

The 13th World Ocean Forum 2019
Busan, Republic of Korea



Presented by



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Secretary, Yangon City Development Committee

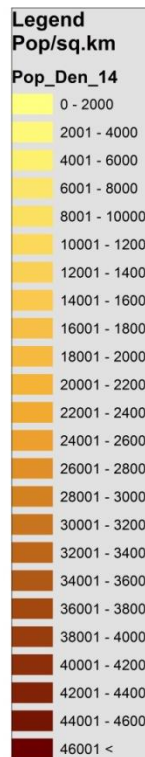
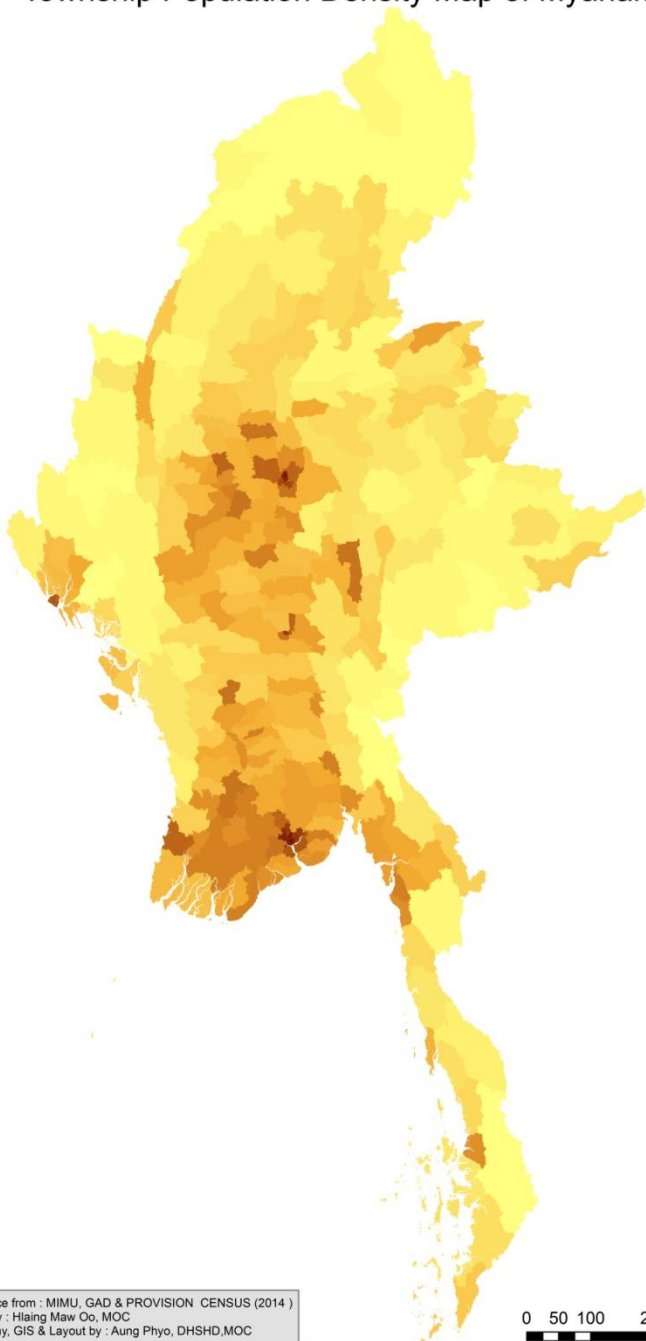


The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Number of States/Regions (1 Union Territory + 7 Regions + 7 States)	15
Number of Districts	74
Number of Townships/Sub Townships	412
Total Population (Census 2014)	51,486,253
Population Male	24,824,586 (48.22%)
Population Female	26,661,667 (51.78%)
Percentage of urban population	30%
Area (The Union)	676,577.2 km²
Area (Yangon)	1,535 km²
Population density (per Km2)	76.1
Coastal Line	2832 kms
Waterways	12,800 kms (World's 10th Longest)
GDP Growth	6.8% (2018)
Neighboring Countries	China, Laos, Thailand India, Bangladesh



Township Population Density Map of Myanmar (2014)



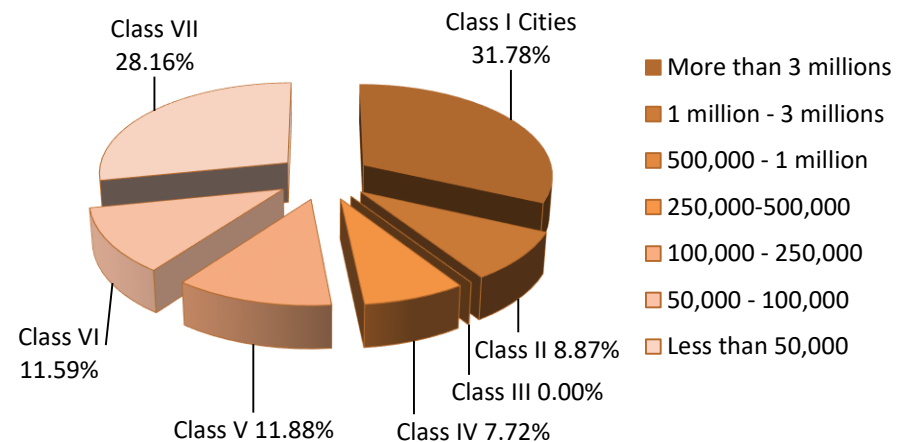
0 50 100 200 300 400 Kilometers

Data Source from : MIMU, GAD & PROVISION CENSUS (2014)
Analysis by : Htaing Maw Oo, MOC
Cartography, GIS & Layout by : Aung Phyoe, DHSDD, MOC

