Htun Ko, Khin Khin Soe, Frauke Kraas (eds.)

Proceedings of the International Conference on
“Transformation Processes in Myanmar IV”

7th December 2019
Preface

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It was our pleasure to welcome all participants of the 2019 International Conference: Transformation Processes in Myanmar IV at the University of Yangon, Myanmar, on 7 December 2019. The conference was jointly organised by the University of Yangon and the Centre of Excellence for Urban and Regional Development (CoE, University of Yangon/University of Cologne) in collaboration with the University of Cologne, Germany.

On the occasion of its 99th Anniversary in 2019, it was the aim of the International Conference to contribute to the knowledge and exchange on current transformation processes in Myanmar. Multidisciplinary topics, approaches and perspectives were applied in order to support a vivid exchange beyond disciplinary borders and to enhance scientific networking.

We decided to compile the abstracts and the slides of the presentations as online proceedings. This documentation will allow scholars to get access to use the contents and some findings of the conference contributions.
We decided to compile the abstracts and the slides of the presentations as online proceedings. This documentation will allow scholars to get access to use the contents and some findings of the conference contributions.

We would like to thank Rector Professor Dr. Pho Kaung and Pro-Rector Professor Dr. Omar Kyaw for their strong support in realizing the conference. We want to thank the organizing committee, chair persons, reviewers, the academic staff members of the Universities of Yangon and Cologne/Germany and of the Centre of Excellence for Urban and Regional Development. Reviewers, chair persons and participants of the conference have contributed strongly with valuable suggestions to the presenters to improve their work. We also want to express our gratitude to all presenters for contributing their presentation slides to the conference which are compiled in this online proceedings. We thank Dorina Kley, University of Cologne, warmly for the careful layout of the proceedings.

Khin Khin Soe

Conference Secretary

Centre of Excellence for Urban and Regional Development (CoE)
**Programme**

**International Conference on “Transformation Processes in Myanmar IV”**  
7th December 2019

**Programme**

**Arts Hall, Arts Building**

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<td>Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:00 – 10:00</td>
<td><strong>Welcome and Opening Speeches</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Prof. Dr. Pho Kaung, Rector of the University of Yangon</td>
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<td>- Prof. Dr. Frauke Kraas, Institute of Geography, University of Cologne</td>
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<td>Group photo session</td>
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<td>Coffee break and networking</td>
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<td>Time</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00 – 10:25</td>
<td>&quot;Integrated Public Transportation System and Traffic Control in Yangon City&quot;</td>
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<td>10:25 – 10:50</td>
<td>&quot;Challenges on Urban Financing for Smart City Yangon&quot;</td>
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<td>10:50 – 11:15</td>
<td>&quot;Some Experience of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) in Myanmar&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;The Analysis of the Using Student-Centered Learning Method at Dawei University&quot;</td>
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<td>11:35 – 11:50</td>
<td>&quot;Some Strategies to Deal with Students' Lateness Behaviour, one of the socio-cultural problems, in ELT Classes&quot;</td>
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Lunch break (11:50 - 12:40)
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<tr>
<td>12:40 - 12:55</td>
<td>&quot;Changes of Economic Functions and Urban Structure after the Construction of Yangon-Thanlyin Bridges in Thanlyin Town, Southern Yangon District, Myanmar&quot;</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Khin Khin Soe, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Win Pa Pa Myo, Wai Mon Aung, Shwe Zin Hteik, Departments of Geography, University of Yangon and Yangon University of Distance Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:55 - 13:15</td>
<td>&quot;A Preliminary Study of Ecotourism in Myanmar: Case Study in Natmataung National Park, Chin State&quot;</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Win Pa Pa Myo, Prof. Dr. Khin Khin Soe, Departments of Geography, Yangon University of Distance Education and University of Yangon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:15 - 13:30</td>
<td>&quot;Local People Perceptions on Heritage Conservation of Mrauk-U, Rakhine State, Myanmar&quot;</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Zin Nwe Myint, Prof. Dr. Frauke Kraas, Department of Geography, University of Yangon, and Institute of Geography, University of Cologne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30 - 13:55</td>
<td>&quot;A Study on the Connection between Lisu National Races’ on Developing Society and Myanmar’s Transformation Process through Historical Facts&quot;</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Khin Saw Nwe, Department of History, Yangon University of Distance Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:55 - 14:20</td>
<td>&quot;Impacts of Road Network Infrastructure upon Fluvial Ecosystem of Ayeyarwady Delta&quot;</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aung Swe, Prof. Dr. Htun Ko, Department of Geography, University of Yangon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coffee break and networking (14:20 - 14:40)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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| 14:40 – 15:05 | “Livelihoods of Street Food Vendors in Yangon”  
Prof. Dr. Thin Thin Aye, Department of History, University of Yangon |
| 15:05 – 15:30 | “Fresh Water Resources and its Management of Taunggyi, Shan State”  
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Saw Yu May, Environmental and Water Studies Department, University of Yangon |
| 15:30 – 15:55 | “Geographical Analysis of Agriculture and its Potential in Oktwin Township, Bago East Region”  
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Khin Mi Mi Win, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Khin Htay, Daw Ei San Phyo, Department of Geography, University of Yangon |
Prof. Dr. Frauke Kraas, Hon.-Prof. Dr. Nicole Häusler, Dr. Zin Mar Than, Institute of Geography, University of Cologne, University of Eberswalde |

**Closing Ceremony of the Conference**

*Arts Hall, Arts Building*  
16:20  
Closing Remarks

Prof. Dr. Htun Ko, Head of the Department of Geography, University of Yangon  
Prof. Dr. Frauke Kraas, Head of the Institute of Geography, University of Cologne

Conference organisation: Prof. Dr. Khin Khin Soe, Prof. Dr. Khin Sandar Aye, Dr. Zin Mar Than, Dr. Shwe Zin Hteik, Wain Mon Aung, Khin Moe Moe Aye
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• Frauke Kraas, Nicole Häuser, Zin Mar Than: Tourism Development in Thandaung Gyi/Myanmar: Emerging and Converging Perspectives
INTEGRATED PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM AND TRAFFIC CONTROL IN YANGON CITY
Daw Yin May, Part-Time Professor,
Department of Geography, University of Yangon

Abstract

Public Transportation in Yangon City comprises all modes of transport. Daily commuters rely mainly on the Yangon Bus Service (YBS) and the Railway Circuit. Today, City Taxis also appear on the roads in Yangon City. Water Bus or Water Taxi along the rivers has also become a popular mode of travel. Very recently, a Circular Bus route has emerged during the last week of September, 2019. The Yangon Region Transport Authority (YRTA) is supervising the operation of these modes of transport. For efficient service, the railway stations the YBS bus stops as well as the Water Bus jetties are systematically arranged to provide an integrated service. Although the construction of a telematic control centre is complete, a defection in the system need to be improved for effective function.

Keywords: Integrated Public Transportation, Telematic Control Centre
Introduction

Yangon City, the former capital of Myanmar, with a population of over 5 million is the largest city in Myanmar. Although it is no longer the seat of the Government, it is still of great importance. It is regarded as the economic capital since most of the country’s commercial activities are concentrated in Yangon City. The majority of the investments with over 70% are in Yangon Region. During the 2018-2019 fiscal year, Yangon Region received a total of 163 foreign and 49 domestic investments.

Objectives

The main objective is to investigate the Modes of Public Transport in Yangon City, together with an efficiently integrated transport network for the convenience of daily commuters. The second objective is to examine the functions and effectiveness of the telematic Traffic Control Centre to control traffic congestion in Yangon City.
Yangon Bus Services (YBS)

The Yangon Region Transport Authority (YRTA) is authorizing the transportation of passengers by means of bus services (YBS). Today, 21 public bus companies are operating over 100 bus lines and 130 bus route with over 4000 buses and gives service to 2 million passengers daily. Although it is still encountering many challenges, most of the daily commuters are becoming quite happy with Yangon Bus Services. As such, there are requests to extend the services to late evenings. There have also been requests to increase the number of vehicles operating between Dalla and Twante in South Yangon District. The Shuttle Bus between the International Air Port of Mingalardon and Sule Pagoda is very convenient for most travellers. YRTA has also extended this service to Aung Mingalar Highway Bus Terminal and Dagon Ayeyar Highway Bus Terminal. A Circular Bus Route emerged very recently during the last week of September, 2019. It is sponsored by City Transit Company. A total of thirty-nine SCANIA buses will operating along this Yangon Circular Bus Route. This route spans a total length of thirty-five miles with 76 bus stops. The buses function between Aung Mingalar bus Terminal and Thakhin Mya Park. The bus fare is Kyats 500 from start to finish. The return trip from Thakin Mya Park back to Aung Mingalar Bus Terminal is also charged another Kyats 500.
The earliest bus leaves the bus terminal at 5:00 am and the last bus from the terminal will leave at 8:00 pm.

The future operation of this Circular Bus is will be split into two routes, with one starting from the Aung Mingalar Bus Terminal and the other starting from Thakhin Mya Park. The SCANIA vehicles are long and have three doors, with one for entrance, one for exit and the third for wheel chairs. As in most developed countries, informatique relating to the approaching bus stop is given. Telematic system for traffic control by YRTA as well as the SCANIA telematic system are installed in the vehicles.

Plate (1) SCANIA buses of City Transit Company, emerged recently as Yangon Circular Bus Route in September, 2019
Yangon Railway Circuit

A second mode of urban public transport in Yangon City is the mass railway transit along the Railway Circuit. Prior to the improvements and upgrading works on the rails and railway stations, as well as the changes in the traffic signals, daily commuters cannot rely much on the railway service. However, with the aid of the Japanese technology of Electronic Interlocking System, the Control Centre at Yangon Central Railway Station is able to control all the traffic points. As the result of the correct traffic signal system, the railway trains entering the Yangon Central Railway Station need not wait for long, but arrive smoothly in time. The daily number of trips of trains running along the Railway Circuit is 220 and the number of passengers served has risen to approximately 80,000.

Plates (2) & (3) Popular trains with regular time for arrival & departure
Yangon Water Bus or Water Taxi

Yangon Water Bus began operation on October 6, 2017. There are three phases of development. The first phase of this mode of transport is along the Hlaing River and Yangon River. The jetties are Insein, Hlaing, Kyimyindine, Lanthit, Pansodan, and Botataung. The second phase of this mode of transport will be along Ngamoyeik Creek. The third phase will be through Bago River to Thanlyin (Star City Housing) and Thilawar (Special Economic Zone). So far, only the first phase is functioning. Feasibility studies for the construction of the jetties along Ngamoyeik creek have already been undertaken prior to the smooth functioning of the Water Bus.

Plates (4) & (5) Yangon Water Bus & the sites of Yangon Water Bus Jetties along Yangon River and Hlaing River
Functions of the Traffic Control Centre

Yangon Region Traffic Authority (YRTA) established a Traffic Control Centre within the Peoples’ Park in Dagon Township. Reduction of traffic congestion and road safety are the main objectives. A contract was drawn on February 2, 2016 between Yangon Region Government, Myanmar Shwe Yin International Co. Ltd. and China Railway 21 Bureau Group. A total number of 154 traffic signal points from the most traffic congestion areas are selected for installation of cameras. A total of 24 townships are involved in this project. A total number of 368 Intelligent-Monitoring Cameras, 198 e-Police cameras, a number of 40 Check-Point Cameras, 30 Illegal-Parking Cameras have been installed. A 360 degree-revolving cameras are placed in 40 localities and 30 informatique cameras have also been installed. There are altogether a total of 706 installed cameras. It controls all the buses operating in Yangon City. There are over 100 bus lines with over 130 bus routes and a total of over 4000 buses. All these vehicles are installed with the Global Positioning System (GPS). As such, the positions of the vehicles as well as the situation of speed and characteristics of how these vehicles are being driven, are visible at the traffic control centre. The ground floor and first floor of the Traffic Control Centre are devoted to the function of the 154 traffic signal point installed with Intelligent Monitoring Cameras.
The position of a vehicle on the bus route, time of arrival and departure from a bus stop are visible to the Bus Operation Team. A Telematic System is composed of telecommunication and informatique. It indicates a vehicle’s emergency situation. A Global Positioning System (GPS) is an important part of the Telematic System. The position of the motor vehicle is indicated on the map through a telecom network. A telematic system also controls the motor vehicles.

