

8th East Asia Summit High-Level Seminar on Sustainable Cities

'Localising the SDGs in Asian Cities: Connecting Policy with Implementation' for Mandalay City

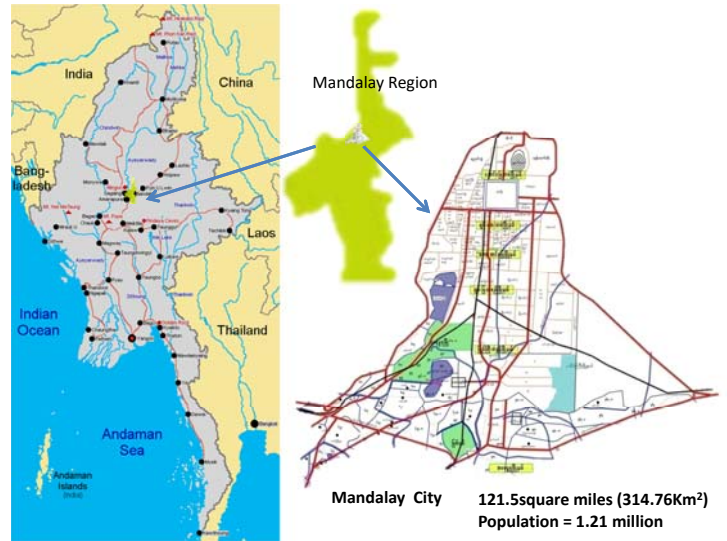
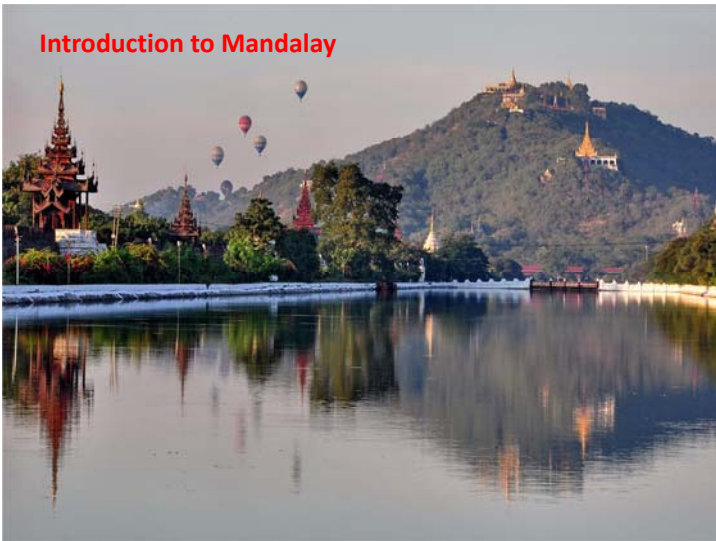
Plenary I
8 February 2017

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Committee Member
Mandalay City Development Committee
Mandalay, Myanmar.

Presentation Guidelines

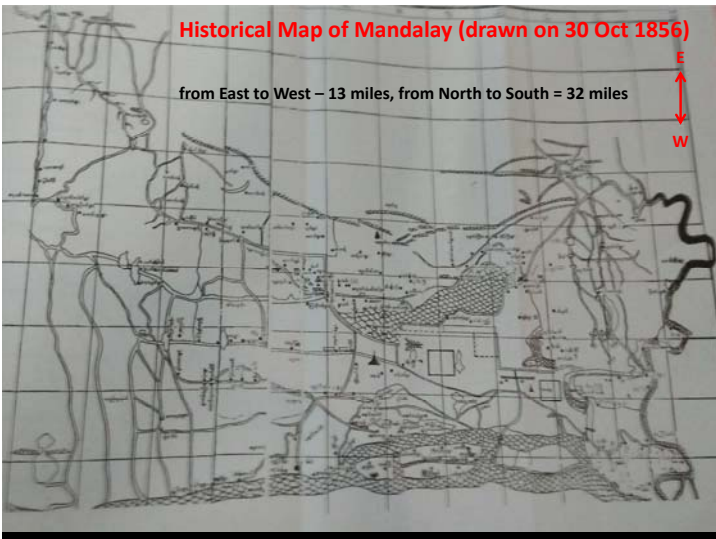
- 1) Presentation duration: 10 minutes
- 2) Highlight the most outstanding achievements and initiatives of Mandalay City to achieve green and sustainable city development, especially to connect policy and implementation.
- 3) If Mandalay City has not yet made plans to localize the new global 'Sustainable Development Goals' (SDGs), share your views on the SDGs.
- 4) to answer the questions below from Mandalay City's point of view.
 - Has the national government of Myanmar promoted the SDGs to Mandalay City and other Myanmar cities?
 - When it comes to sustainable development and the SDGs, how does Mandalay City address the trade-offs and balances among the three dimensions of sustainability – economic, social and the environment?
 - In what new ways could Mandalay City experiment with implementing public participation and partnerships with non-government stakeholders? And how can development partners and supporting organisations help Mandalay City?

