



Transportation in Mandalay

U Kyaw Zay Ya Committee Member Mandalay City Development Committee

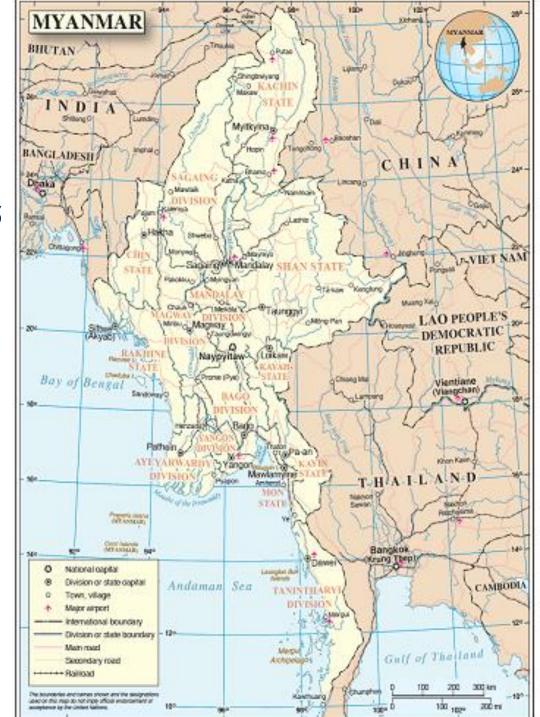
Overview

Introduction **Institution of MCDC Transport Sector Smart City Initiatives Future Plan**

Introduction



- * Agricultural country
- * Capital Naypyidaw city since November, 2005
- * Official language Myanmar
- * Rich in terms of natural resources
- * the second highest exporter of natural gas in the South East Asia region
- ❖Population about 51 million (2014)
- **Area 676,577.2 sq.km**
- **❖**Coastline 2832km
- ❖Population density 76 pop./sq. km
- ❖ Urban population 30%



Mandalay

- Second largest city
- Last Ancient Royal Capital of Myanmar
- Commercial Hub
- **❖Member** city in 100 Resilient Cities (2013)
- **Smart** city (2018)

Townships = 6 nos.

Wards = 96 nos.

Population = about **1.5** million (2014)

Area = about 315 km^2

Total road length = 1420 km (*Grid Patterns*)

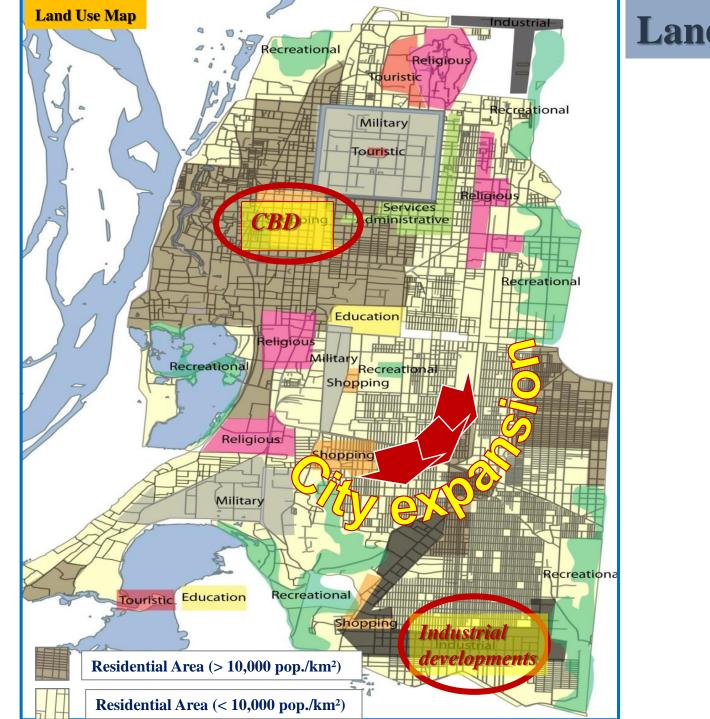
Annual rainfall = 810 mm/year

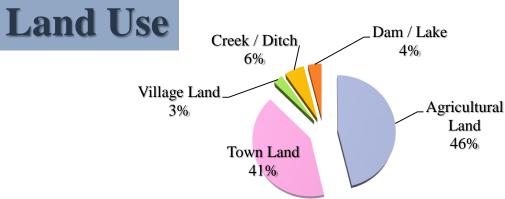
Location: N Lat. 21° 51′ 47″ & 22° 01′ 27″