The position of the vehicle as well as the situation it is in are visible at the Centralized Control Centre. City Life Survey in 2018 was published by the Asia Foundation which conducted a research survey on the situation of five major cities in Myanmar. These cities are Yangon, Mandalay, Taunggyi, Mawlamyine and Monywa. One aspect of the research is related to the time taken to reach workplace (Journey to Work). Only 7 percent of the residents of Yangon responded that they have difficulty to reach their workplace. This fact indicates the success of Yangon Bus Services (YBS) sponsored by U Phyo Minn Thein, the Prime Minister of Yangon Region, and Patron of the Yangon Region Transport Authority (YRTA). He is given credit by Matthew Arnol Asia Foundation Representative for Myanmar. Likewise, Win Ko, a prominent writer of the Voice Journal, gives credit to the Yangon Region Government for its brave efforts towards the achievement of Integrated Public Transportation System in Yangon City.
Preliminary efforts for a smooth linkage between railway and bus services were carried out at Thamaing Railway Station and bus stops on Baho Road in Mayangon Township. It was a small scale experiment on smart integration. It took place in December 2, 2019. Collaborative partners for the realization of this project are Myanmar Railways, Yangon Region Transport Authority (YRTA), Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC), Yangon Region Motor-Vehicular Traffic Police force and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Should this experiment succeed and found to be satisfactory, further experiments will be carried out at Pazundaung Railway Station and Kyimyindine Railway Station.
Findings

Investigations on the situation of integration between the modes of public transportation found that almost all the existing modes of public transport are being upgraded. This phase of upgrading is undertaken to arrive to the phase which is in readiness towards a smooth linkage for an efficiently integrated service between all modes of public transport in Yangon City. It is an on-going progressive research. Examinations on the functions and effectiveness of the telematic Traffic Control Centre reveal that its function is not as effective as it should be. There is a defect in the system. The batteries in the installed cameras need to be replaced by stronger ones. City Life Survey, 2018 was conducted and published by Asia Foundation Situation of five major cities, namely, Yangon, Mandalay, Taunggyi, Mawlamyine and Monywa were surveyed. One aspect of the survey is related to the time taken to reach work place (Journey to Work). This fact indicates the success of Yangon Bus System (YBS) sponsored by U Phyo Minn Thein, the prime minister of Yangon Region, and, and Patron of Yangon Region Transport Authority (YRTA). He is given credit by Matthew Arnold, Asia Foundation Representative for Myanmar. Likewise, Win Ko, a prominent writer of the Voice Journal, gives credit to the Yangon Region Government for the brave efforts towards the achievement of the Integrated Public Transportation System in Yangon City.
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References


Swe Oo Wai (2019) : Integrated Public Transportation System between Railways and Bus Services in Yangon City The New Light of Myanmar, December 18, 2019, pages (ka,Kha)

Thet Tin Win (2018) : The Need to Change the Culture of People Bus Drivers as well as Passengers The Voice Weekly News Journal, December 10-16, 2018, p20


Challenges on Urban Financing for Smart City Yangon

International Conference on “Transformation Processes in Myanmar IV”
7th December 2019, Arts Hall, Yangon University

Dr. Toe Aung
Deputy Director General
Administration, Public Relations and Information Department / Urban Planning Authority
Yangon City Development Committee
Abstract

Challenges on Urban Financing for Smart City Yangon
Dr. Toe Aung, Deputy Director General, Administration, Public Relations and Information Department / Urban Planning Authority
Yangon City Development Committee

Abstract

Against the background of the ASEAN Smart City Network, the presentation focuses on the following topics: Smart city projects in Yangon, Priority projects, financing urban development, the financial base of YCDC, the income structure of YCDC, prospective sources of financing, private sector participation, expansion of the development bank financing for urban housing, taxes and charges, land-value-based financing and challenges on urban financing for smart city Yangon
Keywords: Smart cities, Urban financing, Yangon
ASEAN Smart Cities Framework

- Integrated Master Planning and Development
- Dynamic and Adaptive Urban Governance

**Development Focus Areas**

- **Civic & Social**
  - Social Cohesion
  - Culture and Heritage
  - Tourism
  - Public and Municipal Services
  - Governance

- **Health and Well-being**
  - Housing and Home
  - Healthcare
  - Education

- **Safety and Security**
  - Resource Security
  - Cybersecurity
  - Public Safety, City Surveillance and Crime Prevention

- **Quality Environment**
  - Clean Environment
  - Resource Access and Management
  - Urban Resilience

- **Built Infrastructure**
  - Utilities
  - Mobility and Transportation
  - Buildings and Construction

- **Industry and Innovation**
  - Business & Entrepreneurship
  - Trade and Commerce
  - Upskilling
  - Technology Incubation
  - Research

**Digital Infrastructure & Applications**

**Partnership & Funding**
Smart City Projects in Yangon

- Time City
- Amata Smart & Eco City
- New Yangon City
- Emerald Bay
- Inno City
- Yoma Central Complex
- Dagon Seikkan Smart City
- Junction City
Priority Projects

- To achieve the development vision and realize the urban structure proposed in the SUDP, **42 priority projects**, which are focal actions to be **commenced by 2020** are selected.
- It is recommendable that the priority projects are to be planned, reviewed and updated **every 5 years**.
- From **urban development management sector**, **25 projects** consisting of 1) prioritized area development, 2) CBD regeneration, and 3) capacity development, are proposed.
- From **infrastructure development sector**, **17 projects**, which are not only improvement of the existing infrastructure, but also strengthening of disaster resilience, are proposed.

### Sector Estimated Cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Estimated Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban development management</td>
<td>885 mil USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Development</td>
<td>(480 mil USD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBD Renovation</td>
<td>(249 mil USD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Service and Management</td>
<td>(155 mil USD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure development</td>
<td>1,802 mil USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,687 mil USD</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total cost to conduct proposed priority projects for urban development management from SUDP is approximately 2,687 million USD as public investment.

Source: SUDP
In fast-growing Asia, public investment in infrastructure accounts for 5–7% of GDP or more. In China, Thailand, and Vietnam, total infrastructure investment exceeds 7% of GDP. History suggests this is the right order of magnitude for high and sustained growth, although it is difficult to be precise.

Successful countries provide economy and society with infrastructure needed to maintain growth. In the scenario, 8%-9% of GRDP would be applied to achieve rapid economic growth.

Successful countries provide economy and society with infrastructure needed to maintain growth. In the scenario, 8%-9% of GRDP would be applied to achieve rapid economic growth.

### Investment Rate by Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Investment Rate by Sector As % of GRDP</th>
<th>Public Investment</th>
<th>Private Investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>2.7%-3.9%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water &amp; Sanitation</td>
<td>0.4%-1.5%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>1.0%-1.9%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Infrastructure</td>
<td>3.6%-8.1%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Scenario of Investment for Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GRDP (million USD)</th>
<th>GRDP Annual Growth Rate</th>
<th>GRDP per Cap (USD)</th>
<th>Total Investment for Infrastructure in Greater Yangon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total as % of GRDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>2,286</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2040</td>
<td>112,000</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>8,430</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Source: SUDP
YCDC Income and Expenditure Account from FY 2011/2012 to FY 2015/2016 (Billion MMK)

### Financial Base of YCDC

<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td>58</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tax and Normal Income</strong></td>
<td>52</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capital Income</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income from foreign help</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income from debt</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>76</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Normal Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>36</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capital Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure from Special Fund</strong></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure from foreign help income</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure from debt income</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fiscal Balance (Income-Expenditure)</strong></td>
<td>-18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fiscal Balance (as % of expenditure)</strong></td>
<td>-23.4%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>-1.9%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### YCDC Income Account in FY 2015/2016 (Billion MMK)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account Title</th>
<th>Descriptions</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tax and Normal Income</strong></td>
<td>“Tax Based”</td>
<td>141.8</td>
<td>50.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income from Tax</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Property Tax</strong></td>
<td>Tax levied on properties.</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wheel Tax</strong></td>
<td>Tax levied on automobiles.</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue Share</strong></td>
<td>Shared tax from Union tax.</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income from goods selling and services</strong></td>
<td>“Service Charge Based”</td>
<td>99.3</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>City Planning and Land Admin. Department</strong></td>
<td>Land inspection and other fees.</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Engineering Department (Buildings)</strong></td>
<td>Real estate rental, inspection, and licence fees.</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Engineering Department (Water &amp; Sanitation)</strong></td>
<td>Water supply service charges and other fees.</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administration Department</strong></td>
<td>Various fees</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Markets Department</strong></td>
<td>Rental fees and other fees.</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Engineering Department (Road &amp; Bridges)</strong></td>
<td>Billboard fees</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Others</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pollution Control and Cleansing Department</strong></td>
<td>Waste Management Services</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Others</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forfeit and other Incomes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capital Income</strong></td>
<td>“YCDC Property Based”</td>
<td>122.2</td>
<td>43.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Engineering Department (Building)</strong></td>
<td>Construction of Urban Development Buildings</td>
<td>91.3</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Markets Department</strong></td>
<td>Income from the Construction of New Markets</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urban Planning and Land Admin. Department</strong></td>
<td>Income from the selling of new plots of land</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Others</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income from Foreign Help</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income from Loan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>279.4</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: YCDC
Issues in Income Structure

- YCDC Property Based Incomes
  - The most notable characteristic of the income structure of YCDC is the fact that it depends upon “YCDC Property Based” incomes.
  - “Real Estate Based” income shall be the most important source especially in the immediate to short term perspectives.
  - There are 3 points to note regarding “Real Estate Based” incomes.
    - Firstly, it should be noted that the private sector investments are often essential to develop urban buildings and structures on YCDC’s lands to yield economic returns, especially those in high potential urban centers.
    - Secondly, it is essential not to provoke real estate speculation.
    - Thirdly, in order to control speculation, there must be well-designed urban zoning and regulations to impose it.

- Tax Based Income
  - Shares of “Tax Based” incomes are very small. The “YCDC Property Based” incomes may neither always be stable nor able to grow at a current pace for a long period of time. Thus, it is recommended to increase shares of “Tax Based” incomes.
  - In the context of expanding the financing sources for urban development, “Property Tax” is the most directly relevant tax item. It is recommended to refine the system of property related taxes and to be prepared to make a solid link between increase in real estate values and tax incomes with long term perspectives.
The Greater Yangon falls short of capacity and quality of its urban infrastructure and services in many ways.

Needs for urban infrastructure development, likewise, financing development sustainably, the path to long-term finance is to diversify sources.

In the shorter-term, it is most viable to refine and expand existing forms of financial sources such as YCDC Property Based Incomes in conjunction with FDIs and development banks.

