at national, state and local level and building the capabilities of civil society and marginalized groups to take part in the development process is key.

Institutional roles and responsibilities

Institutional roles and responsibilities for the human settlements sector at national and local level are still evolving but the current situation is as follows:

- The Ministry of Construction's Department for Human Settlements and Housing Development (DHSHD), is responsible for national housing policy, urban and regional planning, public-sector housing development and some infrastructure development while the Department of Public Works is responsible for infrastructure in cities as well as roads, highways, and bridges.
- The Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development's Department of Rural Development (DRD), is responsible for infrastructure in rural areas and land use planning in all municipal areas except for Nay Pyi Taw, Yangon and Mandalay.
- The Ministry of Home Affairs' General Administration Department (GAD) is responsible for local administration of small cities and towns.

²⁰ See McKinsey Global Institute June 2013. Myanmar's moment: Unique opportunities, major challenges, page 89.

- The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation's Settlement Land Record Department (SLRD), is the technical arm for issuing titles of farmland and cadastral mapping.
- The Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Forestry's Environment Conservation Department (ECD) deals with issues of climate change in collaboration with other ministries including the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology under the Ministry of Transport and Communications.
- The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement's (MoSWRR), Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) is involved in capacity building on DRR, policy development and coordination for relief and recovery.

In smaller cities, both regional and union government have a role including in urbanization the Department of Human Settlements and Housing Development under the Ministry of Construction, and the Department of General Administration in the Ministry of Home Affairs.^[21] Myanmar's largest cities, Yangon and Mandalay, are governed by City Development Committees (de facto municipalities) that are headed by a chairman (mayor) who has limited authority and accountability and reports to the chief minister of the regional government. A de facto mayor who reports directly to the president also governs the Nay Pyi Taw Council.^[22] Outside of these three cities, different forms of a City Development Committee exist – some more formalized than others depending on the location.

²¹ McKinsey Global Institute June 2013. Myanmar's moment: Unique opportunities, major challenges, page 94.

²² McKinsey Global Institute June 2013. Myanmar's moment: Unique opportunities, major challenges, page 93.

Thematic Focus Area 1: Participatory Urban Planning, Management and Governance

Urban planning and management

Good urban planning and management is required in order to ensure urbanization is sustainable and inclusive. In Myanmar, planning and management systems have traditionally been top down. These need to be replaced with contemporary urban planning and management frameworks that are bottom up and participatory. Under this approach, government provides strategic direction, but planning and investment is demand driven, in a participatory way involving a wide range of stakeholders to ensure a multiplicity of views are brought into the process. The transition to contemporary urban planning and management frameworks will need to be supported.

Key areas for support include:

- development of strategic visions at the city-level,
- review and adoption of new urban planning frameworks (participatory, multi-year planning, and projects),
- bringing participation into the main stream of urban planning,
- strengthening local capacities in new urban planning and management approaches, and in the process moving away from city administration to urban management,
- localizing tools for urban planning that target policy makers, practitioners, and communities,
- engaging with the private sector as a partner in development,
- review of building codes and improved enforcement.

Urban governance and institutions

Urban governance in Myanmar is still evolving. At the current time, governance has not been devolved to the city level- except in

Yangon, Mandalay and Nay Pyi Taw where 'City Development Committees' have been established. These committees have planning oversight on some sub-sectors but on others there is overlap with Township-level administrations. This arrangement has the potential to undermine the planning process by creating competition amongst various government departments, and reduce accountability.

Mayors are appointed presidential Decree 27/2013, however, calls for the creation of 'Development Support Committees' at the Township, Village tract and Ward levels. These committees will be comprised of members elected from civil society with the aim of providing community input to the administration at the local level. As the economy liberalizes, it will be necessary to make planning and investment decisions more transparent and participatory.

Decentralization and local authorities

Policy and legislative reform in support of decentralization is underway, but the outcomes are still evolving. The specific nature of the roles and responsibilities of local government, and their interaction with other departments are therefore still being defined. Likewise, the degree to which local governments will be granted financial autonomy is still unclear. It is clear however, that the transfer of responsibilities to local government will require mechanisms to ensure effective coordination and cooperation between different levels of government, and to enable other stakeholders to participate in the planning process. Stakeholders include the urban-poor, women and youth, community-based organizations, private sector, professionals, and academics.^[23]

23 UN-Habitat May 2012. UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda, page 10.

In parallel, the capacity of central government agencies needs to be built so that they can extend support to local government. Sharing of best practices and technical support on decentralization to enhance the governance and management of cities and to enable improved delivery of basic urban services is essential.

Training and the introduction of action-oriented approaches and tools should also be provided on the following topics:

- participatory planning,
- local finance/municipal finance,
- analysis of trends on poverty, (composition and contributing factors) and poverty reduction strategies,
- population projections and demand on services (utilities and facilities, credits, etc.),

- land management,
- local economic development,
- investment planning,
- environmental planning, and
- risk reduction planning and enforcement.

As the country reforms, the next few years offer opportunities to promote bottom-up planning that involves multiple stakeholders with interests across a number of sectors. How governance evolves will be greatly influenced by the forging of new relationships between government institutions, citizens and the private sector. This process can be consolidated through multi-stakeholder fora and policy dialogues that build cooperation.



Thematic Focus Area 2: 'Pro-poor' Housing, Land and Tenure

Experiences from other countries in the region suggest that rapid economic growth tends to widen income inequality as the incomes of the rich rise faster than those of the poor. This divide is particularly stark in cities creating an underclass of urban poor that are underserved and vulnerable to natural hazards. At the same time, rapid urbanization puts pressure on land and housing, driving up prices and fueling land speculation. When this occurs, informal settlements that are home to the urban poor are often slated for demolition in order to make way for 'flagship projects' or simply to 'modernize' the city.

To prevent this, governments need to pursue policies that focus on poverty reduction by adopting a 'pro-poor' approach to urban development so that the needs of the urban poor - access to affordable, adequate and durable and safe housing, tenure security and access to services - are taken into account. The role of the 'informal sector' should also be recognized as it creates employment and provides a wide-range of services to urban residents. Experience from cities around the world has shown that national governments that adopt 'pro-poor' and gender and age-sensitive policies and tools, transparent and efficient regulatory frameworks in the areas of housing, land and property, benefit all urban citizens - not just the poor.

The Goals of the Habitat Agenda promote security of tenure, the right to adequate housing, equal access to land and gender equality in human settlements' development. These need to be captured in urban planning systems and governance so that policies, laws and regulations enhance productivity, and improve working conditions within the informal sector, and ensure planning and regulatory systems are based on realistic standards.

Policies that do not reflect realities of all segments of the urban population will encourage the growth of informal areas rather than prevent them.

Housing

Adequate housing is a human right as well as a social asset, but it requires a large upfront investment that lower income groups and the urban poor are unable to make. In the past, governments often engaged in the direct construction of housing. This approach proved costly and was largely ineffective in meeting demand. Instead, the private sector is expected to respond to the demand for housing. For poorer segments of the population, the majority of houses are still built incrementally and over time based on the household's ability to invest. Construction is often carried out by the owner directly or contracted out to small contractors who are hired and managed by the homeowner.

Policies that enable access to housing - particularly for low-income groups and the urban poor - must therefore be at the centre of the national housing policy.^[24] In Myanmar, private companies have been involved in providing low-cost housing and while this should be encouraged, a substantial proportion of the population will still not be able to access formal housing. Housing policy should also address the needs of the urban poor to ensure they too have access to land, financing and building materials.

Housing finance is an important component of housing policy yet systems do not always respond to all segments of the population. In July 2013, the Government established the Construction and Housing Development Bank as a first step in addressing gaps in housing finance options for low-income groups. Other innovative housing finance mechanisms and instruments need to be created to ensure equal and affordable access to housing finance for all urban residents.

²⁴ This entails earmarking land for development, ensuring flexibility on house size, type and ownership.

As is the case in other sectors, there is a lack of information about the conditions, demand and supply within the housing sector. A housing sector profile should be conducted to provide government with accurate information and data that can feed into policy and projects. A consultative process leading to the development of a National Housing Policy should also be launched.

Tenure security

Myanmar's cities are expected to expand rapidly over the next decade. At the moment, it is estimated that 2 per cent of urban dwellers have a 'free hold' land title, an estimated 60 per cent have a 'granted land' (lease hold) title ranging from 30 to 90 years, and the remainder occupy land but do not have any title.^[25] Almost all village residential land is not titled. The lack of tenure security is an issue of critical importance to the country's economic development and protection of citizen's assets. A range of tenure options needs to be available to enable people to effectively move up the tenure security ladder.

In terms of urban land, a more responsive land administration system will need to be adopted to meet the demand for land registration of land transactions in a much more active land market. Secondly, to avoid conflict and gaps, rural land and urban land should be under one homogenous land registration system. This will support the country's transition to a 'market economy system' (The Constitution, Section 35).