Population Distribution in Myanmar

Total Population (2014) (including estimated)	= 51.48 million
Total Population (2014) (enumerated)	= 50.28 million
Population Urban	= 14.88 million
% Urban	= 30%
Pop. in Centers over 50,000 (2009)	= 10.69 million
% of total population	= 21.26%

I	More than 3 millions	1	4,728,524	31.78%
II	1 million - 3 millions	1	1,319,452	8.87%
III	500,000 - 1 million	0	0	0.00%
IV	250,000-500,000	4	1,148,151	7.72%
V	100,000 - 250,000	12	1,767,933	11.88%
VI	50,000 - 100,000	25	1,724,608	11.59%
VII	Less than 50,000	324	4,189,275	28.16%
	Total	367	14,877,943	100.00%



International Road Linkages in Myanmar

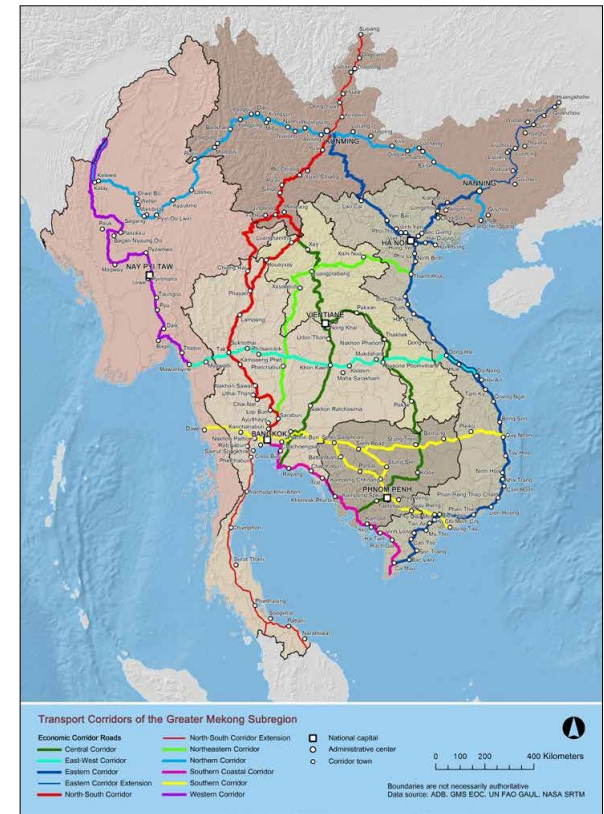
Asian Highway Routes



ASEAN Highway Routes



Transport Corridors of GMS



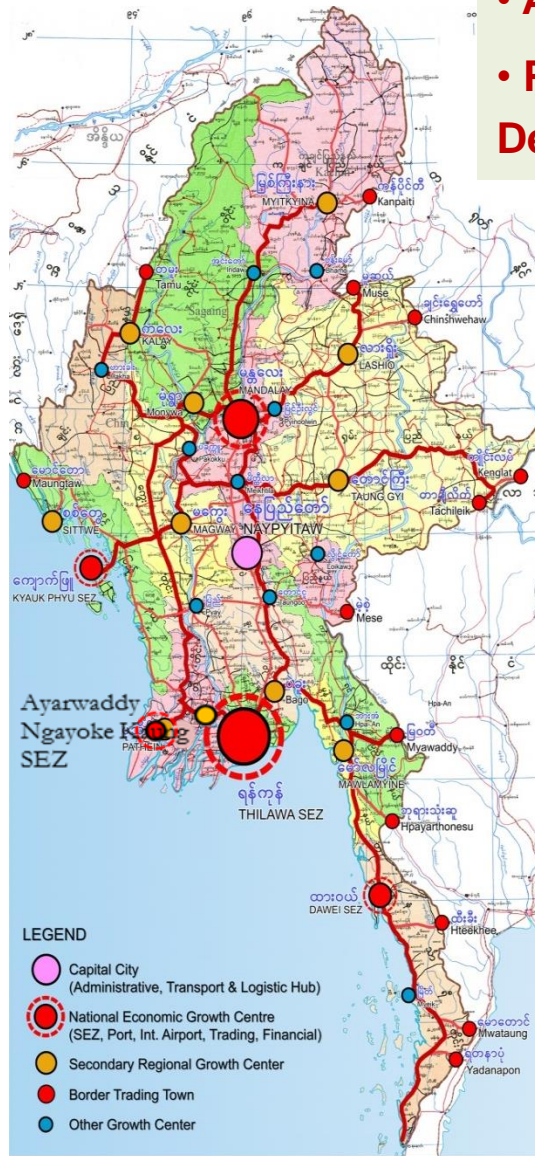
- 4 Routes in Myanmar : 3003 kms
AH1, AH2 , AH3 , AH14 .