In the mid to long-term, the Greater Yangon can be enabled and empowered to explore its untapped potential of “Land-Value-Based Financing” in order to increase and diversify “own-source revenues” in innovative ways such as revising existing property taxes and introducing new urban development tax (city planning tax) for urban centers. Among the other options, it is recommended to explore four prospective sources of financing:

- Private Sector Participation - FDIs for short-term investment and capital incomes
- Expand Development Bank Financing for Urban Housing: Expand financing capacity for low-cost and affordable housing
- Adjust Rates of Existing Taxes and Charges to Their Requirements: Retrieve value-addition of urban development based upon “Beneficiaries Pay Principle”
- Land-value-based Financing: Leverage local assets through Land-value-based taxes
Private Sector Participation - FDIs for short-term investment and capital incomes

- One good prospective financial source is to encourage more private participation in urban development.
- The most important thing to encourage the private sector to invest is to eliminate institutional uncertainties.
- The private sector is generally ready to come and invest wherever they find it commercially viable. There are, however, some common concerns for them. It is risks of “uncertainty” in the process of investment.
- There are three things to do in order to eliminate things that FDIs see as the sources of uncertainty.
  - Common and clear understandings based upon urban development plans: urban plans are generically long-term in its vision and goals to achieve how a city is structured. Plans should be revised flexibly to accommodate socioeconomic changes and new needs. But it should not be too often at the level of structural plans that define principles and directions of urbanization.
  - Clear and solid rules and regulations (building codes, fire safety codes, land use, incentives, and etc.,): rules and regulations must be clearly written with concrete operational guidelines that do not leave rooms for arbitrary decisions.
  - Transparent and consistent application of rules and regulations: rules and regulations must be applied in a transparent and consistent manner. Transparency and consistency make it predictable for investors in estimating time and costs they need to go through process of investments.
Expand Development Bank Financing for Urban Housing: Expand financing capacity for low-cost and affordable housing

- Urban housing is one of the most important aspects of urban development. In case of Yangon, at the moment, low-cost and affordable housing is a critical factor of urban development and urban renewal at large.
- At the same time, potential buyers do not have sufficient savings to buy houses. Thus, it is recommended to expand financing for low-cost housing by increasing financial capacity of banks that are capable of extending long term housing loans.
- Recommended actions include:
  - Financing for low-cost and affordable housing development projects (supply side).
  - Providing housing mortgage loans to the individual buyers (demand side),
  - Promote “Housing Savings Account” (generate private savings),
  - Establishing revolving funds for long-term and low interest rates – one option to support this is to do capital injection in a form of “Two-Step Loan” financed by concessional loans by development partners.
Adjust Rates of Existing Taxes and Charges to Their Requirements: Retrieve value-addition of urban development based upon “Beneficiaries Pay Principle”

- Tax as part of “traffic management”

  There are other means where some existing taxes can be used as leading tools to change people’s behavior towards policy objectives, such as imposing higher tax rates on “sources” of traffic problems. Raising “Wheel Tax” within Yangon is being considered. Reintroduction of “Parking Tax” can have the same effects. To ease heavy traffic in Yangon, it is needed to invest in roads. A question is “who should pay for this investment cost”. It is fair to assume that car owners are among the top beneficiaries of is another possible option. It is estimated that 20,000 cars stay overnight within CBD of Yangon. They occupy a quite a large space of precious CBD areas. “Parking Tax” could induce cars not to stay within CBD.

- Adjusting service charges as quality of services improve:

  On the other hand, “Water Charges” and “Cleaning Charges” are more of charges for provision of specific public services. Given the present level of charges, they do not fully recover their operational costs and unrealistic to expect them to do so in a short period of time. In case of waste collection, for example, service charges cover around 50% of service costs. Sudden and steep increase of service charges likely to provoke users’ resistance. Rather, it is recommended to first improve service levels good enough to raise levels of beneficiaries’ “willingness to pay” and then raise charges accordingly.
Land-value-based Financing: Leverage local assets through Land-value-based taxes

➢ Property Tax
  ❖ The existing annual property tax should be adjusted to be more effective and fair in terms of beneficiaries pay principle.
  ❖ At present, taxable values for “property tax” are set way lower than “roadside values that are used for “stamp duties” levied at the time of property sales.
  ❖ What is important now is to establish links between property tax and current property values rather than raising tax revenues immediately.

➢ Urban Development Tax
  ❖ Secondly, it is recommended to introduce new and additional “Urban Development Tax” for designated high-value zones within CBD and other new urban development areas in accordance with zoning of the city land use plan.
  ❖ This “Urban Development Tax” should be a “local and objective tax” to be allocated for a special purpose fund such as “Urban Development Fund for Yangon CBD and Urban Centers” that is earmarked specifically for investments within the designated areas where it is levied.

➢ Property Trade Tax and Stamp Duty
  ❖ Thirdly, the rates of Property Trade Tax (Union Tax) and Stamp Duty are too high and should be lowered. For example, low-cost housing unit is worth between MMK 10 million and MMK 12 million in Yangon. In this case, Property Trade Tax and Stamp Duty are levied at 15% and 7% of the property values, respectively. At such high rates, people are likely to be discouraged to either buy houses or pay taxes, likewise, revenues could fall further.

➢ Fiscal Cadaster (Urban Mapping)
  ❖ Lastly, a transparent and up-to-date fiscal cadaster (urban mapping) is essential in the utilization of land-value-based financing. A fiscal cadaster is a cadaster designed for property tax purposes. That is, it includes those factors required for implementation of a property tax system such as legal description, dimensions, location of boundaries, ownership, description of improvements, and land use.
Challenges on Urban Financing for Smart City Yangon

- Given the very fast pace of expanding economic activities in the Greater Yangon, needs for urban infrastructure development as well as financing sources are massive, and the existing financial sources alone could not close the financial gaps.
- Since the current financing for infrastructure is insufficient, the path to long-term finance is to diversify sources. In doing so, it is most viable to begin with making better use of the existing financial sources by revising some vital elements of the current schemes.
- For the most immediate effects on urban center development, it is important to further promote participation of private sector (FDIs for a large scale investment) in development projects on municipal lands by establishing clear and stable rules and regulations on urban development. For urban housing, development banks that are allowed to extend long-term loans are the key financial sources.
- In the mid to long term, the Greater Yangon can be enabled and empowered to explore its untapped potential of “Land-Value-Based Financing” in order to increase and diversify “own-source revenues” in innovative ways. It is quite a notable and fortunate feature that Yangon is a rare case where “Land-Value-Based” taxes and administrative organizations to manage them have been in place since 1922 up until present. Problems are the facts that current levels of valuation of property are way too low and tax rates are way too high.
- It is recommended to revise such existing taxes to make them better fit to the current real estate market prices and financial needs.
- On top of it, it is also recommended to introduce new urban development tax (city planning tax) for urban centers where more concentrated investments and economic activities are expected to take places.
Some Experience of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) in Myanmar

Transformation Processes of Myanmar VI Conference

7th December, 2019

Prof. Nang Mya Han (PhD)
Dept. of Marine Science
Myeik University, MYANMAR
Abstract

The aim of this presentation is to assist in building towards establishment and management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) network in Myanmar. Typical the marine resources concept is currently focused on three key coastal ecosystems: mangrove forests, coral reefs, and seagrass meadows. Relying on the advantage and abundant marine resources, Myanmar has faced a lot of overexploitation and found needs to integrated marine environment structure. With the fast developing marine economy, there were some problems between developing and environment protection. During this year when assess the status of the Coastal Environment, the area of mangroves declined by 58% (1980 – 2017) and nowadays Myanmar is at the first place which loss of mangrove in South East Asia. Coral reefs have declined by over 56% (2015). Fish biomass has sharply declined to 10% in 2018 and Catch per Unit Effort has also fallen. The loss of seagrass and other healthy ecosystems leaves the coastline more vulnerable to disasters such as cyclones. Ultimately, these trends threaten rural livelihoods, and the development and security of the nation. Millions of people (65% of population) are dependent on the coastal and marine environment for their livelihoods and wellbeing. But Myanmar still loss its Biodiversities both on land and Sea. In 2017 Myanmar starts to establish the ICM in the country and lead by the Vice President. In the National Level, the Center Committee of ICM composed by (20) members which including 1 Vice President, 2 Union Ministers, 6 States/Regional Chives, 1 for Deputy Chief Lawyer, 1 Navy, 7 Deputy Ministers and 2 Director General of Forestry and Fishery. To achieve global transformation goal in 2030 it must needs to transform and promote education, awareness, improved scientific understanding and decision-making on environmental management, and increase the involvement of local communities in management the sustainable used and development programs. Moreover Myanmar needs to create more Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and ICM for the future of Myanmar Coastal Areas.

Key words: Global transformation goal, Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) network, Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), Overexploitation, Scientific understanding.
Presentation Outlines

- Background of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)
- Challenges on Myanmar Coastal Resources
- Chances to transform the Myanmar Coastal Area (Marine Spatial Planning; MSP)
- Opportunities on Conservation and Management in Myanmar Coastal Areas
The aim of this presentation is to assist in building towards establishment and management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) network in Myanmar. Typical the marine resources concept is currently focused on three key coastal ecosystems: mangrove forests, coral reefs, and seagrass meadows. Relying on the advantage and abundant marine resources, Myanmar has faced a lot of overexploitation and found needs to integrate marine environment structure.
With the fast developing marine economy, there were some problems between developing and environment protection.

During this year when assess the status of the Coastal Environment, the area of mangroves declined by 58% (1980 – 2017) and nowadays Myanmar is at the first place which loss of mangrove in South East Asia. Coral reefs have declined by over 56% (2015).

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Ultimately, these trends threaten rural livelihoods, and the development and security of the nation.

Millions of people (65% of population) are dependent on the coastal and marine environment for their livelihoods and wellbeing.

But Myanmar still loss its Biodiversities both on land and Sea.
In 2017 Myanmar starts to establish the ICM in the country and lead by the Vice President.

In the National Level, the Center Committee of ICM composed by (20) members which including 1 Vice President, 2 Union Ministers, 6 States/Regional Chives, 1 for Deputy Chief Lawyer, 1 Navy, 7 Deputy Ministers and 2 Director General of Forestry and Fishery.

To achieve global transformation goal in 2030 it must needs to transform and promote education, awareness, improved scientific understanding and decision-making on environmental management, and increase the involvement of local communities in management the sustainable used and development programs.

Moreover Myanmar needs to create more Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and ICM for the future of Myanmar Coastal Areas.
Challenges on Myanmar Coastal Resources

Major factors behind decline in coastal resources include;

• use of intensive and destructive fishing gear,
• little respect for seasonal closures,
• local and foreign trawlers illegally entering near-shore area,
• loss of mangroves, seagrass, coral reefs and other ecosystems essential for the survival of fish at different stages in their life cycle
• less scientific understanding on marine realm in Myanmar is a major need and policy gap.
Chances to transform the Myanmar Coastal Area (Marine Spatial Planning; MSP)

What’s Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)?
Opportunities on Conservation and Management in Myanmar Coastal Areas

Establishment of ICM in Myanmar

- Start to establish the ICM in 3.3.2017 and lead by the Vice President U Myint Swe.
- Form The National Level Committee composed by (20) members which including 1 Vice President, 2 Union Ministers, 6 States/Regional Chives, 1 for Deputy Chive Lawyer, 1 Navy, 7 Deputy Ministers and 2 Director General of Forestry and Fishery.
Responsibilities of Central Committee of ICM in Myanmar

• To establish the more comprehensive Policy, Strategy, Law & legislation
• To institutes the Information and Data System
• To produce the Integrated Costal Resources Management Programme
• To expand the New Natural Environment and MPAs
• To cooperating the Research and Methodology
• To cooperating the International Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
• To enhance the numbers of Human Resources and skill person
• To reduce the illegal (IUU) fishing
• To forms the Sub-Committee of concern Scientists and working groups
• To find the effects Methodology and financial support
After the National Level Meetings of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) in 2017s, the ICM Inception Workshop was hold in Naypyidaw during September 6th and 7th of 2018 by 117 attendees.