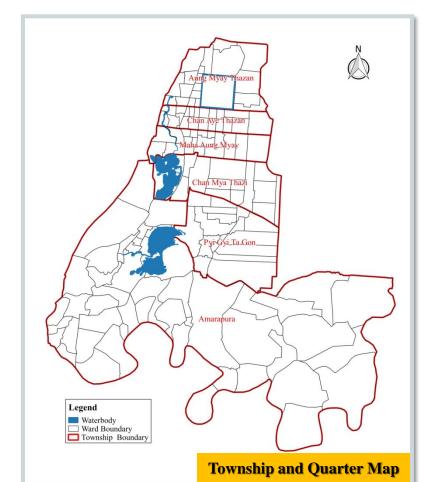
E Long. 96° 03′ 17″ & 96° 03′ 47″



- **❖**A.D 1857
- ❖Royal Palace, Battlemented walls and moat surrounding it







Institution of Mandalay City Development Committee (MCDC)





Play Grounds

and Central

Garden

Department

Inspection

Department

Mission of MCDC

- ✓ It will be clean city.
- ✓ It will be beautiful city.
- ✓ Citizens must enjoy pleasant lives.

Department

Administration

Department



9 Committee Members

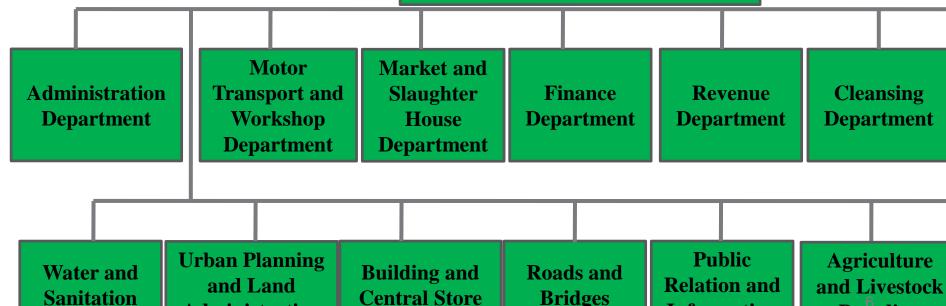
Department

Information

Department

Breeding

Department



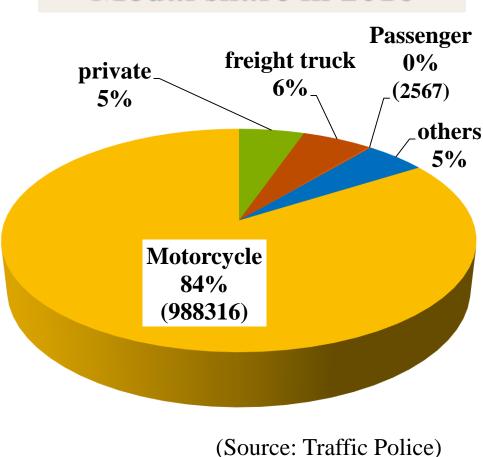
Department

Transport Sector Situation Bicycle City Motorcycle Private car/ public transport

Motorcycle City

- City having maximum number of motorcycles
- Motorcycles: common mode for commuting

Modal share in 2016



300000 (2014) from 2011

➤ Keep and destroy old cars

Policy change

- ➤ Import of private cars
- Allow residents to register illegally imported motorcycles