- 23 Routes , Length 36,000 kms
- 7 Routes in Myanmar : 4528 kms
AH1, AH2 , AH3 , AH14 . AH111 , AH112 , AH123

- 9 Routes , 5 Routes in Myanmar :
North-South Corridor, East-West Corridor,
Southern Corridor, Northern Corridor,
Western Corridor

National Spatial Development Framework Plan

- Adopted Yangon and Mandalay Bi-Polar Development Concept
- Practice Concentrated Decentralization and Balanced Development Strategy



National Growth Center

- Yangon, Mandalay and Special Economic Zone (SEZs) (Thilawa, Dawei, Kyawkpheyyu, Ngayokeykaung)

Regional Growth Center

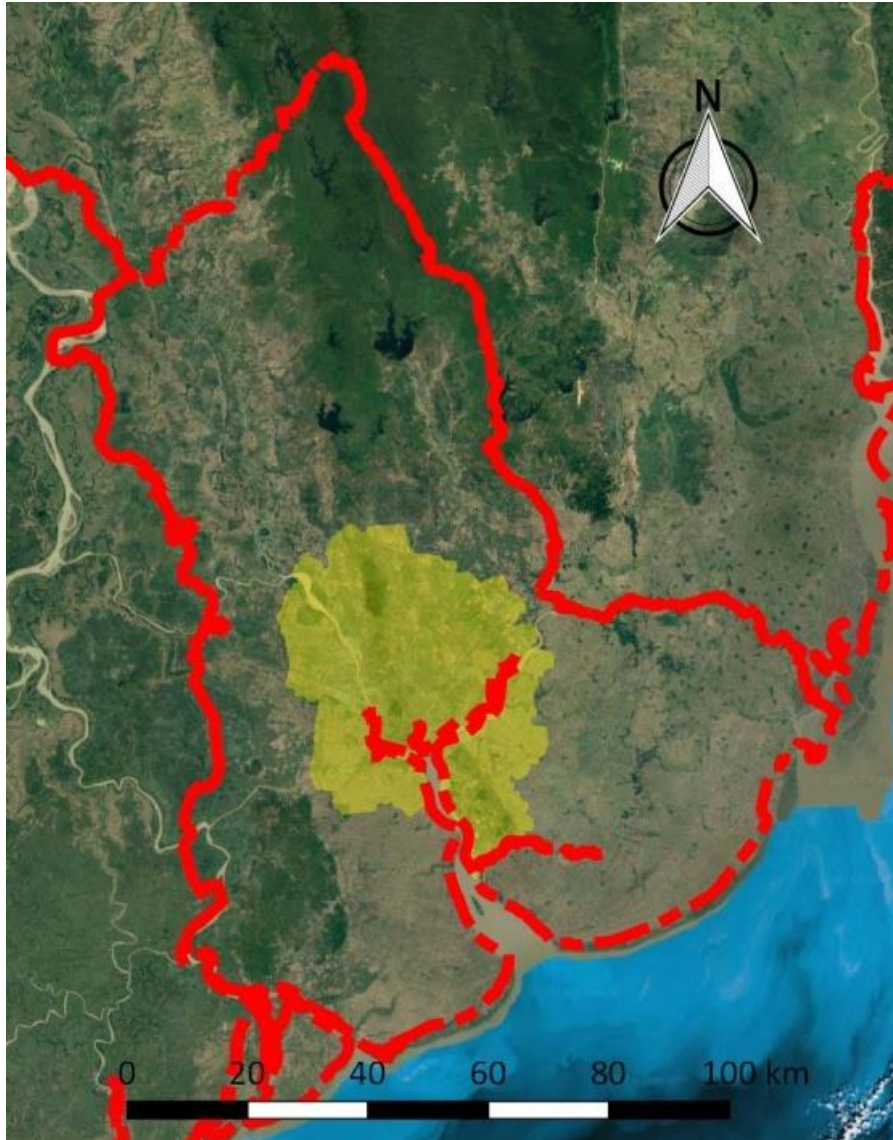
- Capital and Major Cities of States and Regions (Sittwe, Patheingyi, Bago, Mawlamyine, Dawei, Monywa, Myittha)

Special Function Growth Center

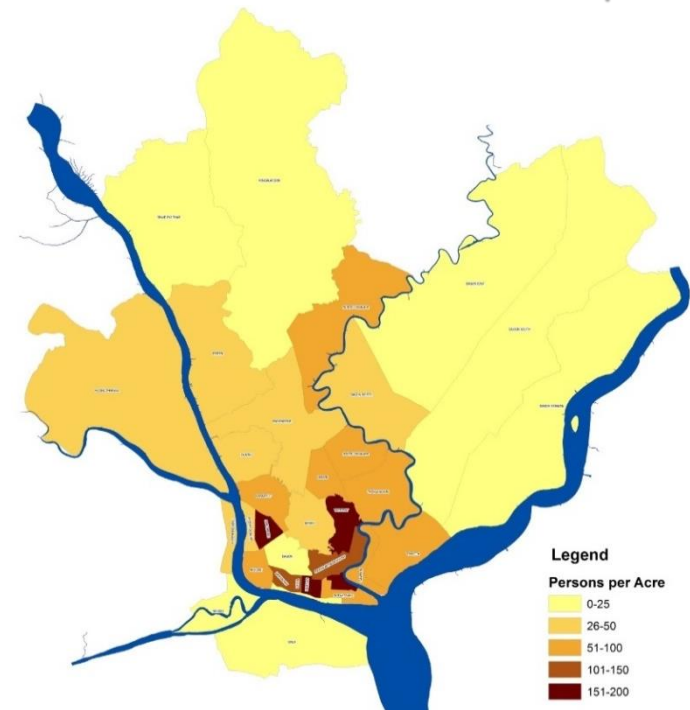
- Border Trading and SME (Thai-Myawaddy, Tachilake, China- Muse, India-Tamu, Bangladesh – Maungtaw)
- Tourism and Services Based Zone (Bagan, Inlay, Coastal area)
- Resource Based Industrial Zone (water, mineral, agriculture, ..)