In this meeting the ICM decided to started the “ICM Introducing” to the target (6) States and Regions of Coastal Areas including the Southern Coast of Myanmar.

After the “ICM Introducing and Knowledge sharing” to 6 coastal areas the Road Map for ICM and its network will carry out.
ICM Chair-Vice President Field Trip to Lampi Is. and War-ahle Is.
Globally ICM framework & implementation

- 12 Countries
- 57 ICM sites
- Total coastline: 84,682 km
- ICM for 14% (2016)
Prospect

• As we Myanmar still trying to complete ICM according to SDG 14 and to win our goal in 2030 we needs to cooperate other developed countries who success in ICM more.

• To enhance and develop Myanmar ICM, we needs to creates more MPAs, to find the substitute livelihoods for local communities and human resources in the near future.

Thank you

Prof. Nang Mya Han
International Conference: Transformation Processes in Myanmar IV

The analysis of the using student-centered learning method at Dawei University

Dr. Mon Mon Aung
Professor
Department of Myanmar
Dawei University
7th December 2019
Abstract

This paper will be presented the analysis of the using Student-centered learning method in 3rd year Myanmar major students of Dawei University in the first semester of 2018-2019 academic year. This first semester started from December 2018 to March 2019. Dawei University lies in Taninthayi District of lower Myanmar. The aim of this paper is to describe the using new teaching method of Student-centered learning method in Dawei University. Student-centered learning method is 21st century teaching method of learner-centered education. It is the shift of Teacher-centered to Student-centered in knowledge age. The first days of the shift of Teacher-centered to Student-centered learning was a little difficult because the students were settled in Teacher-centered approach. Student-centered instruction focuses on skills and practices that enable lifelong learning and independent problem-solving. In this paper, the research questions are (1) what is the effect of Student-centered learning method in 3rd year Myanmar major students of University of Dawei? (2) How do the teachers train the students to be harmony with Student-centered learning method? This problem will be focused by Qualitative Research method. We found that the 3rd year Myanmar major students of Dawei University are harmony with Student-centered learning method.

Key words: Student-centered learning method, learner-centered education, lifelong learning
Introduction

Analysis of the using SCL method in 3rd year Myanmar major Students of Dawei University in 2018-2019 academic year
Introduction

The analysis of the using Student-centered learning (SCL) method in 3rd year Myanmar major students

the innovation of learning approach

1.1 Aim

To describe the using new teaching method of Student-centered learning (SCL) method in Dawei University.
1.2 Research Questions

- (1) What is the effect of Student-centered learning method in 3rd year Myanmar major students of University of Dawei?
- (2) How do the teachers train the students to be harmony with Student-centered learning method?

1.3 Hypothesis

The students are harmony with Student-centered learning method
The teacher provides as a facilitator of learning process.
1.4 Background of Study and Research Design

- Teacher-centered approach - Bagan Period
- The shift of Teacher-centered to Student-centered approach
- The first days of the shift – a little difficult
- Qualitative Research method.

1.5 Literature Review

- Students-centered learning (SCL) approach
- SCL was credited to Hayward as early as 1905
- Dewey’s work in 1956
- Carl Rogers was then associated with expanding this approach into a theory of education in the 1980s
- Dr. Than Oo’s article of ‘Students-centered learning’
(1) **Subject Centered**
- Ancient

(2) **Teacher Centered**
- Middle Age

(3) **Student Centered**
- Nowadays
2. Analysis of the using SCL method in 3rd year Myanmar major Students of Dawei University in 2018-2019 academic year
2.1 Procedure of the using SCL method in 3rd year Myanmar major Students’ Discussions period of Dawei University

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.</th>
<th>Academic Year</th>
<th>2018-2019 (First Semester)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Third Year Myanmar Major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Module No.</td>
<td>Ma 3101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Module Name</td>
<td>Novel (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Sub-Module Name</td>
<td>Waitthanthara Novel / Parayana Novel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Total Students</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Total lecture times of first semester</td>
<td>18 (Waitthanthara Novel) / 18 (Parayana Novel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Total presentation times of first semester (Waitthanthara Novel)</td>
<td>18 ÷ (Discussion 1+ Presentation 2)= 6 times</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dawei University
Myanmar Department
Lesson Plan

- Class/ Level: Third year
- Duration: 50 mins
- Major Skill: communication skill, Speaking skills,
- Skills integrated: listening, reading and writing skills,
- Creative thinking skill.
- Topics: Waitthantara Novel chapter(1)Discussion
- Objective: To communicate with each other
- Method: Student-centered learning method
- Anticipated problem: First period of discussion was a little difficult.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Focus</th>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Teaching Aids</th>
<th>Time limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Warming up (Opening Phase)</td>
<td>Introduce the Waitthantara novel</td>
<td>Text Book, White Board</td>
<td>5 mins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Group Discussion</td>
<td>10 students per one group (6 groups)</td>
<td>Text Book, Note book</td>
<td>40 mins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Feedback</td>
<td>The students’ opinions of their discussions.</td>
<td>Text Book, White Board</td>
<td>5 mins.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2 Procedure of the using SCL method in 3rd year Myanmar major Students’ Presentations period of Dawei University

Dawei University
Myanmar Department
Lesson Plan

- **Class/ major**: Third year / Myanmar major
- **Duration**: 50 mins
- **Major Skill**: communication skill, Speaking skills,
- **Skills integrated**: Listening, reading and writing skills, Creative thinking skill.
- **Topics**: Waitthantara Novel chapter (1) Presentation
- **Objective**: To communicate with each other
- **Method**: Student-centered learning method
- **Anticipated problem**: Pronunciation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Focus</th>
<th>Learning Procedure</th>
<th>Teaching Aids</th>
<th>Time limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Group(1)</td>
<td>Waitthantara Novel chapter(1)’s writing style</td>
<td>Text Book Note Book</td>
<td>10 mins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presentation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>The students of other groups discuss to Group (1)</td>
<td>Text Book Note Book</td>
<td>5 mins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presentation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>The students of other groups discuss to Group (2)</td>
<td>Text Book Note Book</td>
<td>5 mins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Group(3)</td>
<td>Waitthantara Novel chapter(1)’s Metaphors</td>
<td>Text Book Note Book</td>
<td>10 mins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presentation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
<td>The students of other groups discuss to Group (3)</td>
<td>Text Book Note Book</td>
<td>5 mins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Feedback</td>
<td>Which group’s presentation is good, better, best or need</td>
<td>Text Book Note Book</td>
<td>5 mins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>data by each group’s comment?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
Finding

- This is the shift of Teacher-centered approach to Student-centered learning method. Thus, in the first time of their presentation, they have a little difficult because of their firstly experience. The next times are harmony in SCL method.
- The students of the group shamed to the audients of their class.
- They always say Dawei language so they are trying to present Myanmar language.
- They satisfied in their group activity.
- They can describe freely their opinions.
Effects

- They developed their critical ability and independent problem-solving that enables to lifelong learning.
- They cooperated their group activity and they have got believing their self.
- They developed presentation skill and communication skill.
- The group leader behaved as the representation of the group that enables to become a good leader of the Nation.
- The teacher and students have got Quality enhancement of academic experience.

Conclusion

They are harmony with Student-centered learning method in their learning and the teacher provides as a facilitator of learning process.
References

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- Robert Wagenaar. (2011). *Student-centered learning - is the work done - where are we now?* Oslo: NORDIC Bologna Seminar.

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Some Strategies To Deal With Students’ Lateness Behaviour, One of the socio-cultural problems, In ELT Classes

Kaung Myat San
National Centre for English Language
7.12.2019
Abstract

In teaching learning context, dealing with disruptive behaviours in the classrooms is one of the most challenging issues that teachers have to tackle. Nowadays, among the challenges, the twin issues of attendance and punctuality in learning process are demanded to be addressed as students’ poor attendance and punctuality will have adverse effects on their learning and achievement. It is common that students who do not attend class or who come in half way through lessons will miss the concept and knowledge introduced in class and consequently, cannot expect high achievement. Therefore, teachers are responsible to find ways and means to improve students’ punctuality. This paper is a report of a small-scale experiment based on an attempt at tackling the lateness behaviour of students in ELT classes, English Specialization classes at University of Yangon, taken by the researcher in 2018-2019 academic year. It is hoped that participants will learn some helpful strategies that are practical and easy-to-use in coping with student’s lateness behaviour in their classes.

Key words: punctuality, achievement, a small-scale experiment
Rationale for the Study

- Faculty are confronted with students who engage in disruptive behaviours to the educational process: Students may be late for class, leave early, talk inappropriately, or sleep during class. 
  *(Schneider, 1998)*

- One of the disruptive behaviours in classrooms Lateness: A major problem confronting teachers, administrators, educators nowad
  *(Nakpodia, E.D., & Dafiaghor, F.K., 2011)*

- Teachers repeatedly complain/mention students’ lateness at meetings

- noticed problems with classes (for example, students who repeatedly are late for an early morning class)

  *Department of English in UY in 2017-2018 & 2018-2019 academic years*
Aim and Objectives

Aim:
- To control lateness of students & to develop the attendance of students

Objectives:
- To explore the opinion of teachers on students’ lateness
- To investigate the strategies suggested by teachers to reduce lateness of students
- To find out how the strategies practised in classes taken by the researcher affect in reducing students’ lateness

Some Strategies To Deal With Students’ Lateness Behaviour
Research Methodology

qualitative-quantitative research

- Calculating data of answers for *Questionnaire on student’s punctuality for tutors* to collect the data on teachers’ perception on students’ lateness to class
- Finding the strategies that teachers suggested to reduce students’ lateness
  - 40 volunteer English teachers (Department of English & National Centre for English Language)
- Evaluating *improvement of students’ punctuality* with the help of strategies applied in target classes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.</th>
<th>Teachers’ Perception on lateness of students</th>
<th>Students</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Experience the problem of students being late for class</td>
<td>92%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Consider “lateness is a problem to be dealt”</td>
<td>83%</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Teachers suggested strategies to deal with students’ lateness behaviour</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Research Methodology

Doing small scale research (Action Research)

- **Applying strategies** to reduce the lateness of students in target classes (96 students)
- **Collect data** while taking an early morning class (9 am) & a class after lunch break (12:30 pm) *(Two times per week)* December-March Term, 2018-19 academic Year
  - Second Year Honours English Specialization Class, First Semester (17 students)
  - Fourth Year English Specialization Class, First Semester (31 students)
  - First Year English for Professional Purpose Class, First Semester (48 students)

- **Applying strategies** to reduce the lateness of students in target classes (93 students)
- **Collect data** while taking an early morning class (9 am) & a class after lunch break (12:30 pm) *(Two times per week)* June-September Term, 2018-19 academic Year
  - Second Year Honours English Specialization Class, Second Semester (17 students)
  - Fourth Year English Specialization Class, Second Semester (31 students)
  - Diploma in English Language Teaching Class, First Semester (27 students)
  - M.A. Second Year English Specialization Class, First Semester (18 students)
Research Methodology

Some Strategies To Deal With Students’ Lateness Behaviour

The strategies practised most frequently in the target classes

- **Perception**
  - Consult privately & Give feedback positively. (Cool down & attempt to modify students’ perception.)
  - Provide available clear and firm attendance guidelines for students.