Introduction to Mandalay

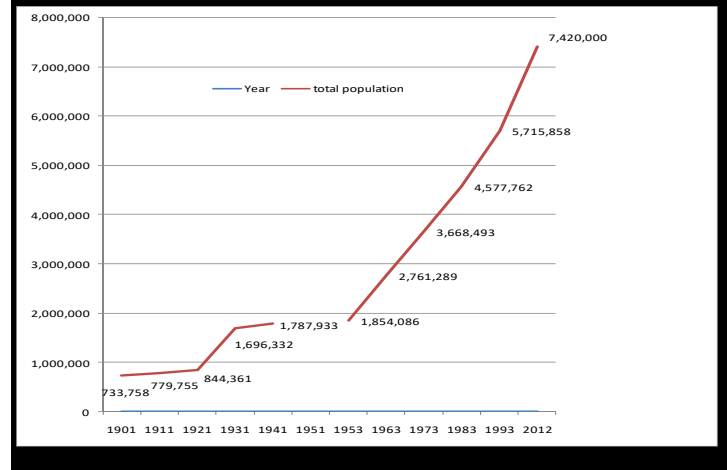


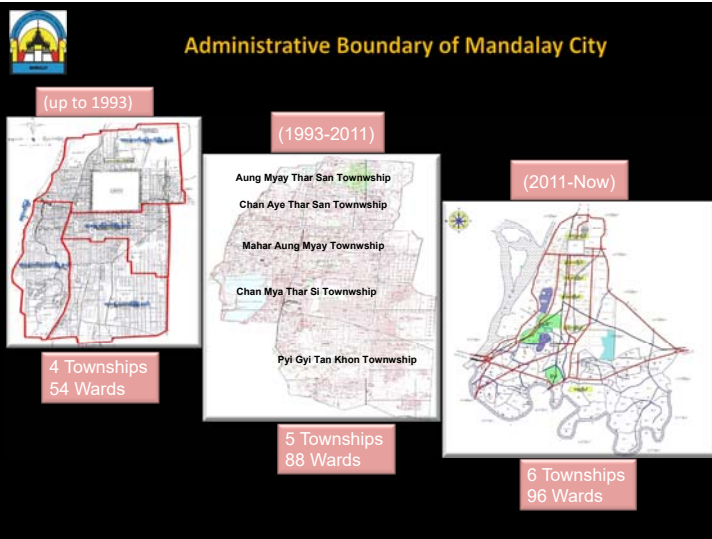
Historical Map of Mandalay (drawn on 30 Oct 1856)

from East to West – 13 miles, from North to South = 32 miles



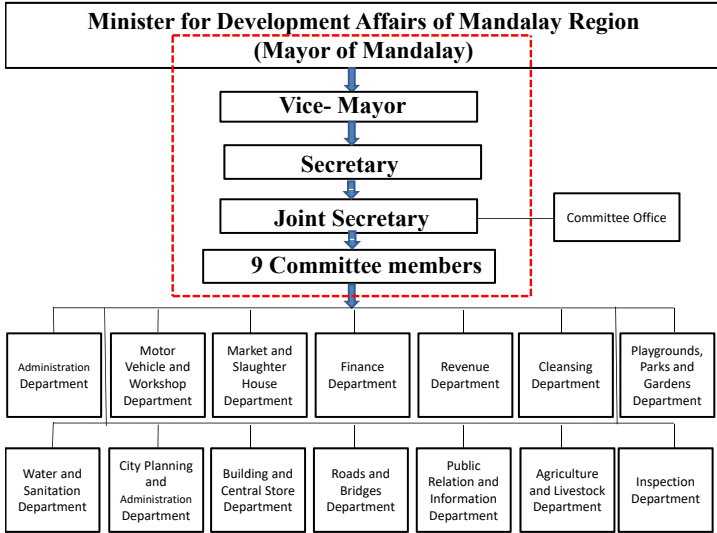
Total Population of Mandalay Region in 10 years interval from 1901 to 2012





About Mandalay City Development Committee (MCDC)

- Previously called Mandalay Municipality or Mandalay City Development Organization under General Affairs Department up to 1992 (during Burma Socialist Programme Party regime and early period of State Peace and Development Council).
- MCDC was formed in accordance with The State Law and Restoration Council Law 10/92 and called Mandalay City Development Committee under Prime Minister, Union Government.
- Now called Mandalay City Development Committee under Chief Minister, Mandalay Region Government.