Transferring existing cadastral and property information on GIS is useful and will provide a set of spatial information not currently available - but one that is required in order to lower risk and increase confidence in the land market. Land and buildings are a base for tax revenue that can finance local development and services. A multi-purpose cadastre should be promoted so that the spatial data

on land ownership of rights can be used for legal, fiscal and developmental purposes. In addition, the new land system should provide transparent, reliable and convenient land information to the market as a whole.

Over the next two years, support will be provided to the Settlement and Land Records Department (SLRD) to develop the land administration system. During the design phase of the Land Administration and Management Programme (LAMP), a '15 by 15' approach was developed that lays out a fifteen point strategic vision for land administration to be implemented over the next 15 years. This vision needs to be adopted by technical staff, a framework for action needs to be developed and adopted, and the next phases for the Land Administration and Management Programme need to be designed.

While a lot can be achieved under the existing law, the legal framework should be reviewed to ensure it protects the land rights of all the people of Myanmar in a more inclusive way. Good practice in the region, the 'Voluntary Guidelines' of the FAO as well as UN-Habitat guidelines and others can help guide in this effort. For example, The Global Land Tool Network that is facilitated by UN-Habitat, promotes the concept of the continuum of land rights based on the Social Tenure Domain Model (STDM) could have useful application in Myanmar.^[26]

Land for housing

Ensuring access to serviced land and housing remains one of the greatest challenges of cities in the 21st century.^[27] It is estimated that in developing countries, one out of every three urban dwellers lives in slums, and one sixth of humanity lives in sub-standard housing conditions. These figures are expected to double in the next 20 years.

25 UN-Habitat estimates under the Land Administration and Management Programme.

26 See www.glt.net

27 See www.unhabitat.org

This situation exists in part due to poor land management that is discriminatory and prejudicial with negative consequences for the poor. Without policies and urban planning, land will always go to the highest bidder - forcing people into slums as they search for housing that is affordable and in proximity to where they earn their livelihoods.

In many of Myanmar's urban areas - larger centres in particular - the planning and release of urban land for housing development has not kept up with demand. As a result, cities are growing by sub-dividing existing land parcels and expanding city boundaries. The same occurs in smaller towns and villages. Informal settlements have sprung up without sufficient investment in infrastructure and planning for roads and services.

To prevent the future growth of unplanned, and underserved settlements and urban sprawl, serviced land needs to be made available for all income groups by opening up new areas for development in a planned manner. In many cities in Myanmar, including Yangon, a considerable amount of urban land is under government ownership and is in many cases vacant or underused. The government could use this land bank as a way of regulating supply. The revenue which the conversion of land would generate should be allocated judiciously to building infrastructure and establishing a land information system to enable the land market to become more efficient. The solution lies in adopting 'inclusive' citywide planning so that future expansion is well planned to identify the following:

- land for housing;
- provision of tenure security at the time of implementing the physical layout plan for new area development;
- developing infrastructure and services prior to releasing the land for development.

These steps will only be sustainable if it is accompanied by taxation policy that captures the added value for the government's investment in services and infrastructure. For this, taxation must be based on property values at market level and applied to all urban properties.





Thematic Focus Area 3: Improving Human Settlements and Rebuilding Destroyed Communities

It is widely accepted that Myanmar's economic growth cannot occur without significant improvements in infrastructure and access to services in both rural and urban areas. Myanmar's largest cities will need an estimated US \$146 billion over the next 15 or more years to upgrade infrastructure in order to meet existing demand and accommodate urban growth.^[28] This figure does not include investment in rural settlements, or Myanmar's towns, and small to medium cities.

The government prioritized the need to increase access to safe drinking water - rural and urban - under the Strategic Plan for Water Supply (2001-2010), and the Strategic Plan for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene in Myanmar (2007-2011). Despite this, wide disparities persist between and within states and divisions and within urban areas in terms of access to basic services (such as water, sanitation, and electricity) and mobility.

Across the country, most rural areas lack basic community infrastructure. Poor roads inhibit inter-village trade and increase production costs and often make residents more vulnerable to natural hazards. At the same time, lack of investment in rural areas serves as a push factor that contributes to urbanization. Infrastructure improvements in rural settlements will reduce transaction costs, and increase access of producers to input and output markets. Investment in infrastructure will also make it easier to deliver services. More generally, the construction and restoration of community infrastructure will have sweeping benefits for communities including improved health and other social advantages.

28 McKinsey Global Institute June 2013. Myanmar's moment: Unique opportunities, major challenges, page 91.

Urban areas too have significant deficiencies in infrastructure and services - particularly in slums or unplanned settlements, and in Yangon and Mandalay in the resettlement areas of the late 80s and early 90's.^[29] These settlements often grow in hazardous locations that pose direct risks to the inhabitants but also health risks beyond settlement boundaries. Deficiencies in infrastructure reduce the likelihood that cities will be sustainable, prosperous or productive. Lack of planning and resources have prevented governments from properly servicing these areas in a traditional sense. A lack of vision and understanding of these areas and their contribution to urban life underlies this problem.

In the past, the government strictly enforced the law that required people to live in the place noted on the household registration list. It appears that enforcement of this system is beginning to weaken. This factor alone is likely to contribute to the increase in migration to urban areas - placing more strain on existing infrastructure.

Upgrading informal settlements

Policies, strategies, and programmes that address deficiencies in infrastructure and services and respond to the growth of urban populations are an essential component of environmental sustainability and improving the lives of people living in informal or underserved settlements. Given the rate of urbanization, the number of people living in these settlements is likely to increase. Regularization of land tenure and upgrading of basic services through community organizing and investment in infrastructure would have significant impact for thousands of Myanmar's urban poor.

29 This situation also exists in formal or planned settlements but is less common.

Yangon's Resettlement Areas

A significant portion of Yangon's urban population live in 'resettlement areas' that were established in 1980/1990's on the periphery of the city's boundaries. Resettlement areas were meant to 'rehouse' residents evicted from informal settlements and other groups such as government employees. Residents were assigned plots and some were given thirty-year leases, but investment in infrastructure and services was negligible.

More than twenty years on, levels of services in the resettlement areas are basic and mostly constructed by communities.^[30] Citywide infrastructure networks do not extend into these areas and environmental conditions are poor and are prone to flooding. Over the years, the resettlement areas have continued to densify through 'in-fill' development as households grew and migrants settled from rural areas. Most of the households who were allotted land have moved on and now rent their plots to the very poorest. Despite limited investment in the resettlement areas, communities have adapted to a lack of available basic services by improvising infrastructure, and establishing small private systems. Similar situations exist in other informal settlements in urban areas around the country.

Local solutions and role of communities

Given the extent of the need for and obvious constraint on resources, approaches that maximize existing infrastructure and involve a range of actors – communities, private sector, NGOs - in the financing, management and

30 UN-Habitat surveys indicate that most households do not have access to piped water supply systems or electricity from a power-grid. Most rely on wells for water and privately owned generators for electricity. One in four households use candles or kerosene lamps for indoor lighting.

maintenance of systems is a worthwhile if not necessary endeavor.

In order to link spatial planning to basic infrastructure development the public sector should provide the main routes and infrastructure trunk lines in advance of development, allowing the private sector, NGOs, other agencies and communities to connect to these main lines.^[31] If the public sector cannot afford to pay for infrastructure, it should purchase rights of way to enable infrastructure improvements in the future. The support for small-scale, neighbourhood-based distributed infrastructure systems, especially for water and power supply is also an efficient and effective method for addressing infrastructure deficiencies.

UN-Habitat in partnership with communities has already introduced simple but effective technologies in both rural and urban settlements. In these projects, a community driven process known as the 'people's process' is employed whereby communities are organized to plan and implement the project. Maintenance and operation of the infrastructure is also managed locally. Through this participatory process, women are equally involved in decision-making and their needs inform the design of the projects.

Rebuilding settlements and communities

The frequency and gravity of natural disasters and complex emergencies have drawn the attention of the world to Myanmar in the past decade. In recent years, Cyclone Nargis caused devastation in 37 townships across the Ayeyarwady Delta region and affected more than 2.4 million people. Cyclone Giri affected more than 224,000 people in Rakhine State and infrastructure in more than 71 villages was severely damaged. In both cases, the international community provided assistance in the post-disaster recovery and reconstruction.

31 See the Global Report on Human Settlements 2009.

RECENT DISASTERS IN MYANMAR

- Cyclone Nargis, hit the Ayeyarwady Delta in May 2008 leaving 138,373 dead and affecting more than 2.4 million people.
- Cyclone Giri hit Rakhine State in October 2010 destroying 21,242 houses and affecting at least 224,212 people.
- An earthquake of the magnitude of 7.0 on the Richter scale shook Shan State in March 2011 leaving an estimated 44% of the houses unfit for habitation and affecting 18,000 people and led to flooding in the Delta.

Likewise, instability in Kachin and Shan states, and communal tensions in Rakhine have affected more than 200,000 people – destroying livelihoods and displacing many to neighbouring areas. Lack of basic services, community infrastructure, and the destruction of housing impede IDPs from returning to their places of origin. The rehabilitation of communities and restoration of livelihoods of the affected people remains a major challenge faced by the people and the government.