- **Principle**
  - Integrates the lateness policy along with attendance policy

- **Performance**
  - Punishment & Reward/ Incentives to students’ behaviours. (Academic/ Social & Fun)

- **Punishment for students’ lateness behaviours**
  - Late-comers have to wait for the convenient time to enter the class.
  - Enter from late-gate (Write Name, Time as a record)
  - Has to take the area/part that is left for presentation/discussion after the early-birds have chosen.
The strategies practised most frequently

- *Reward/ Incentives for students’ punctuality*
- *Academic (Teaching Approach, Principles upgraded)*

Students who arrive in time are awarded to

- Choose the area/portion from their reading assignment as they like & Present for class discussion
- Group with the friends they prefer
- Pair up with the one they like

- *Social & Fun*

- Reward a smile sticker to student who arrives in time (*Ten smiles is equivalent to a snack*)
- Treat early-comers something (sweet, coffee etc.)
- Reward students achieving 100% attendance each month/across the semester
The Percentage of Students Arriving In Time
*December-March Term, 2018-19 (96 subjects)*

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Attendance Percentage</th>
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<td>2 Fourth Year English Specialization</td>
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<td>3 First Year English for Professional Purposes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Percentage</td>
<td>63</td>
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</table>

Some Strategies To Deal With Students’ Lateness Behaviour
The Percentage of Students Arriving In Time
June-September Term, 2018-19 (93 subjects)

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>June</td>
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<tr>
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<td>M.A. Second Year English Specialization</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Percentage</td>
<td>71</td>
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</table>

Some Strategies To Deal With Students’ Lateness Behaviour
Findings
Number of students arriving in time increases gradually
Positive attitude towards punctuality develops.
Academic Performance improves.
Students’ performances become better & their soft skills, survival skills upgraded, along with academic improvement.

Recommendation
To widen the scope of action
- Personal Department, Institution, University, Ministry, All over the Country
- All staff, Teachers, Administers involve.
- Practise electronic attendance registration.
- Hold/Record a great deal of information about attendance (For administration Purpose)
References

Changes of economic functions and urban structure after the construction of Yangon-Thanlyin Bridges in Thanlyin Town, Southern Yangon District, Myanmar

Khin Khin Soe, Win Pa Pa Myo, Wai Mon Aung, Shwe Zin Hteik
Abstract

The economic functions have been changed in locational form and extension of Thanlyin Town with the changing demographics, socio-economic (infrastructures) and physical conditions of the town. The study was conducted with before and after opening of Yangon-Thanlyin Railroad Bridges: period 1925-1951, after 1987, after 1989 and 2018. The study explores the economic patterns based on urban structure change and related with the land use types and perception of local people after establishing the infrastructures. The outcomes of the study are dramatically changed of the urban spatial structure, commercial and tertiary sectors in the Thanlyin Town and to find the factors supporting from the geographical point of view. With the opening of Bridges increasing population and others infrastructures (Universities) were emerged. Urban area of Thanlyin Town has remarkably been extended and new ward. To present this paper, field observations and interviews were conducted. Statistical data obtained from General Administrative office, City Development Committee, Thanlyin and others respective offices. Quantitative and Qualitative data, collected in four research fieldwork campaigns in 2017-2018. Collectives of 43 experts to retailers, wholesalers and household interviews and information from field observations are combined in a mixed method approach. Local people perception analyzed by SWOT method and interviews were applied.

Key words: economic functions, urban structure, infrastructures, local people perceptions, Thanlyin
Outline

1. Introduction – urban structure, role of the bridges
2. Research background
3. Research key questions
4. Materials and Method
5. Result, Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion
6. Recommendations
7. References
1. Introduction
- Urban structure and economic functions - changing related with infrastructure.
- Infrastructure especially focused on bridges and universities.
- Many people move from neighbouring town and city to Thanlyin town due to changing infrastructure.

Source: Myanmar survey Department, Thanlyin Township
2. Research Background

- Transportation accessibility can be seen obviously in urban structure change.
- In 1989, the MoC drew up a master plan for the development of Thanlyin and its environment.
- According to plan -the construction of Yangon-Thanlyin Railroad Bridge was opened on 31st July, 1993 in northern part of Thanlyin.
- Dagon Bridge (2nd Yangon_Thanlyin Bridge)- opened in 2007.
- Thus, the consequence of this development plan partly changes the urban structure in Thanlyin Town.
- East Yangon University (EYU) was established in 1999.
- Thanlyin Technological University (TTU) was opened in 1997.
- Yangon Cooperative Degree College, Thanlyin (YCDC) was opened in 1994.
- The study period defined -1909, During the period 1925-1951, 1987, 2017.
3. The guiding research questions are:
Why do urban structure change in Thanlyin Town after opening of Yangon-Thanlyin Railroad Bridges?
Where are the commercial activities and tertiary sector concentrated in the town? Why?
What are the local people perceptions on construction of bridges?

Aim
- To analyse the urban locational pattern change and importance of infrastructure

Objectives
1. To investigate the changes of commercial activities based on transportation
2. To find out the local people need, want and their daily activities

4. Materials and Method
-field observation: in 2016, 2018 and 2019
-semi-structured interviews
-expert interviews/talks (over 40 in total; 20 with special focus) retailers, wholesalers and household interviews were used
-focus group discussions, questionnaires
- Comprehensive, integrated analysis and triangulation method SWOT
Q1: Why do urban structure change in Thanlyin Town after opening of Yangon-Thanlyin Railroad Bridges?

**Table (1) Changes of Urban Structure in Thanlyin Town (1909-2018)**

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<td>Aungchanthar</td>
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*Source: General Administrative Department (GAD), Thanlyin, 2018*
Urban structure change and changes of commercial activities

Before - most of the commercial activities (Myohaung (East) ward, Myohaung (West) and Myoma (North) wards) -(until 1993) the main transportation is only waterway and most of the local people depend on commercial activities near jetty.

-After: the commercial activities move from near jetty to Aungchantha, Aungmingalar, Myothit (West), and Amuhtan wards.

-With the development of infrastructure population increased and number of wards were extended.

-In recent years new residential buildings, high-tech condominium like “star city” modernize housing, multi-bus terminal established in Aungchantha ward and the strange people move from neighbouring towns and cities (interviewed, 2017)

Khin Khin Soe, Win Pa Pa Myo, Wai Mon Aung, Swe Zin Theik
Changes of Urban Structure between before and after opening of Bridge

Present Urban Structure of Thanlyin Town after 1989, increased to 17 wards

Before opening of bridges

Urban Structure of Thanlyin Town In (1909), only four wards

After opening of bridges

Increased to 17 wards and urban structure expand to southern part

Selling and doing housing materials (most people are outsider)

People move from Thida Jetty to Myohaung bazar
### Changes of Commercials activities before and after opening of bridges

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sr.No</th>
<th>Ward Name</th>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>Wholesale&amp; Retail</th>
<th>Restaurants</th>
<th>Hardware</th>
<th>Other Goods</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>Wholesale&amp; Retail</th>
<th>Restaurants</th>
<th>Hardware</th>
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**Total**:

1. **Amuhtan**: 26
2. **Aungchanthar**: 26
3. **Aungmingalar**: 23
4. **Bagosu**: 18
5. **Darakar**: 6
6. **Htanpinkone**: 8
7. **Myohaung(East)**: 3
8. **Myohaung (Middle)**: 11
9. **Myohaung (west)**: 10

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Khin Khin Soe, Win Pa Pa Myo, Wai Mon Aung, Swe Zin Theik
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Source: Field Survey, City Development Committee, 2017

Khin Khin Soe, Win Pa Pa Myo, Wai Mon Aung, Shwe Zin Hteik
Changes in Tertiary sector before and after opening of the bridges

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<tr>
<th>Sr.No</th>
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<th>Repair Services</th>
<th>Services Lending</th>
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<td>Amuhtan</td>
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<td>Aungchanthar</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Myohaung (Middle)</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
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</table>

- increased in government offices, private schools and training schools.

Khin Khin Soe, Win Pa Pa Myo, Wai Mon Aung, Shwe Zin Hteik
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Myoma (North)</th>
<th>Myoma (South)</th>
<th>Myothit (East)</th>
<th>Myothit (Middle)</th>
<th>Myothit (West)</th>
<th>Myanma Yenan</th>
<th>Oakphosu</th>
<th>Thauktawt win</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>1 2 - 1 2</td>
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<td>1 - 1 2 - 6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3 -</td>
<td>1 2 - 1 2</td>
<td>7 -</td>
<td>4 2 5 3 1 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Myothit</td>
<td>- 1 1 2 1 1 1</td>
<td>7 -</td>
<td>4 2 5 3 1 4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Myanma</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>2 1 1 2 1 1 - 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Thauktawt</td>
<td>- - - - - - 1</td>
<td>1 1 3 - 1 2 1 1</td>
<td>2 2 1 9</td>
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Source: Field Survey, City Development Committee, 2017

Khin Khin Soe, Win Pa Pa Myo, Wai Mon Aung, Shwe Zin Hteik
### Local People perceptions on Construction of bridges analysis by SWOT method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Strength</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threat</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Natural Conditions</td>
<td><em>Large space</em></td>
<td>- far from Yangon</td>
<td>large space</td>
<td>-flooding and erosion problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- <em>time consuming</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Demographic Conditions</td>
<td></td>
<td>population <em>crowded, land lost,</em></td>
<td>enough space</td>
<td>disappear native people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>highest land prices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>getting change to do economic activities</td>
<td>disappear their economic activities</td>
<td>Reliable for every commercials</td>
<td>owners changed from native to strange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>quickly commodity flow for perishable goods</td>
<td><em>traffic junction</em> on the bridge, <em>disappear water way</em></td>
<td>Wide lane</td>
<td>Depends on high-tech to construct bridges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Urban Structure</td>
<td>emerged new wards, housing style, upgrading living style</td>
<td>Complex urban structure, reduce land ownership</td>
<td>Urban expansion</td>
<td>May be lost inherit land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Services</td>
<td>Universities</td>
<td>Suitable to establish services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- private education centre, clinic, hotel, motel, banking</td>
<td>local people get verities of job</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Results, Findings, suggestions and Conclusion

- after opening of bridge: population and **economic activities** increased consequently **urban structure are dramatically changed**.
- The number of wards has increased from **4 to 17** over 80-years.
- many colleges and universities serviced as a high living style to native people.
- Before 1990, the commercials are located in two places: the town centre and northern most part having Thidar **Jetty**
- after 1990, the town had a little dispersion to the **southern part of the town**

6. Recommendations

**Needs (for systematically control on urban structure change, related with infrastructure upgrading)**
- should be sustained for their own land, especially their inherit
- Should be check and control on new comers( interviewed)
- Should do systematic structure on some wards
- Should do problem solving for traffic congestion on the bridge No.1
- Should be restructure in urban land use pattern
7. Reference


Thank You!!!
A Preliminary Study of Ecotourism in Myanmar: Case study in Natmataung National Park, Chin State

Win Pa Pa Myo

and

Khin Khin Soe
Abstract

Myanmar has a variety of natural resources plants and animals. The richness of nature and biodiversity makes Myanmar perfect for ecotourism. Nowadays, tourism industry is being developed by many kinds of tourisms. Among them ecotourism is receiving popular. Chin State has the potential to implementation ecotourism but it is still less developed area within the country. The implementation of ecotourism is one of the good solutions for regional development of Chin State. The main objectives are to study the current condition from tourism perceptive in ecotourism site of study area, to present the potential of ecotourism in study area and to suggest the needs for improvements in this study area. To do the research work, primary data were collected from three days field trips. Secondary data and information were obtained from libraries, departments concerned, field surveys and interviews were organized and analyzed. Graphical analyses were used to identify and analyze the data. The results of findings provide useful practical suggestions to improve the study area.