Main Corridor, Emerging Corridor, Major Communication Axis

FACTS ABOUT YANGON



- Accommodates around 32% of urban population and nearly 10% of total population of Myanmar
- The main international gateway to Myanmar
- The meeting point of Maritime and Inland Waterways
- Center of Export and Import activities
- An Emerging Industrial Center
- Center of Knowledge and Education
- Center of Diverse Culture and Population



Past: Evolution of Yangon as a Maritime City

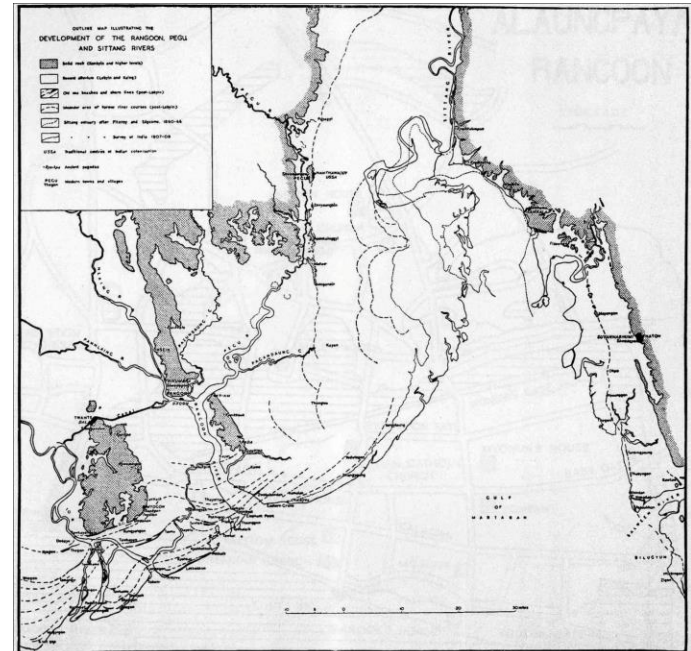
15th Century

- **Bago river flowed into Gulf of Mottama.**
- **Bago was a major port accessible from the sea.**
- **Dagon was a river port little more than a village.**

16th Century

- In latter 16th Century Bago River ceased to flow into Gulf of Mottama.
- Bago was no more a port.
- The Bago River now flowed to the sea pass Syrium / Thanlyin

- Syrium / Thanlyin easily accessible from the sea by large vessels.
- Syrium / Thanlyin easily accessible by river boats from Bago.
- Syrium / Thanlyin became the chief port.



Past: Evolution of Yangon as a Maritime City

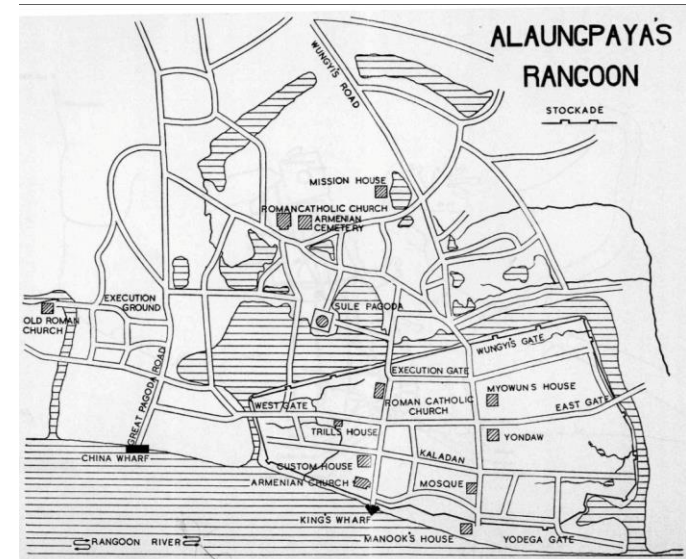
**17th
Century**

- Syrium / Thanlyin rises in importance as a major port.
- Syrium / Thanlyin and Dagon approached from the sea by a creek, east of the Syrium ridge parallel to the Yangon River.

**18th
Century**

- Multi-ethnic community
- Silting of the creek east of Syrium ridge parallel to the Yangon River.
- Yangon River becomes the normal approach.

- Yangon river becomes the normal approach to Syrium / Thanlyin and Dagon from the sea.
- King Alaungphaya conquers Lower Myanmar.
- Destroys the port of Thanlyin.
- Builds a port in Dagon and a town naming it Yangon.



Past: Evolution of Yangon as a Maritime City

19th
Century

- British occupation of Lower Burma (1852).
 - Colonization of whole Burma (1885).
 - Rangoon developed as the capital city and the major port.
- Soon after the second Anglo-Burmese War in 1852, Rangoon came into prominence, and has become the major port.
 - Almost all the entire maritime trade of Burma passed through Rangoon.
 - After colonization of the whole nation in 1885, Rangoon had become the major administrative and commercial center as well as the major international port of the colony.
 - The port was administered by the Board of Port Commissioners, the most progressive body in the East that undertook difficult and costly schemes of harbor improvement and extension.
 - **The enlightening policy they had pursued for years made the port well integrated and important hub within a network of other large port cities of the British Empire, Europe, Asia, America and Africa.**

20th
Century

- Second World War.
- Independence (1948).
- The capital, major port, major international entry point.

Present: Yangon as a Maritime City

21st
Century

- Move of administrative functions to a new capital Naypyitaw (2006).
- Path to Decentralization and Democratization.
- Integration into Global Economy.