Community-driven recovery and reconstruction

UN-Habitat has been responding to humanitarian crises for more than 20 years - providing support to affected populations, national governments, local authorities and civil society. Assistance efforts focus on building capacity to manage and recover from disasters and conflicts and mitigate future ones. The mandate for these operations is derived from the United Nations Habitat Agenda, and General Assembly Resolution 59/239, 60/203 and 61/206 that recognize the important role of UN-Habitat in countries affected by natural disasters and complex emergencies.

At the cornerstone of UN-Habitat's humanitarian response strategy is a 'Sustainable Relief and Reconstruction' approach that leverages investments in the emergency and recovery phases to initiate longer-term development of human settlements. UN-Habitat advocates for and directly helps finding solutions for issues such as tenure security, access to land, restoration of livelihood assets, restarting local economies (through reliance on local materials, local labour), introduction of disaster mitigation measures in reconstruction of housing and settlements, ('Building Back Better' approach) while minimizing displacement and reducing the transition from relief to development.

Similar to the approach used in upgrading settlements, communities are at the centre of the recovery process so that they can drive the recovery and be responsible for the outcomes. Resources are placed in the hands of people while UN-Habitat provides technical (planning, architecture, engineering) and social mobilization support. This approach empowers people, builds resilience, and reduces dependency. *Rebuilding communities - not just infrastructure - enables people, as organized communities to be at the centre of the process through mutual decision-making and self-help.*

Strengthening response efforts

In parallel to the support at the community level, local governments also need to be strengthened so they can respond better. Programmes are designed to strengthen management capacity of local authorities, build skills for building back better (such as training of construction workers), and in some cases restore infrastructure and systems where required. This accelerates recovery, and enhances sustainability and effectiveness in complex post-conflict and post-disaster environments.

In addition to its operational work, UN-Habitat provides support to the humanitarian response system. UN-Habitat is the IASC Focal Point for Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights and also chairs the IASC Task Force on Meeting Humanitarian Challenges in Urban Areas.^[32] In the country context, the agency acts as the focal point within the Global Emergency Shelter Cluster. Following Cyclone Nargis and Cyclone Giri, UN-Habitat coordinated the Shelter Cluster following the humanitarian relief phase.



32 See the IASC Strategy: Meeting Humanitarian Challenges in Urban Areas, 2010.

Thematic Focus 4: Environment, Resilience Building and Climate Change

Environmental degradation undermines growth and has a significant impact on the poor who are most vulnerable and least able to adapt to its effects. Pursuing environmentally sustainable development entails protecting natural resources, minimizing disaster risks, and promoting healthy ecosystems. Together, environmental degradation and the impacts of climate change are undermining the achievement of MDG 7 that sets a goal of ensuring environmental sustainability.

While the world wide target of halving the population without improved drinking water has been met (MDG 7C), 768 million people still have no access to an improved source of drinking water and an estimated 2.5 billion people lacked access to improved sanitation facilities in 2011. Similarly, despite meeting defined targets related to the significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers (MDG 7D), the absolute number of urban residents living in slums world wide has actually increased from 760 million in 2000 to 863 million in 2012.^[33]

Promoting environmentally sustainable cities
Rapid growth as well as the spatial expansion of cities makes them centres of increased consumption (food, water and energy, etc.). At the same time, the capacity of governments to provide basic amenities – housing, water, and sanitation – is constrained. Research has shown that prosperity and environmental sustainability of cities are inextricably linked. Environmentally sustainable cities create new types of employment and investment, lead to innovation, create new types of infrastructure and services, alleviate poverty, and reduce inequity. Sectors such as renewable energy, waste and recycling, building and construction, and urban transport all contribute to this effort.

“If economic development and related urban activities are pursued in an environmentally sustainable, manner, they can facilitate urban prosperity.”^[34]

To ensure Myanmar benefits from urbanization, plans must be put in place now to manage urban growth and seek ways to reduce reliance on non-renewal resources, and those that lead to loss of biodiversity. This in turn can enable cities to have a positive impact on mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and DRR. For example, the promotion of more compact forms of urban expansion is one of the solutions to facilitate public transport, improve urban services and environmental conditions, create economic opportunities and strengthen livelihoods on the existing urban periphery, and areas of new development areas.^[35]

While positive change is underway on many fronts in Myanmar, existing institutional frameworks, weak urban governance structures, ineffective planning and management, and inadequate capacity undermine the adoption and implementation of environmentally sustainable policies.

Initiatives and programmes that promote environmental sustainable cities through the development of policies, institutional arrangements, establishment of supportive legal frameworks, and planning that support sustainable urban policies are essential. An initiative such as the creation of a National Urban Forum (NUF) for building awareness and capacity in the sector is an effective way to create dialogues on issues of common concern. The NUF can also strengthen coordination within cities and between cities and national authorities.

The adoption of more effective urban management practices, better land- use planning (zoning and building codes), and the promotion of green building practices

33 See www.un.org/millenniumgoals/environ

34 State of the World's Cities, UN-Habitat 2012, page 79.

35 State of the World's Cities, UN-Habitat 2012, page 85

can also have a positive impact. As a first step, UN-Habitat in collaboration with partners, is undertaking a review and revision of building codes to encourage environmental sustainability and reduce risk through capacity building, promotion of better construction and better enforcement.^[36]

Projects that improve air quality, promote clean water, and restore public parks and recreation areas, should be encouraged. For example, the planned water quality improvement by biological means in Kandawgyi Lake in Yangon will protect against water quality deterioration.^[37]

Protecting settlements and people

Myanmar is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change both in terms of an increase in the frequency and intensity of disasters (flooding, cyclones, drought, etc.) and its impact on natural resources (particularly water), biodiversity, and habitats – all of which affect livelihoods, and settlements.^[38]

Rising sea levels, flooding, frequent and stronger tropical cyclones, droughts and other natural disasters increase the vulnerability of human settlements. At the same time, climate change is a reality that will affect hundreds of million of people around the world - the impact of which will be greatest in developing countries and the poor will be most affected.

A strong link between climate change and the rise in the occurrence and intensity of natural disasters has been drawn. It is therefore essential that disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) measures are integrated into development plans and programmes to reduce vulnerability and loss.

36 In Myanmar's large cities, 'Quality Committees' must approve plans for high-rise buildings but enforcement is weak. This issue is also addressed in the Foreign Direction Investment Law.

37 See State of the World's Cities, UN-Habitat 2012, page 118.

38 Rapid climate change affects the ability of ecosystems and species to adapt resulting in loss of biodiversity. See www.globalissues.org

The issue of climate change and its impact on the environment is being taken seriously. Key policy documents have been drafted to guide the development of institutional arrangements and frameworks that will enable the Government of Myanmar to take measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change. These include: Initial National Communication (INC), the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS), the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA). Over the next few years, efforts need to focus on localizing these policies.

Cities have the potential to influence the causes of climate change and have a role to play in advancing solutions for climate change protection. Programmes such as UN-Habitat's Cities and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI) enhance the preparedness and mitigation activities of cities in both developing and least developed countries. The initiative helps counterparts develop and implement pro-poor and innovative climate change policies and strategies.^[39]

The programme builds awareness on DRR/CCA knowledge, technical capacity, institutional resources and tools and focuses on mainstreaming DRR/CCA into development planning - particularly at the local government level through training and the introduction of climate smart DRR and environmental planning.

Recent disasters have profoundly affected the people of Myanmar and challenged the government's ability to respond. Lessons learned from the Cyclone Nargis experience strengthened the response to both Cyclone Giri and the Shan State Earthquake.

39 See www.unhabitat.org, Cities and Climate Change Initiative

The Government of Myanmar has prioritized the need to strengthen disaster risk reduction efforts. The Myanmar Disaster Preparedness Agency was established in April 2011 in an effort to undertake systematic preparedness measures.^[40] Policy documents and action plans – including the Myanmar Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (MAPDRR), the Standing Order on Disaster Management have been formulated, and the Disaster Management Law has been approved.^[41] These focus on short and long term plans to ensure preparedness in order to minimize losses in the event of a natural disaster.

The MAPDRR lists commitments in line with global Hyogo Framework of Actions (HFA) and at regional level the AADMER. However implementation of the action plan is weak.^[42] The focus is on national level priorities but the Plan does not identify or differentiate needs at the local level. The plans need to be localized. As in other sectors, lack of reliable data and information makes this difficult. UN-Habitat, in partnership with UNDP, UNISDR, and RRD is currently collecting data for a national damage and loss database that will cover a number of hazards and can be accessed by local governments.^[43]

The Disaster Management Law defines the institutional arrangements and financial mechanisms for DRR. Implementation of the law will require institutional strengthening and capacity building.

The UN Strategic Framework 2012-2015 for Myanmar also identifies the need to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change (contributing to MDG 7) as a strategic priority.^[44]

40 The Myanmar National Search and Rescue Committee was also formed at the same time.

41 MAPDRR (2010-2015) is the guiding document for DRR efforts in Myanmar. The Standing Order for Natural Disaster Management in Myanmar gives political impetus at the national level to preparedness planning.