Keywords: Ecotourism, natural resources, current condition
Introduction

- Myanmar is so well endowed with a diversity of species, and a variety of natural resources that it is an absolutely wonderful paradise for ecotourism.
- In Myanmar, ecotourism has been implemented in 1990.
- The natural forests of Myanmar offer substantial opportunities for ecotourism development.
- The flora, fauna, cultural heritage and natural environment are the primary attraction of the ecotourism. The forests of Myanmar is the habitat of over 7,000 plants and more than 1,000 endemic species.
- It provides the shelter for 1,000 bird species, 300 mammals, and 350 reptiles as recorded.
- Therefore, it is the Ministry of Forestry’s responsibility to protect and maintain these forests.
- There are 21 ecotourism site in Myanmar.
Aim and Objectives
• to assess the current condition from tourism perceptive in ecotourism site of study area,
• to present the potential of ecotourism in study area and
• to suggest the needs for improvements in this study area.

Methodology
• primary data – collected from local people, tourist and tour guide and authorize persons.
• The data information were obtained from libraries, internet, departments concerned, field surveys and also interviews were organized and analyzed.
• The sampling size is 75 people.
Case Study Area

- located in Southern Chin Hill at 21° 19' N and 93° 55' E in Chin State, north-western part of Myanmar.
- Located within 3 township (Kanpatlet, Mindat & Matupi)
- is established in 1994.
- an area of 722.61 sq km
- the elevation of 3054m
- is the highest mountain in Chin State and
- the third highest mountain in Myanmar.
- appointed as an ASEAN Heritage Park in 2012.
- Is administered by the Department of Forestry and Environment.

Figure 1: Location of Natmataung Area
Source: MIMU
Physical Factors

- Forests include hill evergreen forests, moist upper mixed deciduous forests, pine forests (above 9,000 feet) and hill savannah and rare species of Myanmar Orchids.
- The mountain is covered in large rhododendron trees that bloom in a delightful - red, yellow and white flowers.
- This park falls within the Eastern Himalayas Endemic Bird Area. According to forest Department, 254 bird species has been recorded here.

Figure 2 Rhododendron trees in Natmataung area

Source: Field survey 27.3.2019
• According to interviews, 12% visit for bird watching.
• The mountain top has ET& Subtropical Highland climate (Köppen Cwc/Cwb) in the nearby surroundings terrain.

Human Factors
• Chin villages can be found below 2,500 m with the most populated area, Kanpetlet at 1,390 m.
• The Chin are a Tibeto-Burman group and comprise about 1% of Myanmar’s population.
• The Chin are comprised of multiple sub-groups with distinct identities.
• There are 6,000 Chin people living around Natmataung national park and about 100 inside the park.
• They depend on shifting cultivation, and hunting (Aung 2012)
Result and Findings

For objective 1: to assess the current condition from tourism perceptive in ecotourism site of study area

Accessibility

• Accessibility is importance for the regional development.
• NMT national park can be reached - Kanpetlet Township (easy access), or - Mindat Township (not easy - the road is incomplete).
• Due to -week - transportation infrastructure development - 80 % tourists come in the dry season.
• 90% of total tourists are not satisfied –accessibility.
• Road - rough & narrow.

Figure 3  Road condition of the study area
Source; field survey 26.3.2019
Accommodation

• Accommodation is important for the development of tourism.
• 7 Hotel (2 under construction)
• 75% regard with accommodation is convenient.
• all the hotels are well facilitated with modern accessories and kept clean for the comfort of the guests.

Figure 4: location of Win unity and Mountain Oasis Hotels
Source; field survey 26.3.2019
Attractiveness and activities

- Culture and lifestyle of ethnic group (68%)
- Wildlife and Rare species (7%)
- rare bird species (12%)
- Rhododendron flowers (11%)
- Wild big rose (2%)
- According to interview - satisfied on culture and lifestyle of ethnic group.
- Activities – trekking, hiking, adventure tour, bird watching, studies for flower.
- The majority of the respondent (72%) are satisfied in hiking.

Figure 5 Attractiveness and activities
Source: field survey 26.3.2019
Local security and safely

- Political stability, Tourist Police, Enforcement Strictness of local immigration and Activation of local voluntary organization.
- According to interview, 45% of respondent are not Satisfied with all the aspects of local security.

For objective 2: to present the potential of ecotourism in study area

- Chin state is rich in natural resources and specific culture and lifestyle.
- Study area has huge potential for ecotourism.
- The ruggedly beautiful scenery is also full of colourful flora and fauna, and offers great opportunities for hiking.
for objective 3: to suggest the needs for improvements in this study area

- Local people perception – important for tourism development.
- Should be make – Ecotourism Education and Awareness Program (EEAP) for local people.
- To provide more education and awareness programs about ecotourism to local people.
- A high level of Tourism development management should be stated by government – maintain and encourage social and cultural diversity, rules and regulations to minimize negative impacts and maximize positive impact on community.
Suggestions and conclusion

- One main threat that is affecting the bio-diversity of this national park is bush fires ignited by local people.
- Trees were seen burning even on top of the mountain in 2019 March. Fires from shifting cultivation and campfires result in forest loss at higher elevations.
- Another issue tarnishing the beauty of the mountain is accumulation of paper, cartons, cans, plastic waste and bottle.
- Basic services such as education, health and water supply are extremely poor.
- There are opportunities that could provide potential employment to local people.
- Should be cultivate perennial plants and trees rather than destroying and burning the forests.
- Well collaboration of government, private sector and the community of chin state can lead to the better Chin State ecotourism.
Local People Perceptions on Heritage Conservation of Mrauk-U, Rakhine State, Myanmar

Zin Nwe Myint and Frauke Kraas
Department of Geography, University of Yangon, Myanmar and
Institute of Geography, University of Cologne, Germany
Abstract

Mrauk-U, located at the northern part of Rakhine State in Myanmar, is a small ancient fortress city which possesses many ancient monuments, especially pagodas. According to research fieldwork, the outstanding universal value of Mrauk-U is quite high to become as a UNESCO heritage site and recently a nomination dossier had submitted. However, the conservation of this value is very weak. Besides, concerning with heritage conservation and development work, frictions occur in heritage conservation between local government institutions and local people of Mrauk-U. The aim of this research project is to highlight the importance of the participation and knowledge of local people in heritage conservation of Mrauk-U. The objectives are to understand how local people value the ancient monuments what kind of knowledge on heritage conservation they have and what their desire is in respect to the recognition of Mrauk-U as UNESCO world heritage site. To understand the current situation, the questionnaire survey on local people’s perception on heritage conservation of Mrauk-U was conducted in 2019. Moreover, interviews were made. The results reflect the current situation of local people’s valuation and their behaviour related to heritage conservation. These deserve attention in order to prepare a better cultural heritage zone management plan for Mrauk-U.

Keywords: Mrauk-U, heritage conservation, local people, perception
Outline

• Introduction
  Current situation of heritage conservation in Mrauk-U
  Research Question
  Aim and objectives
  Methodology
• Analysis and Results
• Discussion
• Conclusion
Introduction

• Increasing awareness of the importance of heritage
• Heritage as resource
• Heritage conservation usually a top-down and technocentric with very little public concern
• Bottom-up approach of heritage conservation to involve the local people’s participation (Zang/Bouke van Gorp, 2018: 142)
• People-centred approach harnesses community engagement in long-term conservation and co-management for the good of the heritage and the community
• “Taking a people-centred approach is not simply a suggestion for increasing participation within a management system. Instead, it is about addressing a core component of heritage management – the people who are connected to heritage – and ensuring that it is an integral element of conserving that heritage”. (Court and Wijesuriya, 2015: 3)
Current situation of heritage conservation in Mrauk-U

- Long history of heritage conservation and management
- Before 1920: collections of stone inscription by the British
- 1920: officer was appointed by British government for collection of stone inscriptions in Rakhine
- 1955: Archaeology Department started with branch office (U Oo Thar Tun/Kyaw Tun Aung, 2017)
- Much was damaged: heavy rain (>200 inches annually), destruction, ignorance of people
- DoA sole responsibility of conservation, people rarely participated
- 2010: conflicts because of rail road construction
- Local people believed it will destroy the ancient pagoda
- Since then: conflicts between local people and government authorities in any government development project (Zin Nwe Myint, 2017)
Research questions

- How can the perspectives of local people be valued and understood in respect to heritage?
- What is the local people’s perception and willingness of Mrauk-U being listed as a UNESCO world cultural heritage site?
- What are their expectations in respect to being listed as world heritage site?
- Are local people willing to actively participate in heritage conservation?
Aim
• To examine the local people’s perception towards the conservation of the archaeological heritage of Mrauk-U

Objectives
• To examine how local people value the ancient monuments
• To investigate their level of knowledge on heritage conservation
• To understand the local people’s desire in respect to the recognition of Mrauk-U as UNESCO world heritage site, and
• To know the main barriers of heritage conservation in Mrauk-U
Methodology

• **Observation**: Field observation started in 2010

• **Questionnaire survey**: Local people’s perception on heritage conservation in September 2019
  - 450 questionnaire distributed in all wards
  - through 20 voluntary surveyors
  - 363 were received back, out of which 351 are usable
  - Questionnaire composed of 3 parts:
    - understanding of local people on heritage
    - perception of current situation of heritage maintenance
    - expectations and view on difficulties of heritage conservation

• **Interviews**: conducted with focus on heritage conservation
  - Government authorities (Department of Archaeology, GAD)
  - Chief monks, Pagoda Trustees Board
  - Mrauk-U Heritage Trust
  - local people
Understanding of heritage by local people of Mrauk-U

- Understand the cultural heritage – 97% yes
  - simply perceive as monuments from ancient times
  - simply understand pagodas and ruins of palace
- Residents’ awareness of the importance of heritage is high (98%)
  - why it is important is not clear (Interviews, 2019)
- Knowledge about the application to UNESCO – 88%
- Cultural heritage in Mrauk-U as important – 98%
- Current view on heritage maintenance in Mrauk-U is good – 55%
  - Interviews show the weaknesses of DoA and government authorities
- Perception: own responsibility for heritage maintenance – 98%
- Knowledge about existing heritage law – 59%, and it is just the knowledge that the law is existing, without further understanding
- Willingness to learn about heritage conservation – 95%
Perception on current heritage maintenance

- Only 23% of total respondents strongly agreed that the current heritage maintenance in Mrauk-U is good, more than 21% disagreed.
- About 15% strongly agreed that heritage conservation is government’s responsible only.
- 65% strongly agreed that the local people need to cooperate with the government and a strong management organization is needed.
- = Sign of local people’s willingness to cooperate with local government institutions.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
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<th>Acceptable</th>
<th>Disagreed</th>
<th>Absolutely disagreed</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
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<td>38.5</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage conservation is government task only</td>
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<td>10.5</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need to cooperate between government and local people</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrauk-U need a strong organization for heritage management</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Own Questionnaire survey, September 2019
Discussion

• Meaning of heritage understood by local people is very simple = as pagodas and ruin palace site, inherited from their ancestors
• Knowledge and understanding of heritage conservation is very low (observation and interviews, 2018, 2019)
• However, willingness to learn about heritage conservation and participation is very high
• Majority of the respondents understood that they need to cooperate actively in heritage conservation and perceived that they also have responsibility
• No clear instruction or guideline existing from government institution/DoA on how to cooperate with local people for effective heritage conservation
• Interest in heritage conservation not related with the economic improvement although believing that tourism can bring many opportunities for them
References


A Study on the connection between Lisu national races’ on developing society and Myanmar’s transformation process through historical facts

Dr Khin Saw Nwe
Professor/Head
Department of History
University of Yangon Distance Education
ABSTRACT

The origin of Lisu national races in Myanmar is described. And then observation of the economic and social development of the region of Lisu national races is analyzed. The fact that the founder of the indigenous businessmen’s association is a Lisu national. Besides, Culture feast has been celebrated for the first time in Myanmar by various national races altogether in the year 2019 therefore Myanmar National Races should protect the identity of Myanmar traditional culture.