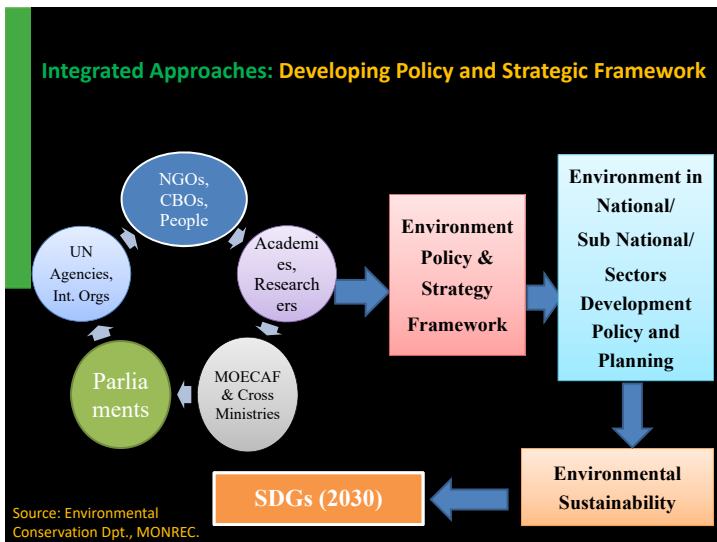
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Most Outstanding Achievement

Community-based Solid Waste Collection Practice

- i.e we started from where we need to/must/can start.

Reversed Flow



- ## Policy & Laws and Rules
- Environmental Policy (1994)
 - Constitution (2008)
 - Environmental Conservation Law (2012)
 - Environmental Conservation Rules (2014)
 - Environmental Quality Guidelines (2015)
 - EIA Procedures (2015)
 - MIC Law & Rules & Notification (2013)
 - SEZ law (2014)
 - Relevant Sectoral Laws and Rules

- Revised Mandalay City Development Law – 12 Jan 2015
Section 14 & 16 – environmental conservation
- Mandalay City Development Bylaw – 14 May 2015
Departments that specifically address environmental issues are cleansing/ water and sanitation/ playgrounds, parks and gardens
- Operation Guidelines (30 Nov 2015) – in detail procedure

- On ground - as policies, laws and regulations on environmental concerns went down farther & farther away from 'up', more and more of its essences of cross-national/ global effects were lost (means that local community hardly paid attention on cross-national/global). It became localized in other ways.

Has the national government of Myanmar promoted the SDGs to Mandalay City and other Myanmar cities?

- ❖ not yet but key stakeholders from Mandalay were made aware of SDGs by Environmental Conservation Department , MONREC.
- ❖ Tradition of MCDC – focused on infrastructure development / practiced regulatory mechanism/ enjoyed tangible/visible outcomes.
- ❖ In cases sustainability and development are to be addressed in SDGs, the role of MCDC – limited to 'contribution from common ground' even if Goals are highly specific to MCDC.
- ❖ Working together with others in various ways of relationship is vital.

The trade-offs and balances among the three dimensions of sustainability

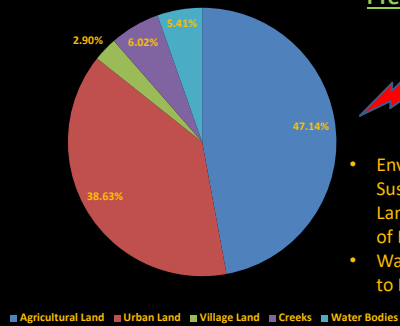
Voices of Mandalaythar (Mandalay born people)- "Mandalay was lost..lost..lost."

Means that Mandalay's tradition was gradually faded away over 20 years in the past.

- Mdy City Planners - preserved culture on one hand and inserted efforts for economic development on other hand.
- Mdy City Master Plan in 30 years perspective (2011-2040) was formulated by the Department of Housing Estate placing culture on one side and economic development on the other side.
- Zoning Plan – 16 zones (high class low-rise residential area, mid-rise residential area, high-rise area, commercial area, mixed-commercial zones, traditional compounds, historical conservation zones around palace, historical conservation zone around Mandalay, area visual axis, green area with parks, green area with sports, development freeze areas, development promotion areas, industrial areas (non pollution), industrial area (with pollution), industrial area (with hazardous).