42 The Action Plan was prepared in 2009 and updated and endorsed again in 2012.

43 UN-Habitat is implementing urban DRR and city-level risk assessments.

44 See Chapter 5.1 of the UN-Strategic Framework

While capacities have been developed in the areas of early warning, emergency preparedness and response at both the central and regional levels, more needs to be done in terms of preparedness and mitigation at the community level and local government.



RECENT AND ON-GOING WORK

UN-Habitat was active in Myanmar in the early 1990's through to 2002 during which time the agency pioneered the 'People's Process' – an approach that enabled communities to drive development at the local level. Following Cyclone Nargis, UN-Habitat re-confirmed its commitment to Myanmar and assigned a special mission in Myanmar to assist in the transition from emergency to early recovery. At that time, UN-Habitat led the Shelter Cluster and established a permanent presence in the country. Between 2008 – 2013, the agency provided technical assistance to the government and implemented a number of good practice projects in sectors pertaining to the Habitat mandate - shelter, disaster risk reduction, water and sanitation, community infrastructure, and school construction, worth approximately US\$ 14 million over a wide geographical area and an additional US\$ 2 million on-going and in the pipeline until 2015. See Annex 1 for description of programmes and activities.

Partners

The following table lists the MOUs/LOA that have been signed with representatives of the government as a basis for collaboration on past and on-going programmes and future activities.

| PARTNER | DEPARTMENT | PURPOSE | PROGRAMME |
|---|--|---|--|
| Ministry of Construction | Department for Human Settlements and Housing Development | To provide technical assistance, capacity building, and policy support on urban development and human settlements issues | Myanmar Safer Settlements and Urban Research Programme (MSSURP) |
| Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement | Relief and Resettlement Department | To provide technical assistance for mainstreaming and capacity building on disaster risk reduction | Myanmar Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (MCDRRP) |
| Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries, and Rural Development | Department of Rural Development | To increase access to safe water, sanitation and basic social services and improve community resilience to disasters in coastal and urban settlements | Coastal and Urban Settlements Support Programme (CUSSP) |
| Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation | Settlement Land Record Department | To provide technical support to strengthen systems of land administration and management | Land Administration Management Programme (LAMP) |
| Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Forestry* In collaboration with UNEP | | To provide technical and organizational support in the areas of climate change and awareness programmes. | State of the Environment Report of Myanmar 2014 Myanmar Climate Change Alliance Long term Restoration and Conservation Plan for Inlay Lake |
| *LoA | | | |

UN-Habitat also collaborates closely with the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) under the Ministry of Transport and Communication, the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Forestry, the Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC) and numerous township and village authorities, segments of civil society, and communities.



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND PRIORITIES

On November 7th, 2010, Myanmar held its first elections in twenty years. Following the elections, a new civilian government was sworn in on 30 March 2011. On June 20th, 2011, the Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Central Committee was convened by the President during which the government's eight development priorities were outlined – including increased agricultural production, rural productivity, environmental conservation among others. In addition, a target of reducing the overall poverty rate to 16 per cent was established.

The Framework for Economic and Social Reforms (FESR) was launched in 2013 and outlines policy priorities for the government and lays out the process of reform. The FESR identifies poverty reduction as a key goal of national development policy and recognizes the importance of 'effective implementation of people-centered development'. The document covers a period of three years and serves as a guide for development assistance from multilateral and bilateral donors. It is a tool for aligning donor assistance with the Myanmar government's development programmes.

The Nay Pyi Taw Accord for Effective Development Cooperation defines government commitments and development actors to ensure aid effectiveness. To support this process, a joint Myanmar-donor working group was formed and a Foreign Aid Information Management System will monitor and evaluate progress. Under the Accord, development partners have committed to strengthen institutions and build capacity. They agreed that programmes should align with national priorities.^[45]

45 Too Much, Too Soon: The Dilemma of Foreign Aid to Myanmar/Burma, Nathan Associates, page 19.

The Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development is preparing a National Comprehensive Development Plan (NCDP) with a twenty-year perspective (2011-2030).^[46] Although not yet published, the National Comprehensive Development Plan is expected to prioritize sustainable urbanization and recognize the catalytic role of the urban economy in Myanmar's development.^[47]

The UN Strategic Framework (2012-2015) provides a framework for coordinated UN assistance in line with UN reform processes and the commitments of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and Accra Agenda for Action. The Framework outlines four strategic priorities for the socio-economic development in Myanmar: promotion of inclusive growth in rural and urban areas; increase in equitable access to quality social services; reduction of vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change; and promotion of good governance and strengthening of democratic institutions and human rights.^[48]

UN-Habitat's Country Programme aligns with the goals of the Government of Myanmar, and the priorities of the UN Strategic Framework and will contribute to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and Targets relating to environmental sustainability, access to water, and slum improvement.^[49] As the UN moves towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it also aims to address the proposed SDG that relate to sustainable cities and human settlements.^[50]

46 In 2012, a Planning Commission, chaired by the President, was established to guide the planning process. The Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development (NPED) serves as the secretariat for the Planning Commission.

47 The Myanmar Comprehensive Development Vision (MCDV) being undertaken by the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) involves more than 100 sector and subsector studies that will feed into the NCDP.

48 United Nations Strategic Framework for Myanmar 2012-2015, page 10.

49 Myanmar does not have a Common Country Assessment or a United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

50 The new GA Resolution A/C.2/67/L.22 '[e]ncourages giving appropriate consideration to sustainable urbanization in the elaboration of the post-2015 United Nations development agenda.'

UN-HABITAT'S STRATEGY FOR THE SECTOR

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) is the United Nations agency for human settlements. It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. The main documents outlining the mandate of the organization are the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, the Habitat Agenda, the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, and UN Resolution 56/206. The promotion of sustainable human settlement development is addressed in Chapter 7 of Agenda 21.

Also see Annex 2 UN-Habitat Focus Areas.

Based on UN-Habitat's mandate, the government has requested the agency to assist in the process of reform through the provision of technical support and capacity building initiatives. These are expressed in the various memorandums of understanding and letters of agreement between government ministries or departments and UN-Habitat.

UN-Habitat's support to the urban sector is based on the following interrelated strategies:

- Build capacity of institutional partners and government counterparts to strengthen technical capacity and build local ownership.
- Generate awareness on urban development issues and the role of the urban sector in national development.
- Add value by creating opportunities for collaboration between various government departments and other stakeholders.
- Maintain technical excellence by mobilizing expertise at regional and global level to establish an effective link between

global thinking and local wisdom and experience.

- Diversify the project portfolio to address the priorities of the government and the donors within the mandate of UN-Habitat.

The overall goal of the UN-Habitat's country programme for 2014 and 2015 is to enable sustainable and inclusive development of human settlements in order to alleviate poverty, reduce risk and the negative impacts of climate change, and ensure that the benefits of Myanmar's economic development reach all citizens. The country programme will also contribute to the achievement of Goal 7C and 7D and the Millennium Declaration.

The proposed strategy and activities for the human settlements sector address overall national development goals that prioritize sustainable and inclusive development, poverty reduction, access to basic services, governance and the on-going process of decentralization, and reduction of risk and climate change adaptation.

A number of sub-sector priorities have been identified as thematic and programmatic areas of focus over the next two years.

One priority is the need to strengthen urban planning, management and governance and create a new strategy to support both local government and union government in the decentralization and devolution process. Programmes focus on providing strategic support to government and city administrations to undertake strategic planning and put into practice new planning frameworks through introduction of urban planning tools. As a first step it is necessary to increase awareness of urban sector issues and creating opportunities for dialogue in order to influence policy decisions and increase support to government and transparency in decision-making.

A second priority is to promote the adoption of 'pro-poor' approaches to land, housing and tenure in order to ensure that urban policy, planning and land management meet the needs of the urban poor. A better understanding of the housing sector is also required in order to develop an effective National Housing Policy that enables access to housing – particularly for low-income groups and the urban poor. This will ensure that cities are inclusive and livable for all and make the need for informal settlements superfluous.

A third priority is to improve human settlements through improvements in infrastructure and services. Pro-poor settlement upgrading policies will be encouraged and strategic projects will demonstrate good practice and innovations in infrastructure improvement. The construction and restoration of community infrastructure will tackle existing inequalities and have wide-ranging benefits for communities and for development as a whole.

A fourth priority is the promotion of a 'sustainable relief and reconstruction' approach in post-conflict and post-disaster areas that help communities recover and strengthens management capacity of local authorities. Lessons from pilot projects will create learning opportunities for the wider humanitarian response system.

A fifth priority is to raise awareness on the importance of pursuing environmentally sustainable development and supporting the government in the development of policies, promotion of environmental planning and the implementation of demonstration projects. Linked to this is the need to raise awareness on disaster risk reduction and the effects of climate change. Efforts should also focus on localizing the Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction and integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into mainstream development planning processes.