Key words: Lisu, culture feast, socio-culture
The tribe of Lisu has been living in Myanmar since ancient times.

The background history of Lisu tribe.

The economics and social development of region of Lisu national races

Myanmar cultural feast

Conclusion
SAW LAW TOWNSHIP, PUTAO
INTRODUCTION

- The tribe of Lisu is one of the tribes who have been living in the Union of Myanmar.
- The meaning of Lisu is stated in the research paper.
- Historical evidence shows that Lisu tribe has been existing since the 9th century A.D.
- The author has referred to the books and historical records that described the descendants of tribes compiled by the famous historian Prof. Dr. Than Tun.
- He expressed the background history of Lisu tribe with their rituals and customs in his book.
Dispersal of Lisu tribe

Mu-ku-dee [Mongolia Heights] → Lolomoso Group → Original Location Normu (Upper Part of Thanlwin river) → Migrated to various parts of Myanmar

Via China
- Londawkaw pass
- Mekiko pass
- Larwada pass

Kachin State
- (1) Sawlaw region A.D 900
- Chee-Phwe A.D 850
- [Nawngmon, Putao, Machanbaw Swanparabwan, Myitkyina, Tannaing, Bamaw]
- Other pass
  - (1) chibyakaw pass
  - (2) Marshi pass
  - (3) Taukarhauk pass

Shan State
- A.D 1200 Lailin
- A.D 1300 Kokang
- (through the River Thanlwin from Yarhar Region)

Sagaing Region Khmti Township
The tribe of Lisu has been living in Myanmar since ancient times.

They entered Myanmar from the eastern part of Tibet.

To express the background history of the tribe, they passed through the snow covered mountains of the northern part of Myanmar and settled down in Khawbude and Khaunglamphus regions in the 9th century A.D. Some of the tribe spread to Myitkyina, Bamaw and Sadon in Kachin State from Phyamar region.

Some of the tribe went down the River Thanlwin up to the Shan Hills.
Some of them who went down the River Mekong got to Thailand.

Some of the tribe descended to Charkaw region, Khaunglanphu township in Kachin State via Lardarkaw path, Mekiko path and Larwada path from China in the 9th century A.D.

Then they settled down in Naungmon, Putao, Machanbaw, Swanparabwan, Myitkyina and Tanaing townships. Some also migrated to khanti township in Sagaing Region. Some of the tribe also descended to Myanmar via Chibyakaw path, Marshi path, Taukarhauk path, etc. from China.
Some of the tribe also descended to Kokang through the River Thanlwin from Yarhar region in the year 1300 A.D.

This Lisu tribe is descended from Lolo tribe. Lisu tribe and Lahu tribe are included in Lolo group. Hill people of Lolo tribe live in hilly regions of Yuunang Province and they are not recognized as Chinese people.

Actually Lisu is of Myanmar-lolo tribe.

The population of Lisu is estimated in national census of Myanmar.

Myanmar – Lolo also comes from Tibet Myanmar family.
CONCLUSION

- It is known that the tribe of Lisu has been living in Chakaw region, Khaunglanphu township, Kachin State since the 9th century A.D.
- The origin of Lisu national races in Myanmar, the economic and social development of the region of Lisu national races have been led by the founder of the indigenous businessmen's association is a Lisu national. Besides, Myanmar Culture feast has been celebrated for the first time in Myanmar by various national races altogether in the year 2019 therefore Myanmar National Races should protect the identity of Myanmar traditional culture.
Impacts of road network infrastructure upon fluvial ecosystem of Ayeyarwady delta

Aung Swe, Associate Professor of Geography Department, UY
Htun Ko, Professor of Geography Department, UY

December 7, 2019
Abstract

Before 1988, the local people in Ayeyarwady delta was mainly depend upon water way transportation for their daily life communication as like as delta fluvial ecosystem for their socio economic development apart from intra-urban transportation. In the Ayeyarwady delta, farm land, towns and cities situated in the low lying area are protected by embankments from flooding since 1880-1881. Due to the changing water courses, bank erosions, and effects of oxbow-lake some built up areas were bounded between new course and dikes. In some areas especially more urbanized and economic potential areas, the private channelization had been provided by searching the shortest path for their destination within the natural streams which are lie nearly north-south direction. After 1988, urbanization and infrastructure development like a road transportation and growth of residential areas have been greatly developed during the 1990s and 2000s. Simultaneously, two-thirds of the total arable land is under rice cultivation with a yield of about 2,000–2,500 kg per hectare with double and multiple cropping systems. Fishing is carried out from fixed fishing farms as well as from small boats. Prawn fishery and harvesting sea turtle eggs are also major commercial activities both of which are now threatened by the loss of mangrove forests as clearing of land proceeds for agriculture. Weakness of systematic road construction such as choosing the road track, management upon road capacity and road types, and culvert construction to prevent the natural environment make the impacts on original environmental regime of Ayeyarwady Region. Therefore, main roads and its feeder roads for regional development interfered and blocked the natural habitat of the many of the small streams and fluvial ecosystem. The main objectives of this paper is to explore how transportation routes which are unsystematic constructed impact on changing of fluvial ecosystem, to address the local social and economic situation may be changed if the original ecosystem has been change by anthropogenic activities. The index identification with remote sensing techniques like NDWI (Normalized Differentiate Water Index) has been used to detect the water discharge and changing discharge of selected water courses and visualization approach has been used to explore the changing pattern in morphological characteristics of surface. The gradually decreasing or changing of small streams and nature of ecosystem in Ayeyarwady delta especially in southern parts of delta which are affected by unsystematic development of road infrastructure become to the whole environmental changing involved human and physical environments. Therefore, the most of the scholar should find the solution of resilience knowledge with sustainable management between urban development and ecosystem restoration for delta dwellers.

Key Words: NDWI, anthropogenic activities, visualized interpretation, fluvial ecosystem, transportation routes.
Introduction

- Before 1988, the local people in Ayeyarwady delta was mainly depend upon water way transportation for their daily life communication as like as delta fluvial ecosystem for their socio economic development apart from intra-urban transportation.

- In the Ayeyarwady delta, farm land, towns and cities situated in the low lying area are protected by embankments from flooding since 1880-1881.

- Due to the changing water courses, bank erosions, and effects of oxbow-lake some built up areas were bounded between new course and dikes.

- In some areas especially more urbanized and economic potential areas, the private channelization had been provided by searching the shortest path for their destination within the natural streams which are lie nearly north-south direction.

- Therefore, unsystematic private channelization made the braided channels in delta streams and some ecosystem characteristics were also vulnerable by bank erosion, sheet erosion and land degradation.

- Fluvial ecosystems combines with morphology and bio behaviour related with water.

- Fluvial morphology is conditioned by three basic elements: flow regime, sediment yield and valley characteristics.

- These elements are controlled by factors operating at different spatial and time scales, within and outside of the basin.
Moreover, the great influence of human activities has to be considered as they presently constitute one of the main hydromorphological factors (Askoa Ibisate1, Alfredo Ollero and Elena D´ıaz1., 2011).

Objectives

- To explore how transportation routes which are unsystematic constructed impact on changing of fluvial ecosystem
- To address the local social and economic situation may be changed if the original ecosystem has been changed by anthropogenic activities

Materials and Methods

- 10 meter Digital Elevation Model (DEM) created from contour values of UTM Topographic Maps
- Flow accumulation map extracted from 10 meter resolution DEM
- Landsat Satellite images (132-47,48,49 and 133-47,48,49) have been used to extract the NDWI value of Ayeyarwady Region for the year 1995 and 2017.
Human activity and changes in fluvial geomorphology

- Human activity, at different scales from the catchment to the channel, has had an increasing influence on fluvial systems since the Neolithic (García-Ruiz & Valero-Garcés, 1997; González & Serrano, 2007) to recent years (Ollero, 2007).
- All land uses and practices in the drainage basin (e.g., deforestation, agriculture, mining, urbanization and fires) affect runoff and sediment yield (Charlton, 2008).
- In addition, other activities directly modify the channel and floodplain, such as dams, water abstraction, gravel mining, channelization, dredging, embankment, or riprap.
- After 1988, urbanization and infrastructure development like a road transportation and growth of residential areas have been greatly developed during the 1990s and 2000s.
- Agriculture is a major economic activity in Ayeyarwady and as the favourable of physical characteristics, paddy cultivation is a prominent mode in its agriculture.
- Simultaneously, two-thirds of the total arable land is under rice cultivation with a yield of about 2,000–2,500 kg per hectare with double and multiple cropping systems.
- Fishing is carried out from fixed fishing farms as well as from small boats.
• Prawn fishery and harvesting sea turtle eggs are also major commercial activities both of which are now threatened by the loss of mangrove forests as clearing of land proceeds for agriculture.

• As the fertile soils region for paddy cultivation, intensive agriculture practices and market economy make to emerge the roads and bridges along those areas.

• Although road transportation in Ayeyarwady have provided the faster and easier carried than the waterway to support the intensive agriculture, some road paths are being situated as the dykes to prevent the urban flooding.

• Weakness of systematic road construction such as choosing the road track, management upon road capacity and road types, and culvert construction to prevent the natural environment make the impacts on original environmental regime of Ayeyarwady Region.

• Therefore, main roads and its feeder roads for regional development interfered and blocked the natural habitat of the many of the small streams and fluvial ecosystem.
Hydrologic Analysis of Ayeyarwady Region

- Use 10 meter DEM created from contour values of UTM Topographic Maps
- Show the Simulation data only to access the morphometric acceptance
- Parallel lines which mean as the streams can demonstrate the interbasin characteristics
- Characteristics may be nearly parallel relief and the flowing water may be gradually slow in velocity
- Wetted parameter have been damped in those areas
Near Thaboung Town, cross section of Ngawun River valley is (V) shape
Near Pathein Town, cross section of Ngawun River valley is (U) shape
Near Ngaputaw Town, cross section of Ngawun River valley is (nearly flatten) shape
Southern part of Ngaputaw Township, cross section of Ngawun River valley is (flatten) shape
Detecting the Water Level by using NDWI (Normalized Difference Water Index)

- The Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI) is a new method that has been developed to delineate open water features and enhance their presence in remotely-sensed digital imagery.
- The NDWI makes use of reflected near-infrared radiation and visible green light to enhance the presence of such features while eliminating the presence of soil and terrestrial vegetation features.
- Landsat Satellite images (132-47,48,49 and 133-47,48,49) have been used to extract the NDWI value of Ayeyarwady Region for the year 1995 and 2017.
- In value classification, the class ranges have been set up the same range to show more precisely in visualization.
According to the NDWI index, dark blue colour presents deep water and light blue colour presents shallow water.