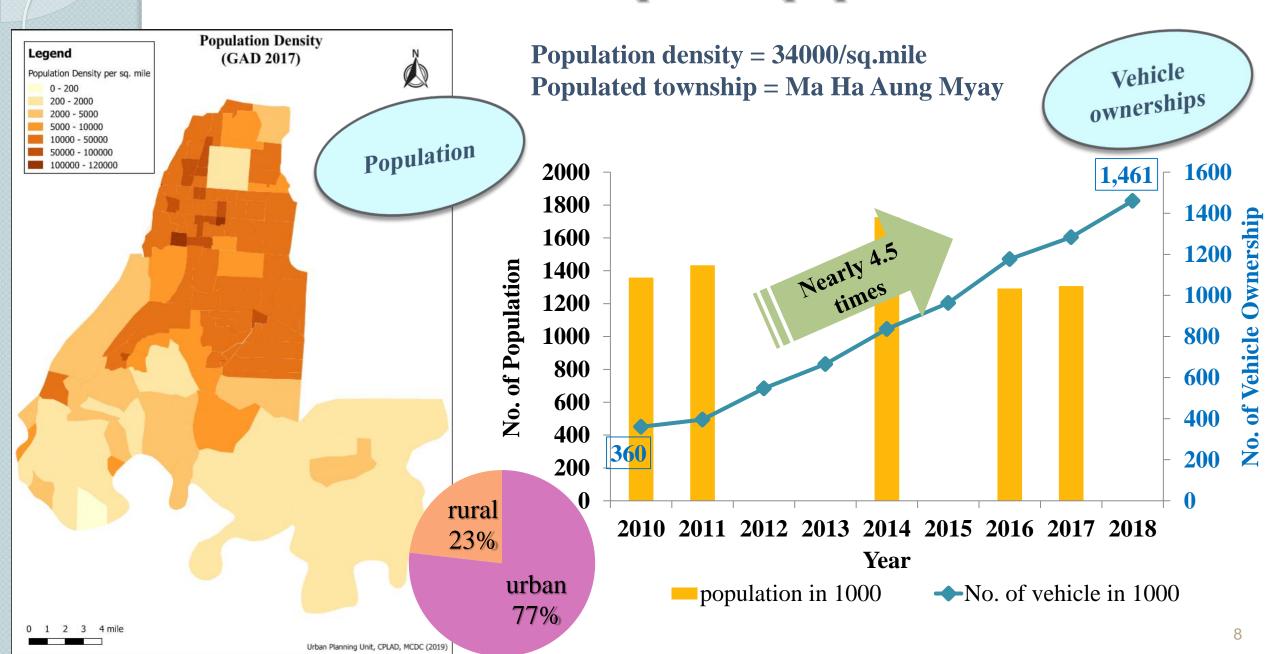
No. of motorcycle

- 1999 Imported from China
- 2004 Starting to increase
- 2002 ~ 2018 increasing **21.5** times