The programme objectives are as follows:

- Promote good governance and planning that is inclusive by engaging civil society – specifically women and youth – and strengthening institutions;
- Improve access to basic services in human settlements in order to ensure development is inclusive by investment in infrastructure, piloting new development approaches and scaling up those that have already been tested;
- Contribute to achieving goals and targets identified by the MDGs by assisting Government to monitor and localize MDGs within the framework of thematic areas covered by the Habitat Country Programme Document;
- Strengthen humanitarian response through support to the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) cluster system – shelter cluster and DRR working group in particular;
- Decrease risk and impact of climate change on human settlements to rationalize investment in mitigation infrastructure, reduce loss of human life and protect valuable livelihood assets.

Programme activities will 'localize' global mandates through the implementation of global initiatives and campaigns such as 'Adequate Shelter for all' and 'Sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world'. At the regional level in Asia Pacific, the country programme aims to support policies and undertake projects under the Regional Strategy on Cities and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI) to build resilience of urban areas to climate change and disasters. At the country level, UN-Habitat will integrate DRR and climate change issues.

ADVOCACY, MONITORING AND PARTNERSHIPS

Effective advocacy, monitoring, and partnerships play a vital role in raising awareness about the sector and in the policy and legislative development process. Involving strategic partners boosts these efforts.

UN-Habitat is responsible for advocacy and monitoring all dimensions of sustainable urban development, focusing on internationally agreed goals. Habitat Agenda partners actively participate in formulating and implementing urban policy locally and globally. In addition, UN-Habitat promotes innovation to help achieve sustainable urbanization and encourages policy reforms at the institutional level. Programmes encourage the urban poor, including slum dwellers, to become directly involved in decision-making and implementation as the most effective way to address their needs.

Advocacy

UN-Habitat raises awareness of sustainable urbanization issues at the global and national level through major global and national mechanisms such as the World Urban Forum, the World Urban Campaign, World Habitat Day, the Global Urban Economic Dialogue series, and the Dubai International Award for Best Practices. Locally, establishment of National Urban Forum and initiatives such as 'I'm a City Changer' will raise awareness on local problems and identify local solutions.

Monitoring

Lack of reliable data on human settlements and the urban sector in general hampers policy development, planning and investment. Through assessment and analysis, urban issues and trends must be monitored in order to produce evidence-based knowledge. UN-Habitat has a number of monitoring tools to monitor urbanization conditions and trends and results are disseminated globally through the Global Report on Human Settlements, the State of the World's Cities Report, and other major publications.

Collaboration with partners

Partnerships are essential in addressing the multiplicity of challenges facing human settlements. UN-Habitat has identified key partners for collaboration across its programmes and projects: public sector, civil society, youth, the private sector, and parliamentarians. UN-Habitat has already been advocating with parliamentarians on the importance of disaster risk reduction. The agency also recognizes the need to engage the public to develop norms, standards and tools.

URBAN SECTOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

The chart presents the main capacity development needs of the Government of Myanmar. As these are cross-cutting components, they highlight capacity development priorities for all pillars of the Country Programme.

URBAN SECTOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

- ▶ Raise awareness through advocacy with current decision-makers on issues related to sustainable and inclusive urbanization, through policy dialogues and multi-stakeholder fora such as the National Urban Forum.
- ▶ Strengthen institutions that deal with land use planning, urban development, building codes and its implementation, etc.
- ▶ Capacity building of senior and mid-career professionals at all levels of government, and training for local planning institutions to ensure a foundation for adoption of strategic and integrated planning practices
- ▶ Policy support on key sector issues including housing, land, informal settlements, environmental planning, DRR and climate change.
- ▶ Strategic planning assistance by implementation of 'City Development Strategies' in targeted cities.
- ▶ Development of areas that are complementary to urban planning including: participatory planning, local/municipal finance, poverty analysis monitoring tools, population projection vis a vis demand on services, land management, land use regulation and enforcement local economic development, investment planning, environmental planning, and mainstreaming of DRR and climate change adaptation initiatives.
- ▶ Data collection, monitoring tools

SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| <p>POLICY DEVELOPMENT</p> | <p>PROMOTION OF GOOD URBAN GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT INVOLVING NEW PLANNING APPROACHES, PROCESSES AND TOOLS</p> | <p>INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND CAPACITY BUILDING OF NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNTERPARTS</p> |
|----------------------------------|--|---|

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

UN-Habitat employs two modalities for implementation of the country programme - provision of technical assistance and implementation of projects. Under both modalities, UN-Habitat brings to bear its technical expertise to guide policy and/or practice.

UN-Habitat draws on a cadre of technical experts based at UN-Habitat's headquarters and regional hubs such as the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, as well as links with regional institutions, to provide technical assistance and management support to the government.

Some projects are designed and implemented by localizing systems, tools, processes that have been developed regionally and then adapted to the Myanmar context. Other projects capture local innovation and build on strengths and opportunities that exist in the country. The agency's technical staff - comprised of engineers, architects, planners, and managers - work with local partners and communities to introduce new approaches and build capacity. These pilot projects play a catalytic role as they provide opportunities to test models and technologies that can then be brought to scale.

Principal partners

Over the last five years, UN-Habitat has been successful in increasing its support in Myanmar through the establishment of strategic partnerships with national and local

government, parliamentarians, civil society and the private sector. UN-Habitat will continue to engage communities in local projects through community action planning, community contracting and community-based monitoring.

These partnerships will be strengthened and opportunities for engaging new actors will be pursued over the next two years.

Given the current institutional framework, UN-Habitat's main counterparts at the national-level include:

- Ministry of Construction (MoC), Department of Human Settlements and Housing Development (DHSHD)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), Settlement and Land Records Department (SLRD)
- Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Forestry
- Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MoSWRR), Department of Relief and Resettlement (DRR)
- Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries, and Rural Development, Department of Rural Development (DRD)

At the state and local level, selected government partners include:

- Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC)
- Mandalay City Development Committee (MCDC)



Joint Programming and Collaboration

UN-Habitat will continue to develop close collaboration with other UN agencies in an effort to work towards the outcomes defined in the UN Strategic Framework 2012-2015. These will include the following initiatives:

- formulation of legislation and policy dialogue on urban development and urbanization in cooperation with UNDP;
- development of DRR policy, capacity building, and participation in the DRR Working Group chaired by UNDP;
- cooperation with UNESCO on safer schools and support for integrated heritage policies, plans and strategies;
- provision of organizational and technical support to UNEP-led global initiatives such as the drafting of the State of the Environment;
- institutionalization and implementation of the National Adaptation Plan of Action for Climate Change (NAPA);
- implementation of water and improved sanitation projects in collaboration with UNICEF;
- promotion of land management and administration issues with relevant sister organizations;
- localization of support to global commitments on DRR in collaboration with UNISDR and the Urban Research and Development Institute at DHSHD.

Coordination and Information

Coordination with other UN agencies, bilateral and multilateral donors will take place through the UN Country Team (UNCT), under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, and based on the strategic priorities defined in the UN Strategic Framework 2012-2015.

Activities that are humanitarian in nature will be carried out through close coordination with the Humanitarian Country Team and through the sector working groups established under the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC).

UN-Habitat will continue to play an active role in the working groups established under the Cluster System. For example, the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) working group is active on a continuous basis. This working group is chaired by UNDP, and led by a multi-agency steering committee of which UN-Habitat is a part.

Sharing information with the government, and other partners about UN-Habitat programmes, activities and products is an essential part of advocacy, networking and building awareness and capacity on sector related issues. This is done through the preparation and publishing of technical manuals and guidelines, establishing dedicated web portals, support to institutions including physical and e-libraries, and establishment of internet based knowledge sharing and management systems. UNIC also distributes publications and has a library of all publications.

Good practice and lessons learned are shared at local and regional events. Technical issues pertaining to the sector are discussed through special workshops such as Expert Group Meetings involving sector experts from around the region and local workshops that bring together national stakeholders.



PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

UN-Habitat's Country Programme for Myanmar for 2014 - 2016 responds to government priorities, and development issues that fall under UN-Habitat's areas of technical expertise.^[51] The thematic areas also reinforce the strategic priorities defined in the UN Strategic Framework 2012-2015. The Country Programme builds on previous and on-going activities including institutional strengthening and capacity building, WASH, shelter, land, DRR, infrastructure, climate change and research. Many of the proposed activities are already expressed in a Memorandum of Understanding between government counterparts and UN-Habitat.