- Yangon port is the river port and there are two sand bars that restrict the approaching channel:
 - Inner Bar
(Near Yangon port at Monkey Point);
 - Outer Bar
(At the mouth of the river)
- Development of Thilawa Port
 - Only Outer Bar remains as a constraint
- Yangon Port
 - 15,000 DWT
 - LOA 167 m
 - Draft 9 m
- Thilawa Port
 - 20,000 DWT
 - LOA 200 m
 - Draft 9 m

Present: Yangon as a Maritime City

Yangon River estuary

- Yangon to Thilawa Area - 16 Km
- Yangon to Elephant Point - 32 Km
- Elephant Point to Pilot Station - 32 Km

Tidal Range (The average tidal range)

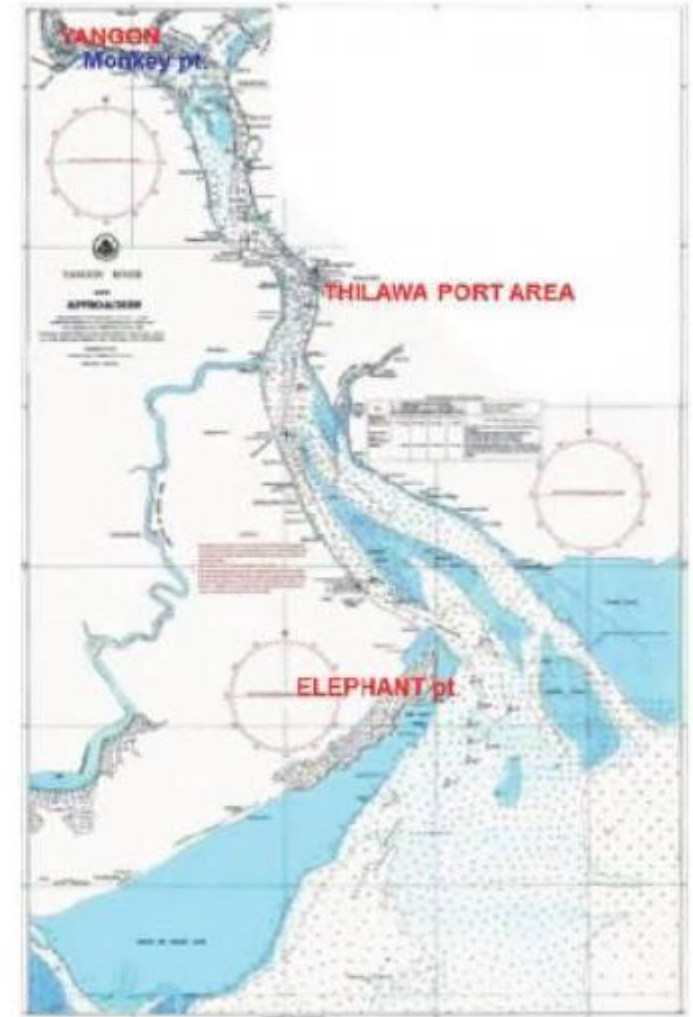
- about 19.3 feet (5.85 m) at spring tide
- about 8.4 feet (2.55 m) at neap tide

Current Velocity

- 4 to 6 knots

Wave

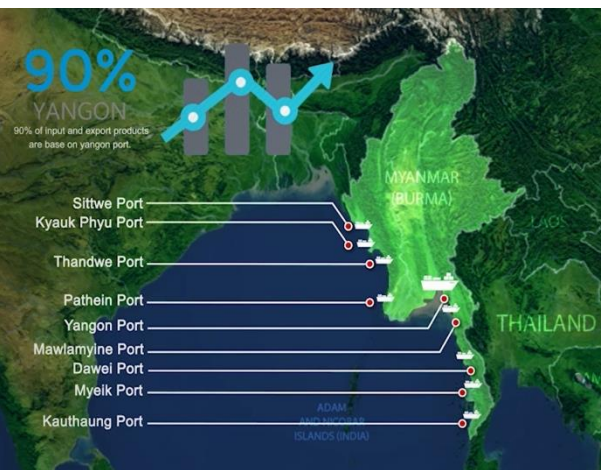
- do not hinder marine operations
- seldom rough with less than (2m) wave-height.



Present: Yangon as a Maritime City

21st
Century

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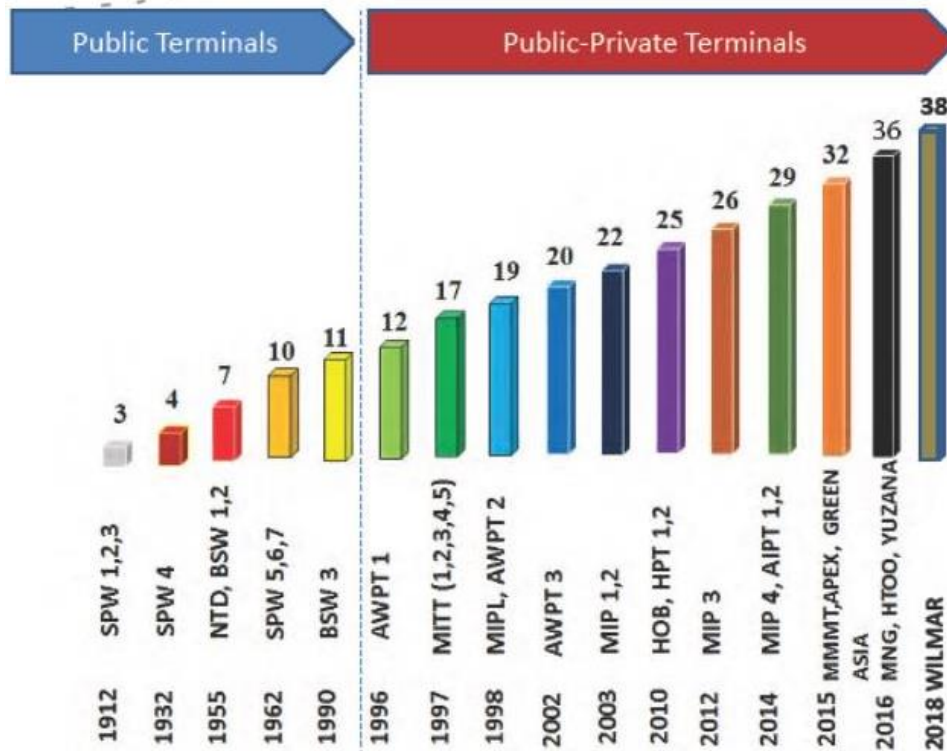
- Yangon port remains the river port and premier port of Myanmar which handles about 90% of seaborne trade of the country.
 - International wharves
 - Yangon Port - 18 wharves
 - Thilawa Port - 6 wharves
 - Total - 24 wharves
 - ICD - 3 Depots
- There are also 8 other coastal ports known as Out ports along the coast of Myanmar.