No. of Private car

2002 ~ 2018 – increasing **3.5** times

1. Vehicle ownerships and population



2. Vehicle ownerships and traffic problems

Motorcycles

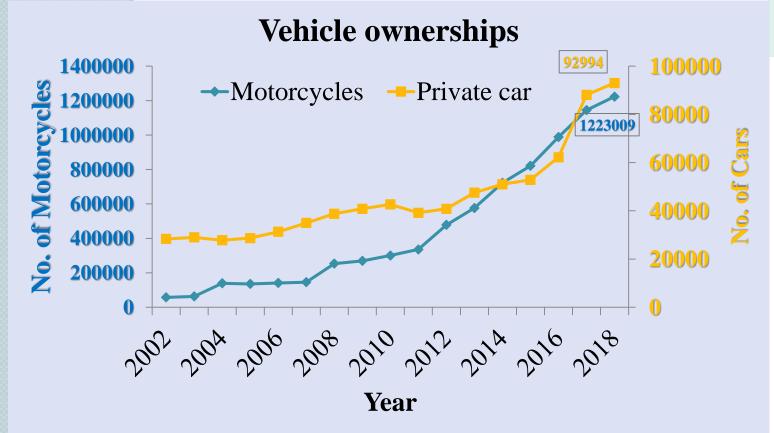
Reason

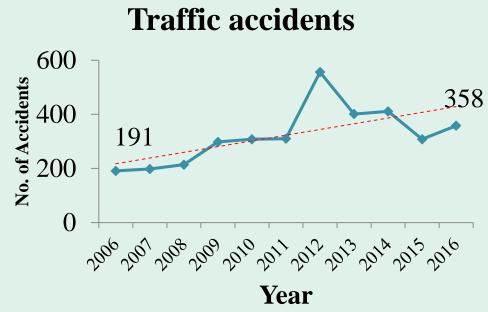
- Convenience
- Time save
- Cheap price

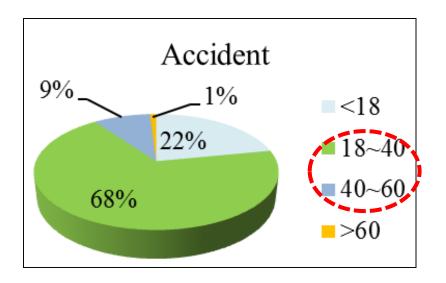


Usage

- Private
- Public taxi

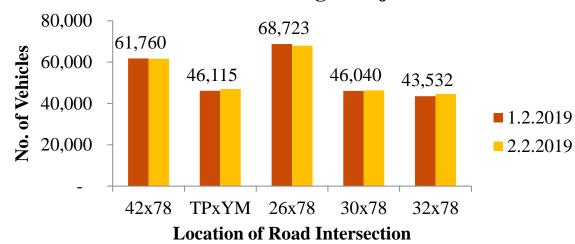




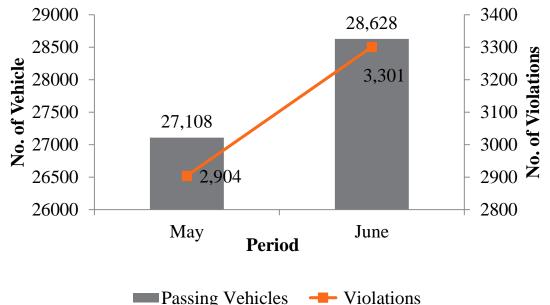


3. Traffic Flow (Sensor Data)

Traffic volume at congested junctions

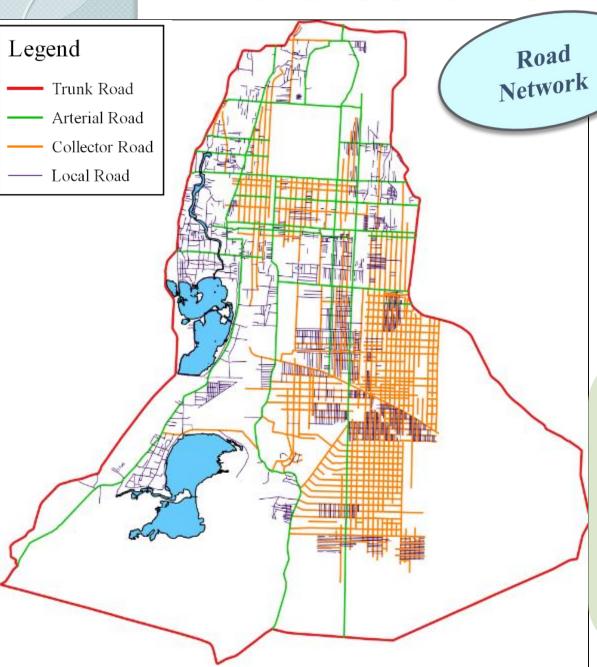


Road Regualtion Violation at Intersection





4. Road Condition



Real Time
Traffic
Signal

Road Types

1.Trunk Road

2.Arterial Road

3.Collector Road

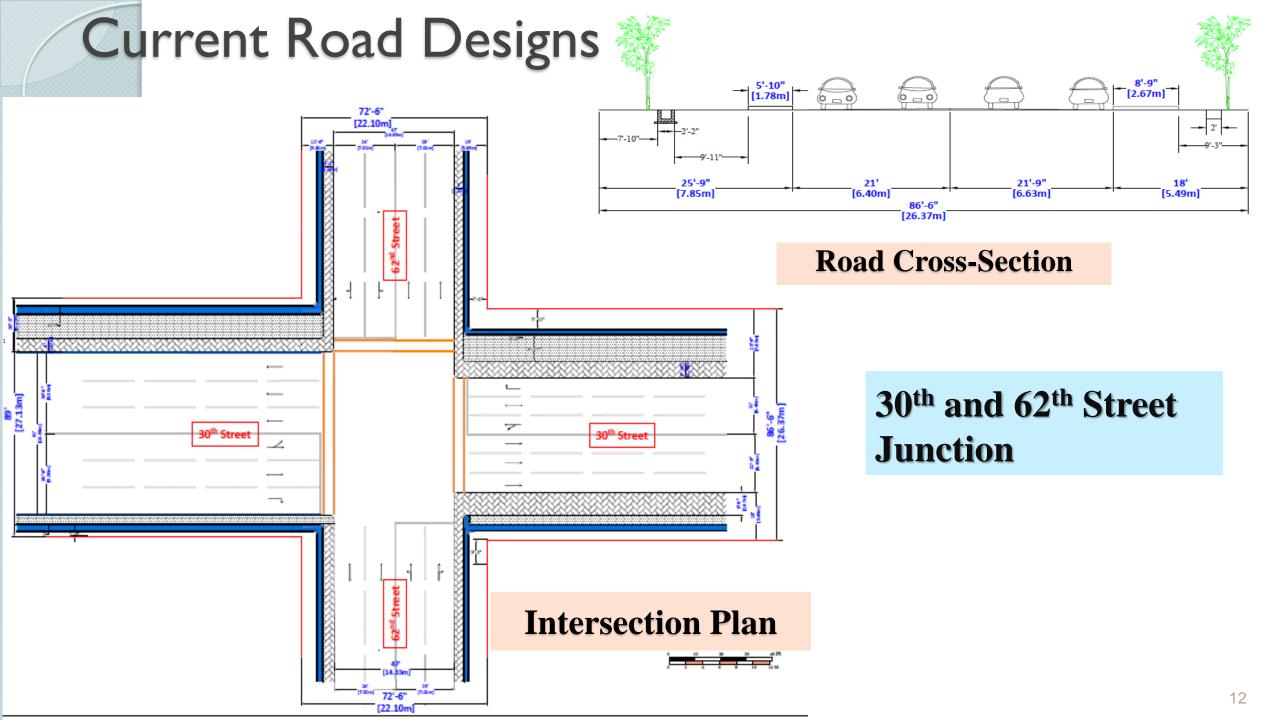
Traffic control measures (2018)

✓ Traffic signals = 95 nos.