51 Given the rapidly changing development context, the strategy is limited to two years.

**UN-HABITAT
PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK 2014 -2016
Results/Resources by Thematic Component**

Based on analysis presented in the four thematic areas of focus for the sector, the following table presents the sub-sector priorities of UN-Habitat's Country Programme with budget in USD.

| Thematic Focus Area 1: Participatory Urban Planning, Management and Governance | | UN Strategic Priority 1 | |
|--|--|---|------------------|
| Outcome: Sustainable cities that are inclusive, productive, resilient, safe, healthy and livable. | | MDG Goal 7 | |
| Results | Key Indicators | Key Partners | Resources |
| 1. Strengthened coordination and awareness of urban development issues and the implications of urbanization through a series of multi-stakeholder consultations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders identified and National Urban Forum (NUF) approved by cabinet, agreement signed with key partners, secretariat established, regular meetings of NUF for active policy debate and cross-sectoral information sharing on a regular basis, greater awareness or urbanization and urban development National Habitat Committee established enabling city level engagement of local leaders, communities, civil society, academia, and private sector on sustainable urbanization and recommendations for action that will feed into to the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in 2016 ^[1] | Government, UN Agencies, URDI, IFIs, Professional bodies, academia, civil society, students | 50,000 USD |
| 2. Strengthened urban policy framework through formulation of a National Urban Development Strategy (NUDS). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raised on urban issues and strategic direction on formulation of policy, planning and legislation in step with decentralization | | 200,000 USD |
| 3. Greater access to reliable urban sector data/information and support for strategic urban planning through development of City Strategic Plans in targeted cities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> City Profiles in targeted secondary and tertiary cities/towns (City Profiling) Formulation of City Strategic Plans Mid-level planners trained Awareness of issues and influence of urban development policies and planning | | 500,000 USD |

¹ The World Urban Campaign is the partners' platform for Habitat III and is coordinated by UN-HABITAT.

| Thematic Focus Area 1: Participatory Urban Planning, Management and Governance | | UN Strategic Priority 1 | |
|--|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Outcome: Sustainable cities that are inclusive, productive, resilient, safe, healthy and livable. | | MDG Goal 7 | |
| Results | Key Indicators | Key Partners | Resources |
| 4. Land use planning and development planning systems strengthened | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land management and information system more reliable and efficient. Targeted secondary and tertiary towns and cities of less than 200,000 inhabitants, TWGs, training course for local counterparts established, plans drafted, consultation and approved (cross-sectoral – CC and DRR) | | 500,000 USD |
| 5. Citizen, corporate and public awareness and action on making cities livable and inclusive through launch of 'I'm a City Changer' initiative under World Urban Campaign | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiative launched, publicity and outreach to various actors, greater awareness of role of citizens, corporations in creating livable cities | | 50,000 USD |
| 6. Research, information and data available to support urban planning and management, greater awareness of urban development issues and enhanced local capacity through transformation of URDI into a full-fledged institute for research, training, data collection, monitoring and reporting on sustainable urbanization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional capacity assessment (MoC) and training needs assessment and then training plan (planning and urban trades) formulated and implemented, Urban data system established and data collected using 'UrbanInfo Database' system, GIS, that is based on urban indicators, establishment of Local Urban Observatory and application of Urban Observatory tools for monitoring the Habitat Agenda and MDGs and collecting data at the regional, country and city levels based on sets of urban indicators, urban fact sheets and monitoring reports prepared including MDG reporting and contribution to Global Report on Human Settlements and State of the World's Cities, Updating of Myanmar Human Settlements Report (1992) | | 200,000 USD |
| | | | 1,500,000 USD |
| | | | Funded 500,000 USD |

1 I'm a City Changer in the awareness raising initiative of World Urban Campaign to find solutions to urban challenges by giving voice to cities and people to change our urban future.

| Thematic Focus Area 2: Pro-poor Housing, Land and Tenure Outcome: Adequate housing for all, improved living conditions for the poor, and security of tenure. | | UN Strategic Priorities 1/ 2 MDG Goal 7 |
|---|---|---|
| Results | Key Indicators | Key Partners Resources |
| <p>1. Housing opportunities at scale enabled and alternatives to formation of slum settlements provided through formulation of National Housing Policy (NHP)</p> | <p>• Urban Housing Sector Profile, multi-stakeholder consultations held, land issues evaluated including security of tenure, investment and constraints, NHF approved by the cabinet and pilots that can feed into and inform local housing strategy</p> | <p>Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development, Ministry of Planning YCDC, Township, National NGOs, Communities, SLRD, ILO, Land Core Group, UNFPA, UN MDG and M& E group</p> <p>350,000 USD</p> |
| <p>2. Phase I: Land administration and management system improved and upstream linkages for policy development established Phase II designed laying out long term development framework for land administration and funding needs for '15 by 15' strategic vision</p> | <p>• Long term development framework for land administration • Land Administration and Management pilots in three contexts (rural, urban and peri-urban) conducted, • New processes and systems for land surveying/re-surveying, mapping, adjudication, deeds and land registration on Kwin maps (rural) Block maps (urban) and computerization, Farm-land Law 2012 operationalized, training center upgraded</p> | <p>SLRD</p> <p>2,150,000 USD</p> |

| Thematic Focus Area 2: Pro-poor Housing, Land and Tenure | | UN Strategic Priorities 1 / 2 | |
|--|--|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Outcome: Adequate housing for all, improved living conditions for the poor, and security of tenure. | | MDG Goal 7 | |
| Results | Key Indicators | Key Partners | Resources |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultative process launched with government and civil society, long term vision framework developed for surveying, mapping, titling, land registration, and land services across the country (non-forest lands) SLRD, project for first phase (6 years) of the implementation of the framework developed | | |
| 3. Comprehensive socio-economic and gender disaggregated data including tenure included in the National Census | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical inputs provided on defining parameters | National Census | Funded |
| | | 2,500,000 USD | |
| | | Funded 1,960,000 | |

| Thematic Focus Area 3: Improving Human Settlements and Rebuilding Communities Outcome: Improved living conditions in underserved settlements through increased access to safe water, adequate sanitation and greater mobility settlements, towns and cities and rebuilding of communities affected by disaster and conflict. | | UN Strategic Priority 2 MDG Goal 7 | |
|---|---|---|---------------|
| Results | Key Indicators | Key Partners | Resources |
| 1. Easy and affordable access to basic urban services in underserved urban and peri-urban settlements. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Action Plan developed, water supply system designed and installed, water quality and quantity tests, household latrines installed for more vulnerable families, 'Human Values Based' WASH education conducted, documentation of innovations for replication | PACT, Merry Stopes International, CESVI, DRD, VDCs, WASH Thematic Group, DRD, Village Development Committees YCDC, local NGOs, WASH Thematic Group, CDCs in each settlement | 5,500,000 USD |
| 2. Improved health and hygiene related illness through improvements to community level water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion in underserved, difficult to access rural settlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Action Plan developed, hand pumps/water supply system designed and installed, water quality and quantity tests, settlement level infrastructure (roads, drains and public institutions) designed and constructed | | 7,000,000 USD |
| 3. Improved access to clean water in targeted poor urban settlements through low-cost water and wastewater treatment system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline survey on water, sanitation and hygiene, water treatment system designed, installed and water distributed at household level, water quality and quantity tests, maintenance and operation plan | | 1,500,000 USD |
| 4. Upgrading of informal settlements through formulation of National Slum Upgrading Strategy and Action Plan based on Cities without Slums concept (regularization, introduction of services, and security of tenure) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government partners identified, Slum Upgrading Strategy and Action Plan formulated, training of counterparts, assessment and mapping of slum settlements, indicators collected, national investment plan formulated, pilot upgrading schemes in 2 slums settlements (urban and peri-urban), technical support and assistance from UN-HABITAT's Housing Policy Section | | 3,500,000 USD |

| Thematic Focus Area 3: Improving Human Settlements and Rebuilding Communities Outcome: Improved living conditions in underserved settlements through increased access to safe water, adequate sanitation and greater mobility settlements, towns and cities and rebuilding of communities affected by disaster and conflict. | | UN Strategic Priority 2 MDG Goal 7 | |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Results | Key Indicators | Key Partners | Resources |
| 5. Return, reintegration and recovery of IDPs in ethnic minority areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelters in targeted communities constructed or retrofitted/rehabilitated, access to water supply, adequate sanitation and community infrastructure retorted, tool kits provided, skills enhanced and employment generated | | 5,000,000 USD (Partially Funded) |
| 6. Humanitarian response system supported through technical support to the shelter and DRR TWG | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TWG established and shelter strategy and coordination mechanisms in place | | 50,000 USD (Partially Funded) |
| | | 22,550,000 USD | |
| | | Funded 5,000,000 USD | |

| Thematic Focus Area 4: Environment, Building Resilience and Climate Change | | UN Strategic Priority 3 | |
|---|---|--|----------------------|
| Outcome: Healthy human settlements with improved resilience to the effects of climate change and reduction of vulnerability from disasters. | | | |
| Results | Key Indicators | Key Partners | Resources |
| 1. Increased awareness on urban climate change adaptation for local governments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government officials and technical staff enrolled in training course on build knowledge and skills on climate change resilience of cities and familiarity with tools to put into practice, pilots of local climate change action plans (vulnerability assessments and prioritization) developed | | 200,000 USD |
| 2. Inlay Lake conservation and restoration plan in place and implemented | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme formulated, resources mobilized, restoration activities initiated | | 50,000 USD |
| 3. Awareness raised in support of the Environment Law and translating these into guidelines | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental guidelines reviewed and revised vis-à-vis the law, conservations guidelines rolled out, information disseminated, education on law, pilot for small scale Solid Waste Management in targeted towns developed (ESCAP model) | | 50,000 USD |
| 4. Institutional strengthening and capacity building to support mainstreaming climate change into development planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutions and policy framework to deal with climate change established, contributions to trust fund on climate change increased | UNEP, MoE-CAF, MoC, URDL, MES, MSWRR Meeng society | 250,000 USD (funded) |
| 5. Institutional strengthening and capacity building to support mainstreaming DRR into development planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Smart DRR (CSDRR) and Environment incorporated | | 250,000 USD |
| 6. Facilitating healthy and green living through raising awareness of environmental issues amongst citizens | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance on raising environmental awareness provided, better understanding of environmental issues amongst stakeholders (INGOs/NGOs, academic institutions, line ministries, private sector, individuals), change in attitudes and behaviours | | 50,000 USD |