Future: Yangon as a Maritime City

21st
Century

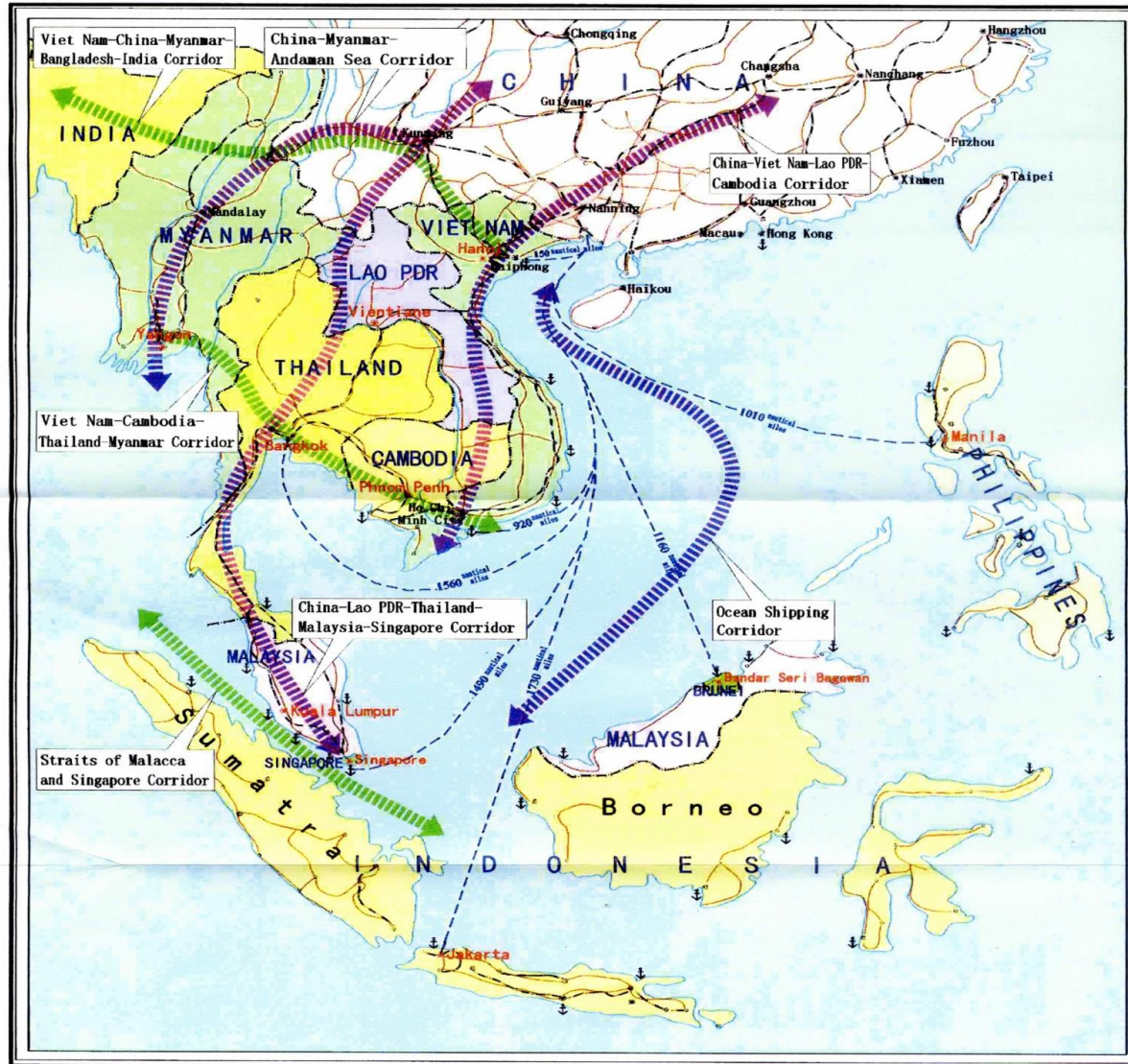
- Move of administrative functions to a new capital Naypyitaw (2006).
- Path to Decentralization and Democratization.
- Integration into Global Economy.



To cope with the growth of the maritime trade volume after adoption of the market oriented economy of the country and the regional demand of larger vessels for seaborne traffic, there is a need to develop Deep Sea Commercial Ports.