4.Local Street

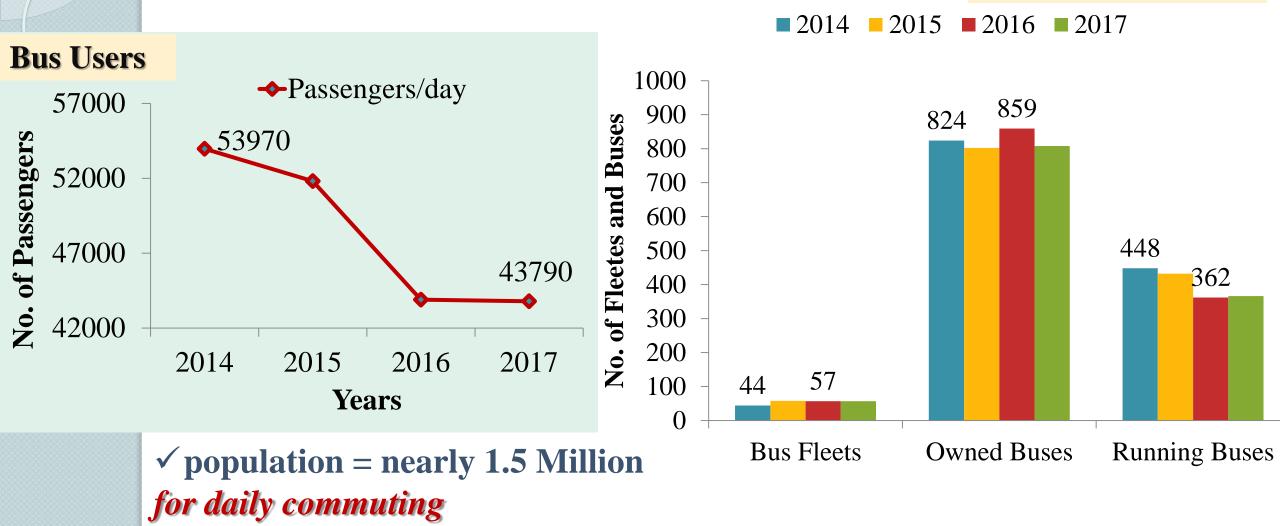
- ✓ Real Time Traffic Signal = 32 nos.
- ✓ *One-way* = 9 locations
- ✓ *Motorcycle separated roads* = 1
- ✓ Motorcycle *forbidden zones* = 2 overpasses

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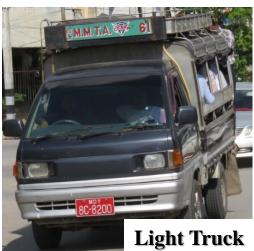
- ✓ bus users = about 44,000 people (About 3% of total population)
- ✓ registered motorcycles are nearly 1.3 Million (over 1Million people)
- ✓ Total route length = 1012km

(Source: Ya.Ka.Ka)

Types of inner city buses



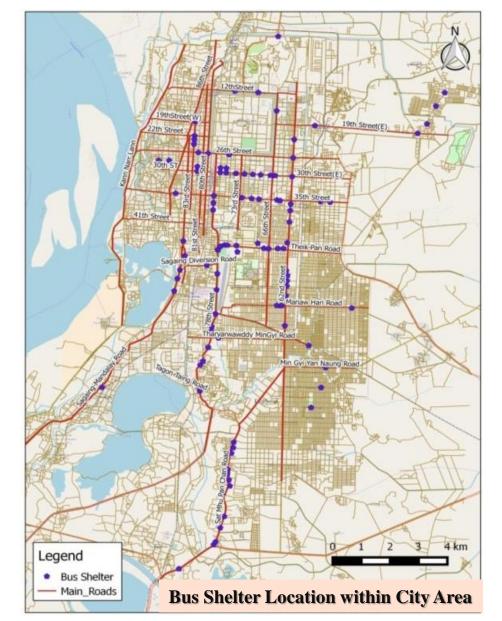








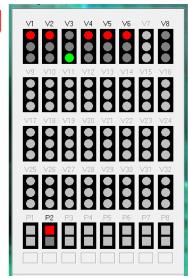
- **Buses** for inner city and surrounding areas
- Trains and Express Buses to other far cities



6. Intelligent Traffic Control System

Using Sydney Coordinated Adaptive Traffic System(SCATS) Traffic Control System

- Monitor traffic route and adapt the timing of traffic signal
- Use intelligence sensor and devices integrating(32)number of traffic light and (266) number of (ANPR)CCTV cameras
- Monitor and records the vehicles and traffic condition between the city areas in 24hr