| Thematic Focus Area 4: Environment, Building Resilience and Climate Change | | UN Strategic Priority 3 | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Outcome: Healthy human settlements with improved resilience to the effects of climate change and reduction of vulnerability from disasters. | | | |
| Results | Key Indicators | Key Partners | Resources |
| 7. Impact of climate change on gender better understood and integrated into project design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tools for testing impact on gender already developed by UN-Habitat localised to Myanmar context, results shared, gender mainstreamed in UN-Habitat climate change projects | | 25,000 USD |
| 8. Demonstration projects on Solid Waste Management in targeted small towns | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot towns identified, cooperation agreement signed, TWG formed, strategy developed, involvement of local partners, implementation of system in targeted townships | | 500,000 USD |
| 9. Risk from disasters reduced in coastal and urban communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Education Awareness (PEA) localized and implemented, training curriculum developed on disaster resilient construction practices in built environments, training course implemented, mitigation measures identified | | 25,000 USD |
| 10. National Building Code (NBC) finalised and adopted | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoC /MES finalise NBC (2013- 2014), key stakeholders supported in roll out of building code, building applications | DRR efforts – three ministries | 50,000 USD |
| | | | 1,450,000 USD |
| | | | Funded 250,000 |

| Thematic Focus Areas/Programme Components | Secured funds | Unsecured funds | Total |
|--|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Participatory urban planning, management and governance | 500,000 USD | 1,000,000 USD | 1,500,000 USD |
| 2. Pro-poor housing, land and tenure | 1,960,000 | 540,000 | 2,500,000 USD |
| 3. Improving human settlements and rebuilding communities | 5,000,000 USD | 17,500,000 USD | 22,500,000 USD |
| 4. Environment, resilience building and climate change | 250,000 USD | 1,200,000 USD | 1,450,000 USD |
| Total | 7,710,000 USD | 20,240,000 USD | 27,950,000 USD |

ANNEX 1
LIST OF RECENT AND ONGOING PROJECTS (2011 onwards)

The following tables provide an introduction to projects recently implemented or currently underway in Myanmar by UN-Habitat and its partners.

UN-HABITAT

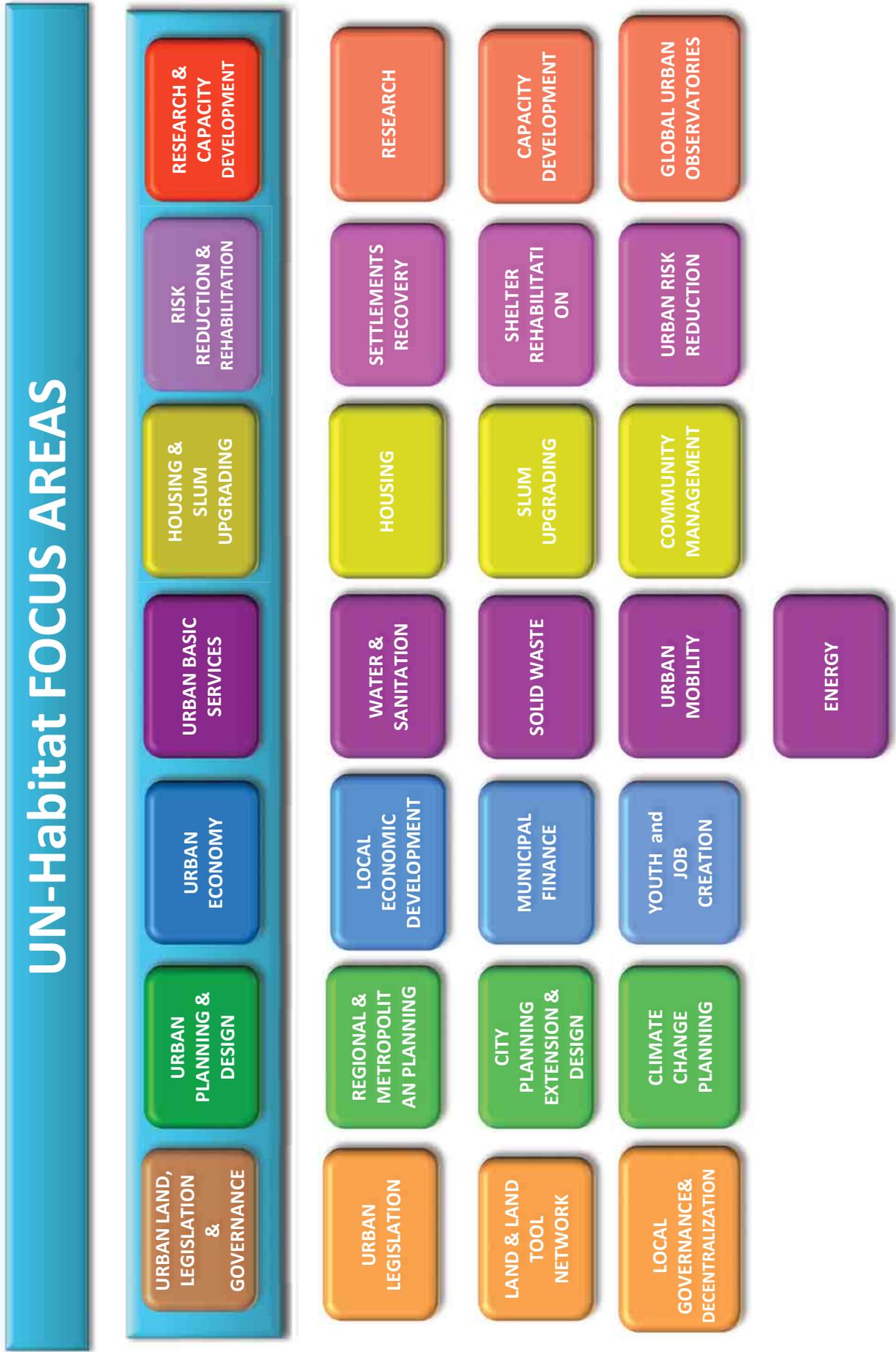
| Project Title | Timeframe | Objectives | Main Activities | Partners | Budget/Donor |
|---|-------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Myanmar Safer Settlements and Urban Research Programme (MSSURP) | Sept 2011 - August 2012 | To reduce risk and encourage development of safer human settlements by promoting urban research, capacity building and assisting in the development of building codes and techno-legal regimes for greater disaster resilience. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up of an Urban Research and Development Institute (URDI) at the MoC Policy support and technical support for review/updating Myanmar National Building Codes and Building By-laws, Regulatory frameworks Training and capacity building of over 100 officials from all States and Regions and Union government in urban planning and human settlements issues Training of MoC staff in construction Support to formulation of National Urban Development Strategy, Technical Analysis of safe shelters for disaster resilience - cyclone shelters and launch and implementation of low cost housing initiatives. | Ministry of Construction, Department for Human Settlements, and Housing Development (DHSHD) | 850,000 USD Norway, OFDA/ USAID, DIPECHO |

| Project Title | Timeframe | Objectives | Main Activities | Partners | Budget/Donor |
|---|-------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Rebuilding Homes – Rebuilding Lives- Rakhine Settlements Support Programme (RSSP) | April 2011 - March 2012 | To rebuild livelihood assets, enable dignity and security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 500 new houses and retrofitting repair of 1000 units | Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) | 1,046, 051 USD Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway |
| Post-Cyclone Giri Community Based Emergency and Early Recovery Initiative | May 2011 - May 2012 | To enable affected communities to return and rebuild | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter assistance extended to 2,500 households | UNDP and RRD | 968,502 USD ECHO |
| Shae Thot ‘The Way Forward’ Programme | 2011-2016 | Programme is multi-sectoral including maternal and child health; livelihoods; food security; and water, sanitation and hygiene. UN-Habitat is responsible for water and sanitation component. Increased access to sufficient quantities of water, potable water and improved hygiene. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer knowledge and development skills through hands on training for carpenters, masons and artisans Introduction of low-cost, low technology solutions that are easy to maintain Organisation and training of communities Development of community plans for water, sanitation, irrigation related infrastructure Provision of community grants for the implementation of community-level infrastructure Hygiene awareness and promotion components | PACT, in partnership with Marie Stopes International, UNDP, CESVI, and Myanmar Survey Research Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development, Department of Rural Development | 55 M USD provided by USAID out of which 12,503 M USD has been allocated to UN-Habitat |