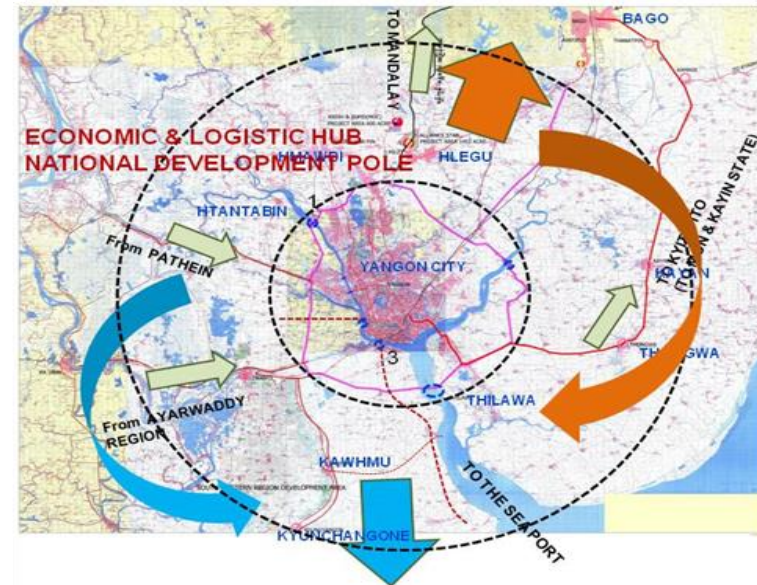
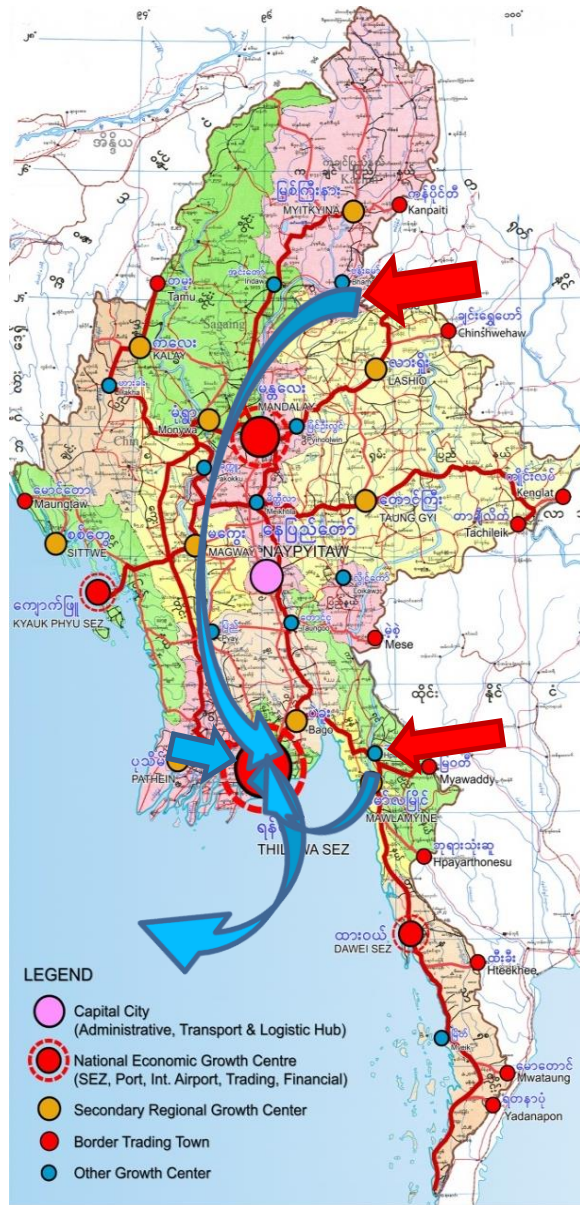
Future: Yangon as a Maritime City

The Transport Corridors Layout Of Strategic Plan
For ASEAN-CHINA Transport Cooperation



Future: Yangon as a Maritime City

YANGON DEVELOPMENT VISION 2040



Future: Yangon as a Maritime City

Vision : Yangon 2040, Creative Economy Platform in Indochina

To be Developed Country

Economic Capital of Myanmar's National Development

Developing Balanced-growth City

- Promoting public development instead of conventional urban developing methodology
- Preserving and utilizing historical and cultural resource in old town
- Allowing participation of institutions with new town development experience