Sydney Coordinated Adaptive Traffic System (SCATS) Traffic Control System

Purpose

- To control traffic congestion within city area
- To monitor traffic flow

Technology

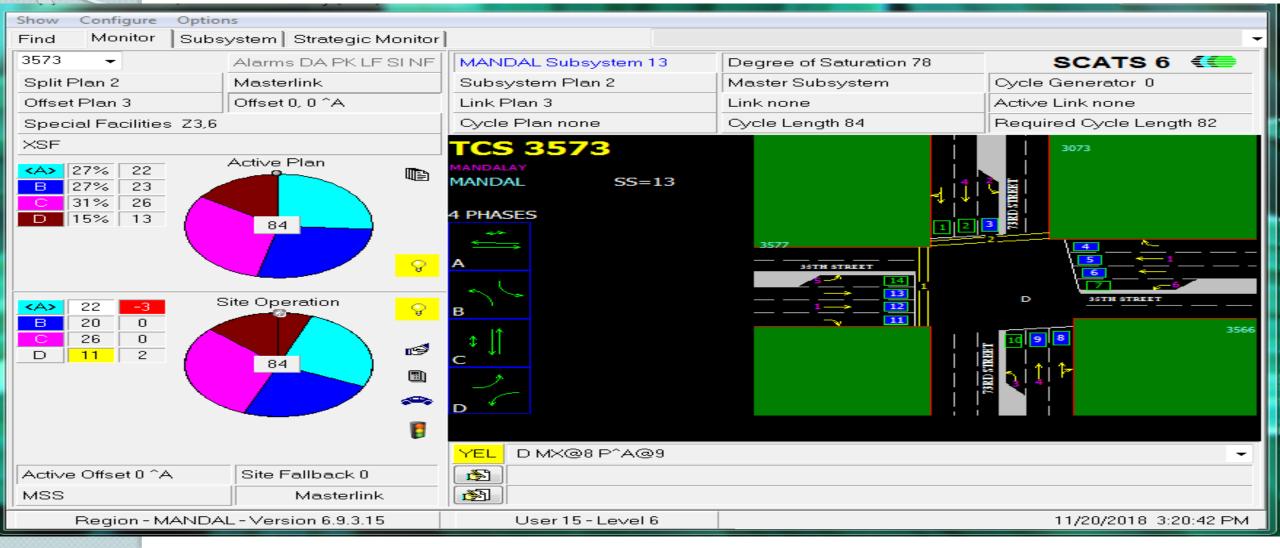
- Sydney Coordinated Adaptive Traffic System (SCATS)
- ❖ AI based Intelligent Traffic Monitoring System (HIK iVMS-8600 platform software)
- ❖ Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) CCTV
- ❖ (3x3) video wall
- Central control room (24 hrs recording)
- ❖ Alert system for violation of traffic rules and regulations in line with time

Data

- Photos and Video
- ❖ Chart | Graph | Report

SCATS System





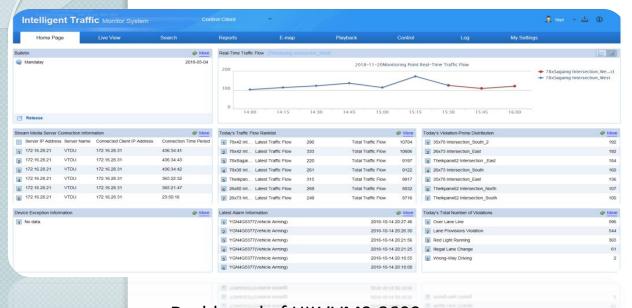
Location

- **❖** (SCATS) Intelligent sensors and devices at 32 traffic signal
- **❖** ANPR CCTV camera (266) Nos.

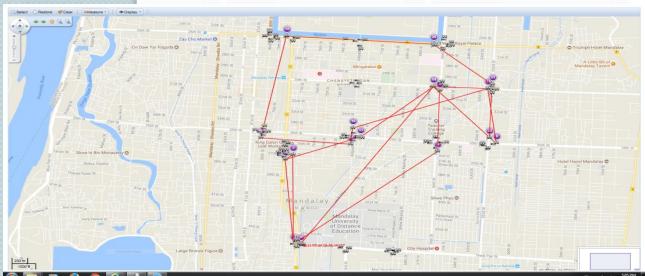
Advantages

- **❖** Monitoring location, time, number plate and route of vehicle which violates traffic rule, and traffic accident location
- **Automatically monitoring and recording the feature of accident contributors**
- **❖** Traffic violation records
- **❖** Tracing the route of a vehicle on eMap
- **❖** Recording the number of vehicles entering and exiting the main location of downtown areas, time by time and location by location
- **❖** Monitoring the traffic flow using video wall
- ***** Recording the time and location of possible traffic congestion
- **❖** Managing security, road construction and maintenance, and traffic route

Intelligent Traffic Monitoring System (HIK iVMS-8600)