| Project Title | Timeframe | Objectives | Main Activities | Partners | Budget/Donor |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| Safer Coastal and Urban Communities through Disaster Risk Reduction in Myanmar | June 2012- November 2013 | To increase resilience and reduce of vulnerability in local coastal and urban communities To increase the scope and impact of the DIPECHO 8th Action Plan for Asia and Pacific | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Township level disaster management plan Earthquake assessments Preparation of City Level Action Plan Safer construction by training through the National Skills Standards Authority Sensitizing government officials on disaster risk reduction through development of local development plans | Consortia: Action Aid UK (Lead), Malteser, Help Age, Oxfam GB, Plan International, and UN-Habitat | 468, 551 USD (approximate) provided by the EC (DIPECHO) |
| Disaster Risk Reduction for Safe and Resilient Burmese Coastal Communities (DRR-SBCC) | October 2012 – September 2014 | To enhance resilience of coastal communities to current and future risks through evidence based information for policy advocacy and mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop guidelines for land use planning incorporating disaster risk reduction Study on coastal areas on land use and TA to develop the guidelines in based on local context Training for URDI on land use planning Training carpenters Pilot demonstrations of safe sheltering | National and local government (Rakhine State, Ayeyarwaddy Region, Yangon Region, Mon State and Tanintharyi Region) | 636,650 USD USAID/OFDA |
| Disaster Response and Preparedness in Coastal Communities and Urban Risk Phases I-III (DRP-CURB) | Phase 1: 2010- Phase 2: 2011 Phase 3: 2013 | To support and strategically scale up ongoing efforts to reduce the risks caused by disasters and climate change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation measures at the community level (Urban Poverty Research Study, etc.) Policy support with mainstreaming and capacity building links (URDI, Myanmar National Building Code, Township Disaster Plan, Safer Construction) | Ministry of Construction, DHSHD and Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement and Resettlement Department | 877,163 USD (approximate) |

| Project Title | Timeframe | Objectives | Main Activities | Partners | Budget/Donor |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| | The program implementation was scaled up in a staggered manner based on operational and policy environment and emerging needs | To instill a culture of prevention and preparedness nationwide with a particular focus on alleviating vulnerabilities of coastal and urban communities of Myanmar. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Education and Awareness (IEC materials, Disaster Loss and Damage Database, DRR-DIAS) Climate Smart DRR (State of Environment, CCCI, Inly Lake Restoration, Environmental Conservation Law, etc.) | | The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Phase 1: 1,072,356 USD Phase 2: 831,294 USD |
| Land Administration and Management Programme (LAMP) | October 2012 -September 2014 | To contribute to a land management system that addresses critical shortcomings in areas of land and property rights in the country in view of rapid economic growth and urbanization and the resulting dislocation of small farmers and the poor from their land. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing improved methods to update existing cadastre Training materials for land surveyors and Farmland Administrative Body (FAB) officials Upgraded training facility at the CLRDTTC Establishment of a forum for discussion on land | Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Settlement Land and Record Development as well as with the Food Security Working Group/ LCG consortium | 1, 932,322 USD Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) administered by UNOPS. |
| Myanmar Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction Program (MCDRRP) | 2012-2015 | Technical assistance on development of policy and mainstreaming across government administration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Education and Awareness Training and Capacity Building Disaster Management Response and Preparedness Plans at various levels Mainstreaming DRR into sectoral development | Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD) | 890,000 USD Norway, DIPECHO, OFDA/ USAID |

| Project Title | Timeframe | Objectives | Main Activities | Partners | Budget/Donor |
|---|------------|--|--|---|---|
| Programme for Development and Rehabilitation of Communities in Ethnic Minority Areas of Myanmar | 2013- 2014 | To support IDPs safe return to place of origin (Kachin) and development of impoverished areas (Chin and Shan) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing construction or retrofitting for returnees and village level infrastructure improvement and investment in water and sanitation Cash for work and training to build skills of local carpenters | Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development, Department of Rural Development | 6.85 M USD Japanese Supplementary Budget through JICA |
| Myanmar Climate Change Alliance (MCCA) | 2014-2017 | To strengthen the climate change related institutional and policy environment and promotion of evidence-based planning and policy making | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of a national strategy for climate change Development of sectoral strategies and actions to address climate change Development of institutional structures within the country | UNEP Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Forestry –focal point and lead agency | 5,000,000 USD European Union UN-Habitat (3.8M USD) UNEP (1.2M USD) |



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ANNEX 4: LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------|---|
| AADMER | ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response |
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| ASEAN | Association of Southeast Asian Nations |
| AusAID | The Australian Agency for International Development |
| CCA | Climate Change Adaptation |
| CCCI | Cities and Climate Change Initiative |
| CERF | Central Emergency Response Fund |
| CESVI | Italian NGO |
| CISF | Community Initiative Support Facilities |
| CLAP | Coastal Communities Livelihoods Assistance Program |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organizations |
| CUSSP | Coastal and Urban Settlements Support Programme |
| CWSS | Community Water Supply and Sanitation Project |
| DDA | Department of Development Affairs |
| DFID | Department for International Development |
| DHSHD | Department of Human Settlements and Housing Development |
| DIPECHO | Disaster Preparedness ECHO |
| DMH | Department of Meteorology and Hydrology |
| DRD | Department of Rural Development |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| DRRM | Disaster Risk Reduction and Management |
| EC | European Commission |
| ECHO | The Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department of the European Commission |
| EU | European Union |
| FAB | Farm Land Administrative Body |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FESR | Framework for Economic and Social Reforms |
| GAD | General Administration Department |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GLTN | Global Land Tool Network |
| HCPD | Habitat Country Programme Document |
| HFA | Hyogo Framework for Action |
| HLP | Housing Land and Property |
| IASC | Inter-Agency Standing Committee |
| IHLCA | Integrated Household Living Conditions Assessment |
| IFRC | International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies |
| INC | Initial National Consultation |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| LAMP | Land Administration and Management Programme |
| LDC | Least Developed Country |
| LIFT | Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund |
| LoA | Letter of Agreement |
| MAPDRR | Myanmar Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction |
| MCDC | Mandalay City Development Committee |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |

| | |
|------------|---|
| MCDRRP | Myanmar Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction Programme |
| MK | Myanmar current - Kyat |
| MNBC | Myanmar National Building Code |
| MSR | Myanmar Survey Research |
| MSSURP | Myanmar Safer Settlements and Urban Research Programme |
| MTSIP | Mid-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan |
| MoA | Ministry of Administration |
| MoAI | Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation |
| MoC | Ministry of Construction |
| MoECF | Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Forestry |
| MoLFRD | Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries, and Rural Development |
| MoSWRR | Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement |
| MoTC | Ministry of Transportation and Communications |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NAPA | National Adaptation Plan of Action for Climate Change |
| NBSAP | National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan |
| NCDP | National Comprehensive Development Plan |
| NGOs | Non-government Organizations |
| NSDS | National Sustainable Development Strategy |
| NSET | National Society for Earthquake Technology |
| NUF | National Urban Forum |
| RRD | Relief and Resettlement Department |
| RSSP | Rakhine Settlements Support Programme |
| SAUWS | Sustainable Access to Urban Water and Sanitation |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SLRD | Settlement and Land Record Department |
| STDM | Social Tenure Domain Model |
| TWGs | Technical Working Groups |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNCT | United Nations Country Team |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNFPA | United Nations Fund for Population |
| UN-Habitat | United Nations Human Settlements Programme |
| UNISDR | United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction |
| UNOPS | United Nations Office for Project Services |
| URDI | Urban Research and Development Institute |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| USD | United States Dollars |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WB | World Bank |
| WUF | World Urban Forum |
| YCDC | Yangon City Development Committee |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The UN-Habitat Country Programme Document (HCDP) is a strategic document that sets out the organization's activities in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar for 2014 - 2016. The document also serves to strengthen coordination with the UNCT, aligns activities with government priorities and is a reference tool in the promotion of sustainable urbanization and the development of human settlements. The HCPD was prepared in consultation with the country office in Myanmar, and targeted meetings with government departments, UN partners and donors.

The HCDP Myanmar discusses current development issues that will impact Myanmar's development. The document identifies a number of outcome-level results that are defined around four thematic focus areas that relate to UN-Habitat's normative and global experience. These include; participatory urban planning, management and governance; pro-poor housing, land and tenure; improving human settlements and rebuilding communities; and environment, resilience building and climate change.

The focus areas refer to priorities captured in existing national development plans and the UN Strategic Framework 2012-2015, and those identified through consultation with partners. Each thematic focus area analyzes the current development situation in Myanmar, identifies issues that should be addressed, and suggests key areas for support. On the basis of this a number of strategic priorities emerge that are described in a programme framework that summarizes proposed activities and anticipated costs. Given the pace of change in Myanmar, the document is prescriptive and forward-leaning in many respects in order to provide a road map for tackling the sector.

DONORS

Donors who supported UN-Habitat and generously funded activities in Myanmar in the past include: AusAID, BASF Social Fund, CERF, DFID, ECHO, European Union, Japan Official Development Assistance, Japan Habitat Association, LIFT, New Zealand's International Aid and Development Programme Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, OFDA, Rotary International District 3450 Hong Kong Macao and Mongolia, Swiss Development Cooperation, UNDP, and UNISDR and USAID.



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