The trade-offs and balances among the three dimensions of sustainability

Land Use in Mandalay City Area (2014)



Preconditions

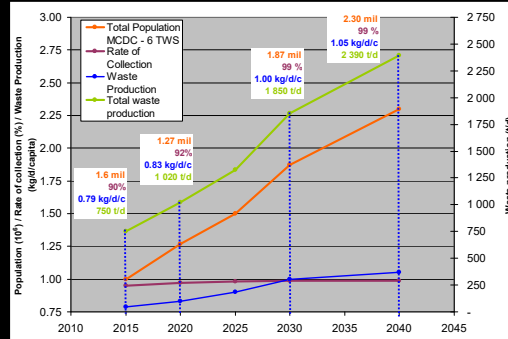
Land Speculation & Land Confiscation

- Environmental conservation & Sustainability are emphasized in Land Use Policy & Management of MCDC.
- Was overwritten but now trying to Rewrite.

The trade-offs and balances among the three dimensions of sustainability

Identify - Forces affecting Urban Changes in Mandalay: Socio-economic Factors, Economic Factors, Environmental Factors, Institutional Factors, Educational Factors

And Projection - Waste Production in Mandalay City



The trade-offs and balances among the three dimensions of sustainability

External Inputs Loan, Grant, BOT

1. Capacity building support for project identification (ADB)
2. Project preparatory technical assistance for Mandalay Urban Service Improvement (ADB)
3. Pro-poor community infrastructure and basic services (ADB)
4. 30% water supply system of Pyigyitagon Township (JICA)
5. To assist water supply system and buy small-scale equipment (AFD, France)
6. Green City Development (SAFEGE, France)
7. Technical Cooperation for Water Supply System (VEI, Netherland)

The trade-offs and balances among the three dimensions of sustainability

8. Project for implementation of Capacity on Water Treatment Plant operation in Mandalay (JICA) (Kitakyushu)
9. 100 Resilience Cities (UN habitat, Rockefeller Foundation)
10. Upflow anaerobic sludge blankets & activated sludge system (Hydrotek Public Co., Ltd., Thailand)
11. Solid Waste to Energy (Organic Group, Thailand)

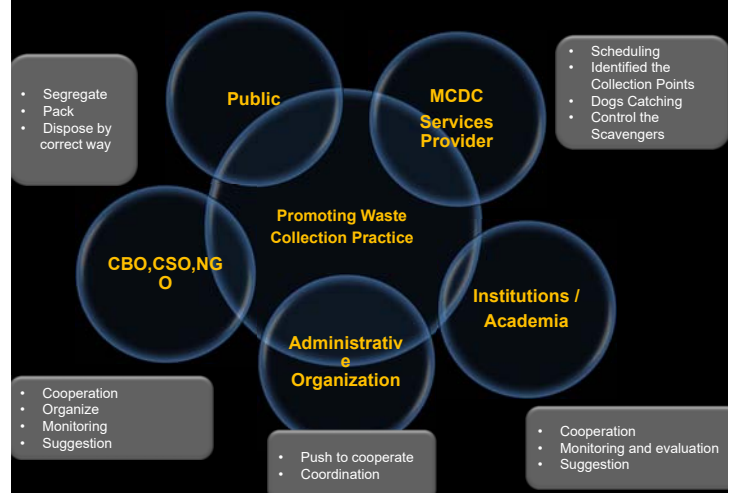
In-kind Contributions

- Provision of Education on solid waste management and environmental conservation (Kitakyushu City, Japan)
- Education on solid waste separation (ASEAN Environmental Sustainable Cities)
- Medical waste management (KEKO)

Public participation and partnerships with non-government stakeholders

- CSOs/NGOs/CBOs etc. – NGOs & Parahita
- Parahita Orgs. (Parahita – altruistic)
- Community attitude towards NGOs and Parahita – impressive. “It is different from Government. It brings ‘no harm’.”
- Eg. Participation in community-based solid waste collection
 - Enabling environment vs Actor and working in the context of behaviour change
 - Still there are needs – representativeness/multidimensional approach and their limited representation

Public participation and partnerships with non-government stakeholders



For development partners and supporting organisations which
are outside of Mandalay City

- Only one word to Say

“Come to Mandalay”

Thank You