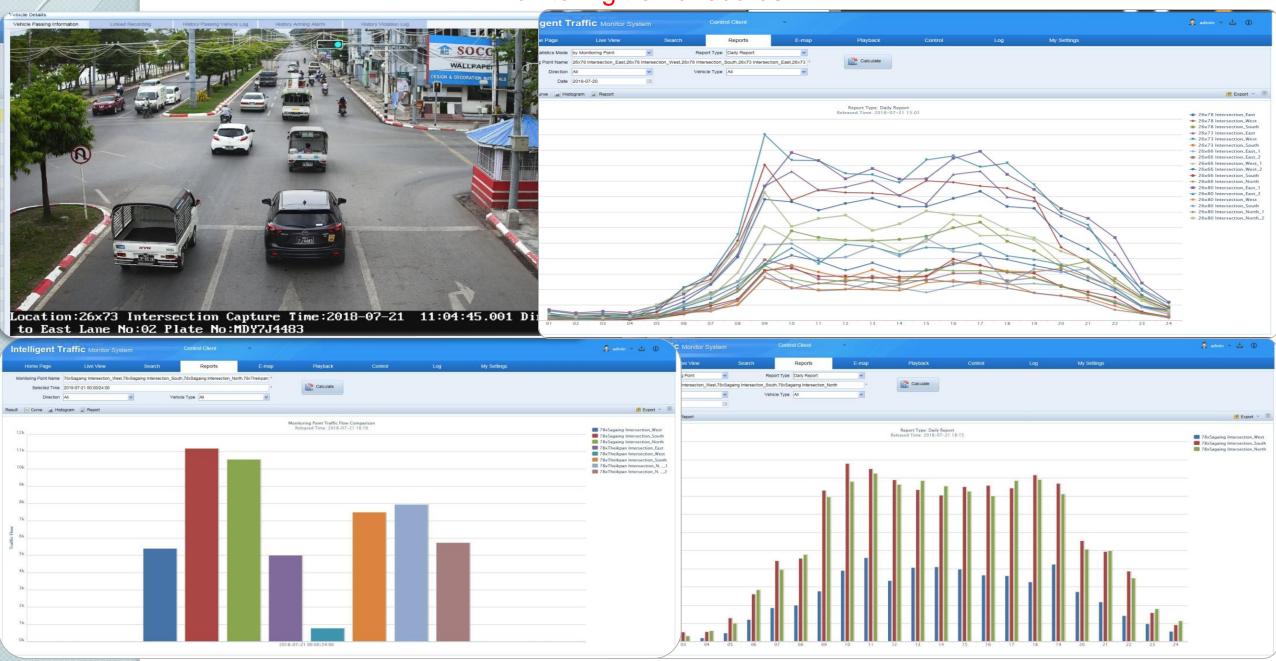


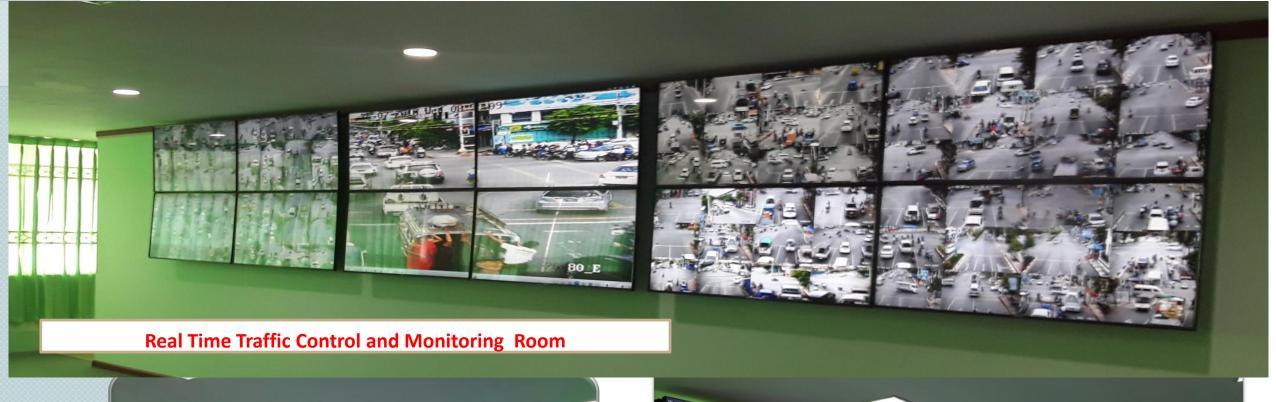
Intelligent Traffic Monitor Syste **Traffic Violation Records** Intelligent Traffic Monitor Syste ⊞ 2 35x78 E-Police ₩ ♣ 35x73 Intersection # 435x66 Intersection # # 35x62 Intersection ₩ .B. 35x82 Intersection ■ 8 35x84 Intersection ■ 2 78x32 Intersection ■ ♣ 30x78 Intersection ■ ♣ 30x73 Intersection ■ ♣ 30x66 Intersection □ 30x62 Intersection ■ W 30x62 Intersection ■ W 30x62 Intersection ■ W 30x62 Intersection ₩ 30x62 Intersect ■ 30x62_East ■ 30x62_West = 30x62_South ■ 30x62_North ₩ 26x78 Intersection