International HUB for Air and Ocean

International City for Air, Land and Ocean Logistics

Promoting Logistic Industry & International Business

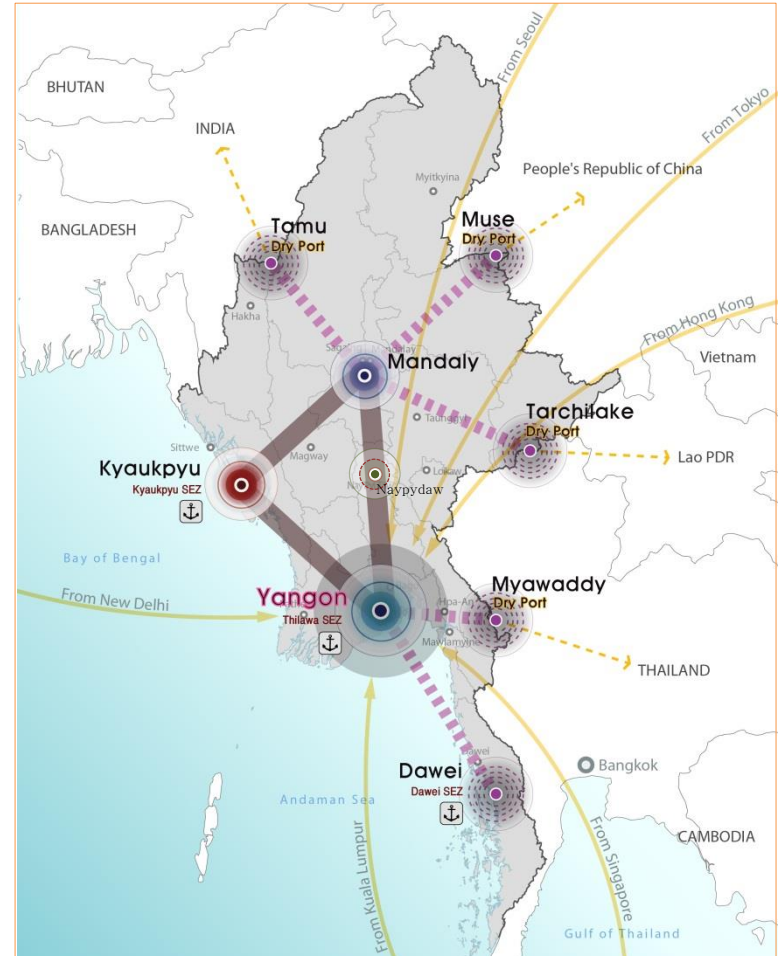
- Developing airport, harbor and related infrastructures
- Building infrastructure to strengthen international trade
- Developing clean and safe residential areas for foreigners

High-technology City

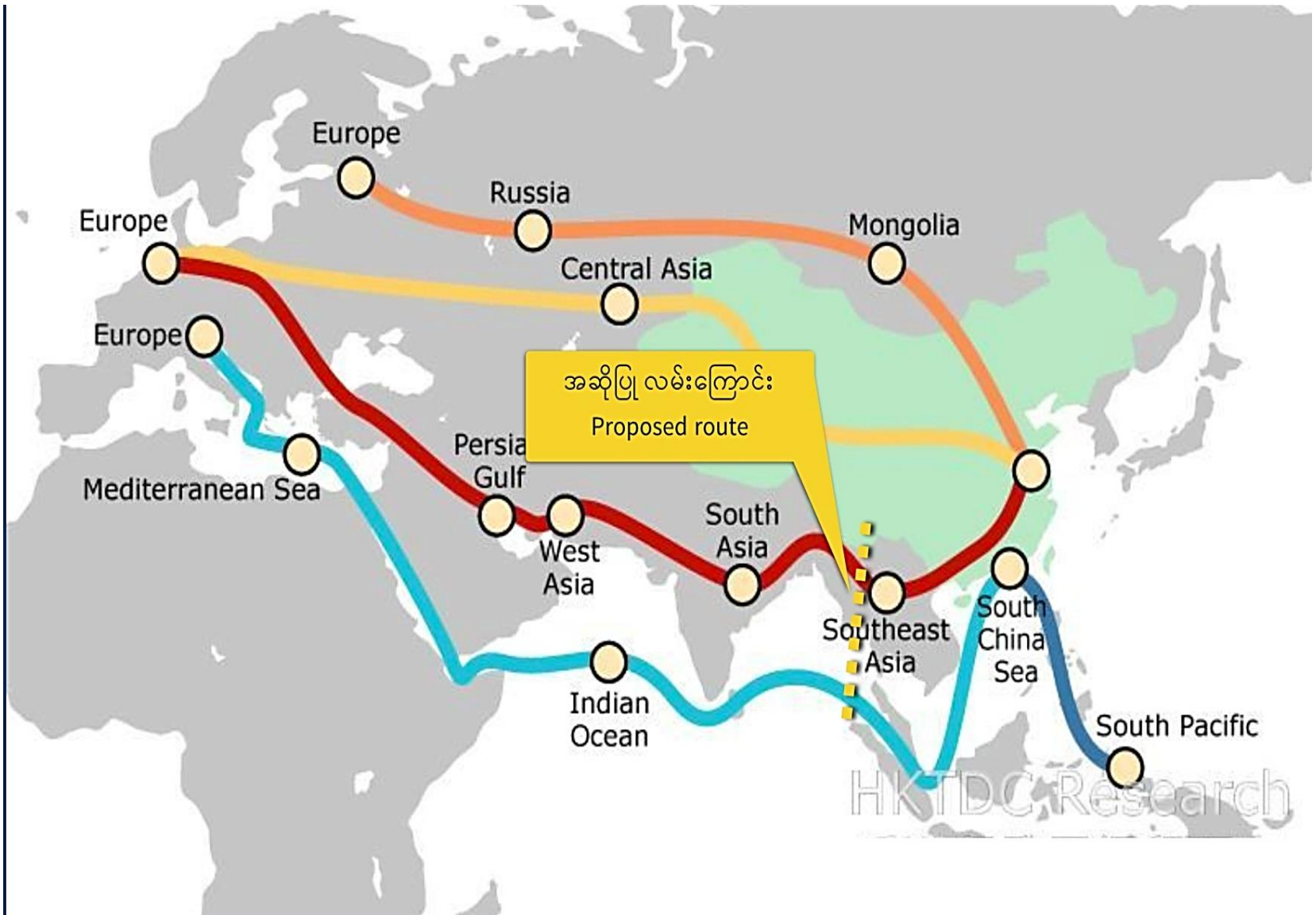
Smart City with New Technology

Developing Efficient and Clean High-technology city

- Introducing all kinds of smart technology
- Saving city energy by developing city management technology
- Developing specialized high-technology business
- Strengthening linkage among industry, university and institute



Future: Yangon as a Maritime City





Thank You for Your Kind Attention!



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