Traffic Violation Records

Monitoring the track of a vehicle on eMap

Monitoring traffic records







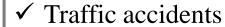


7. Facing Problems

- ✓ Weak in Accessibility, Facility, Service and Insufficiency of Public transport
- ✓ Discontinuity of Road Network
- ✓ Weak in Law enforcement & Low penalty



- Usage of Motorcycles
 - Behavioral problem



- ✓ congestion
- ✓ Parking Spaces
- ✓ Environmental problems
- ✓ Being difficult to walk for pedestrians

Public transport

- ✓ Loading/Unloading at random place
- ✓ Frequency is low
- ✓ No time schedule

- **❖** Motor Vehicle Laws (1964)
- **❖** Motor Vehicle By-Laws (1989)
- **❖** Motor Vehicle Laws (2015)

























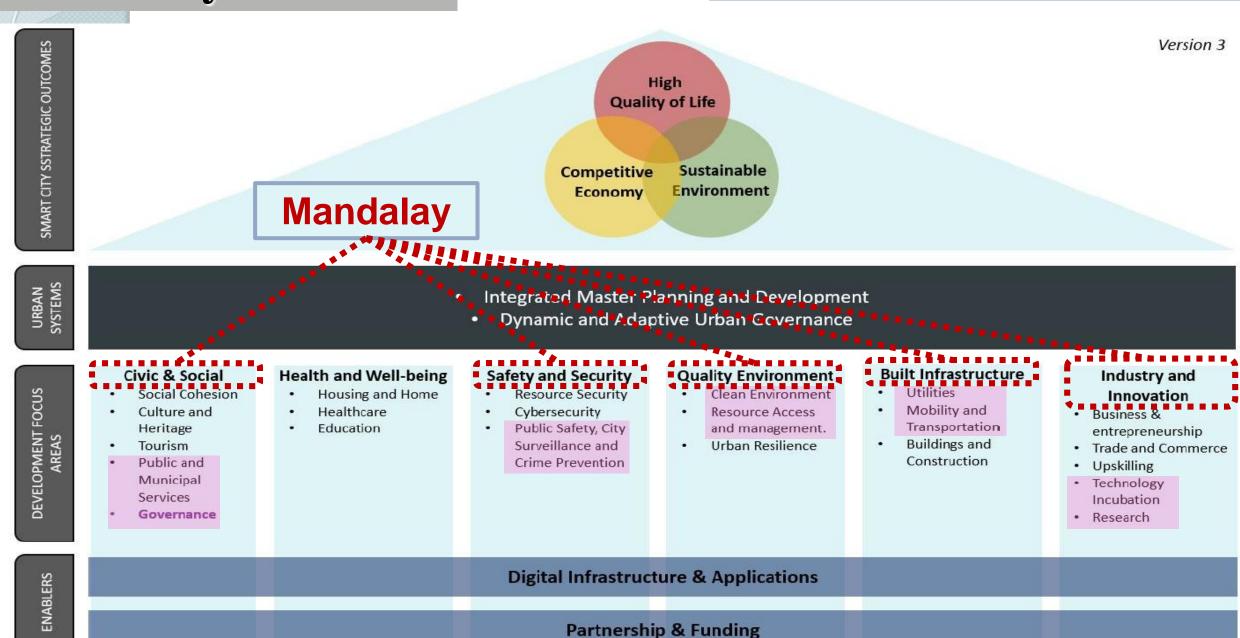






Smart City Initiatives

ASEAN Smart Cities Framework



Projects in Mandalay

Civil and Social

- Public and Municipal Services
- Governance

- 1. One stop Service System
- 2. Integratable Land Management and Information System
- 3. Virtual Office System
- 4. Electronic Document Management System
- 5. Billing System
- 6. Online Business Registration System

Safety and Security

Public Safety, City
 Surveillance and Crime
 Prevention

- 1. Toll gate Check Point System
- 2. CCTV and Terminal
 Server for Real Time
 Traffic Control
- 3. Street Light System

Quality Environment

- Clean Environment
- Resource Access and Management

- Solid waste Management System
- 2. Water Supply System
- 3. Fuel Management System



Built Infrastructure

- Utilities
- Mobility and Transportation

Industry and Innovation

- Technology Incubation
- Research

Soft Infrastructure

- Zip Code (post code)
- Standardization

- 1. Urban Mobility
- 2. Metropolitan Fiber Network
- 3. e-Toll Collection System
- 4. Weight in Motion System
- 5. Upgrading Server
- 1. Business Process
 Analysis For Digital
 Transformation
- 2. Visitor Control System
- 1. City new address system
- 2. City new Road structure standardizing

Future Plan

- Horizontal Project Integration from silo systems
- GIS base Integrated City portal
- Transportation master plan and implementation
- Control center for City operations
- Cyber Security
- Environmental sensors for monitoring the city
- More energy efficient monitoring and control systems
- More efficient Public Utility services and payment gateway