This figure clearly shows the river water is gradually shallow from the year 1995 to 2017 due to infrastructure development.
Conclusion

• As the fertile soils region for paddy cultivation, intensive agriculture practices and market economy make to emerge the roads and bridges along those areas.

• Although road transportation in Ayeyarwady have provided the faster and easier carried than the waterway to support the intensive agriculture, some road paths are being situated as the dykes to prevent the urban flooding.

• Therefore, main roads and its feeder roads for regional development interfered and blocked the natural habitat of the many of the small streams and fluvial ecosystem.

• The gradually decreasing or changing of small streams and nature of ecosystem in Ayeyarwady delta especially in southern parts of delta which are affected by unsystematic development of road infrastructure become to the whole environmental changing involved human and physical environments.

• Therefore, the most of the scholar should find the solution of resilience knowledge with sustainable management between urban development and ecosystem restoration for delta dwellers.
References


Livelihoods of Street Food Vendors in Yangon, Myanmar

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Abstract

This study addresses the livelihoods of street food vendors in Yangon, Myanmar. Myanmar began a transition to a market-based economy in the late 1990s as a result of political initiatives undertaken by the then ruling State Peace and Development Council (SPDC). Until that time, the entire economy was in the hands of state enterprises with little room for private enterprise. Since the late 1990s, the enhanced support for new small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and micro businesses has resulted in these playing an important role in the economic growth of the urban centres of Myanmar. As the economic engine of the country, Yangon’s population has grown in parallel with the country’s economic development. However, because the country was reliant on state enterprise until then, there were few facilities to handle the influx of migrants. Transport and infrastructural facilities were inadequate as were the skills of migrants in sustaining themselves in their new crowded urban environment. As a result, there emerged a major reliance on street foods consumed outside of workers’ homes. In this way, street food vendors have taken up a vital role in the urban areas of Myanmar, providing important self-employment opportunities for the urban poor. This study aims to investigate the nature and livelihoods of street food vendors in Yangon, to examine the difficulties they face and to identify problems caused by street food vending in Yangon. Qualitative research was used to collect the data. Data is gathered using a semi-structured questionnaire through personal interview and observation.

Keywords: vendors, street foods, economic, social, hygiene
Introduction

- a transition to a market-based economy in the late 1990s
- support for new small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and micro businesses
- Yangon’s population
- influx of migrants
- Transport and infrastructural facilities
- street food vendors
- self-employment opportunities for the urban poor

This study aims--------

- to investigate the nature and livelihoods of street food vendors
- to examine the difficulties they face
- to identify problems caused by street food vending in Yangon
**Literature Reviews**

D.B. Adhikari (2011)
“Income generation in informal sector: A case study of the street vendors of Kathmandu metropolitan city”
- discussed the vendors faced problems in the form of harassment by police, arbitrary confiscation of merchandise, demand for bribes and physical abuse

T. Njaya (2014)
- studied the socioeconomic features of the street vendors in Zimbabwe

Dendukuri Indira (2014)
“A Study of Street Vending across the Globe”
- analyzed the influencing factors and problems of street vendors all around the world

S. K. Bhowmik (2005)
“Street vendors in Asia”
- street food effectively meets the requirements of a large section of the economically active urban population

F.G. Winarno & A. Allain (1986)
“Street foods in Developing countries: Lesson from Asia”
- urbanization has stimulated the increase in the number of street food vendors in many towns all over the world

H. Delisle (1990)
“Patterns of Urban Food Consumption in Developing Countries: Perspective From The 1980”s”
- claimed that eating meals outside the home is a usual characteristic of urban daily life.
Study Methods

- 105 street food vendors (43 male and 62 female)
- 2018-2019 (study period)
- Three street food vending sites
  - Myenigon in Sanchaung Township
  - Hledan in Kamaryut Township
  - Butaryone street in Hlaing Township
- Interviews
- Structured questionnaires
Discussion and Result

- Yangon City Development Committee (YCDC)
- stalls on the pavement in 33 townships
- Afternoon - between 3:00 pm to 11:00 pm (All Vendors)
- pay 100 Myanmar Kyats to Yangon City Development Committee [cleaners] every day
- pay 300-1000 Myanmar Kyats to the Township Development Organization for selling places
- Over 70000 street-vending stalls in Yangon
### Age Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-39 years</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>32.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-59 years</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>43.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>60 and above</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Marital Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marriage</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>74.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>25.71</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
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### Status

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
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<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Level</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>42.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Level</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>49.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Level</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Daily Income

- 30000-50000
- 60000-100000
- 100000 above
Daily Routines

street food vendor: Monthninkha

- The stand is situated on the roadside of a residential area.
- middle-class with many apartments
- a 36 years old woman
- Ngapudaw Township in Ayeyarwady Region
- a garment factory
- low salary and lack of facilities
- a self employment
- sell Monthninkhar (a Myanmar traditional food) on the roadside
- a small busy area
- 6 am. to 10 am
- for water (100 kyats per bucket)
- 20000 kyats per month
street food vendor: *Rice and Meals*

- The stand is situated in a very busy place where buses always fill the streets.
- Vendors and Shopping centres have a lots of customers
- a 32 years woman and together with her sister
- *Penwekong* Township in Bago Region
- at shopping centre
- very low salary after 4 years working
- sell Myanmar rice and meals
- 3:00 pm. 9:30 pm
- 50000 Kyats (US$35) per month for small space
- to keep the hygienic standards up to keep attracting customers
- the taste and quality of food
street food vendor: *Traditional Tea Leaves salad*

- The vendor is selling tea leaves salad by a cart.
- a 37 years man
- selling on the *Budaryon* street in Hlaing Township
- *Min Hla* township in Magwe Region
- stayed in a private hostel
- paid to the owner 35000 Kyats per month
- a security worker
- sell traditional snacks as a private seller
- cannot rent a place
- bought a cart
- every evening
- earn 40000-50000 Kyats per day
Street Food Vending

- Hygiene
- health department of Yangon City Development Council
- YCDC National Food Law of 1997
- City of Rangoon Municipal Act of 1922
- City Development Committee By-law of 1999
- New municipal law of 2018
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- regional health department
- the traffic congestion, blocking of pavement, gathering of filth and garbage
- lack of shelters and storage space
Consumers' attitude on street foods

A woman (University Lecturer)
“I don’t arrive home early. So in order to survive I have to buy food outside”.

A Woman (Sale Manager of cosmetic)
"I am alone and won’t need to cook a lot of food, it is better to buy it outside".

A Woman (Auditor General Office)
"I always eat the street foods which are hot and freshly prepared. I believe that it is safe."

A male consumer
“I am a male and I am not married and I do not stay with my mother. I have no time to cook and I do not know how to cook”.

Three students
"If we go to big shop, we have to pay at least 2,500 kyat just for noodle soup. We are not sure if the street food is healthy or safe or hygienic. But since the foods are yummy and served hot at such a small price—and we don’t see any dirt yet—we are ok with that.”
Conclusion

- play an important role in every city of developing countries
- creates many jobs
- absorbs a rising proportion of the unemployed workers
- set up anywhere
- provide the main source of income for their household
- are not able to invest lot of money
- environment and hygiene
- temporary structure in a variable location
- small loan facilities
- food safety training
References

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C. Dardano, (2003), Caribbean regional working group on street food vendors, Report of FAO, PAHO and BNSI, 1998;


FAO, Report Vendors and Consumers of Street Food in Myanmar


Nay Soe Maung, et al, Raising food safety by food safety training program to street-food vendors in urban area of Yangon. Application for presentation of research paper at the 41th Myanmar Health Congress, 2012;

Urban Water Resources Management in Taunggyi, Shan State

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7th December, 2019
(Art Hall, University of Yangon)
Abstract

For the urban development, water resource is crucial that is basic amenity for city dwellers. As the population growing year after year, it has significantly increased of demanding water in Taunggyi and other related conditions in Taunggyi leading to a problem in the future. Being located on the mountain, Taunggyi itself has naturally water problem because most of the mountain regions are susceptible to water problem likes runoff problem, water resources problem, etc,. In Taunggyi, three main water resources can be classified: rainwater, surface water and ground water and all are related to each other. Based on these resources, water resources should take into account systematic management. In this study, therefore, it could be addressed to the question of “How to improve the management of valuable water resources for sustainable development in Taunggyi?” The main focuses of this paper is to observe the availability water resources within the area, to explore the distribution of water source in the study area and to indicate how to manage the valuable water as possible in the study area. To fulfill the question of this study, field observation, hydrological analysis and interview survey method and SWOT Analysis were used to sustainable development in Taunggyi City.

Key words: water resources, sustainable water management
Introduction

Factors Affecting on Water Resources Problem in Taunggyi

1. Rapid growth of population

- In 2017- water supply
  - 48.76 % by TCDC
  - 24.78 % by privately
  - 73.54% (total)
  - 26.46% --- ??

2. Depletion of forest around urban area

- Mainly depend on
  - rain water
  - Surface water (pond, spring, hang dug well)
  - Ground water (tube well)
  - (* Interview Survey)

3. Decreases of Water Resources Area

- water supply system
  - pipe line system: Gravity flow system (*TCDC):
  - public tap, public well (tube well/ hand dug wells)
  - springs
  - by donors (organizations/ private)
  - buying (especially in dry season)

4. Changes of land Utilization

“How to improve the management of valuable water resources for sustainable development in Taunggyi?”
Aim and Objectives of the study

- **Aim**
  - to contribute more sound and sustainable water management systems in Taunggyi City

- **Objectives**
  - to observe the availability water resources within the area,
  - to explore the distribution of water source in the study area and
  - to indicate how to manage the valuable water as possible in the study area

Methods of Study

- Field observation, field measurement and open talk interview survey method were applied
- *Hydrological Analysis* likes water balance for rain water resources, *CN Curve* Method is applied for urban runoff water volume
- *Open talks interview survey Method* - to obtain the water supply situation of Taunggyi
- *SWOT Analysis* is applied
i. Rain Water: as a Water Resource in Taunggyi

- Rain water resource is one of the important resources and is effect for water resources in Taunggyi.
- The average total annual rainfall of Taunggyi is 1426.37 mm (56.15"), moderate amount of rainfall between 1967 – 2017.
- Variation of RF from year to year, as well as uneven distribution within a year rain water.
- The highest amount of rainfall in Tgi is within the months of Aug & Sep, the effective rainfall during these months by calculating from the rainfall data of between 1967 – 2017.
- The water are surplus in June to November and deficit in December to May --- the local people can be used as a water resources when water surplus and collected for water in tanks and ponds when its deficit time.
- It is also important water resources for surface water as well as ground water. *But most of the rain water of Tgi is lost by runoff -- flowing through down via western slope.*

*Source: Meteorology and Hydrology Department, Taunggyi*
ii. Surface Water: as a Water Resource in Taunggyi

- Surface water: (hand) dug wells, reservoirs and ponds
  - In 1996 - 2780 dug wells 21 springs
    At present - 2439 dug wells 10 springs (Source: TCDC, Taunggyi)
  - Hand dug wells decreased due to decline of water table level and increasing tube wells in Tgi, about 80% of hand dug wells dried up in dry season (Source: Interview survey)

- Hand dug wells decreased due to decline of water table level and increasing tube wells in Tgi, about 80% of hand dug wells dried up in dry season (Source: Interview survey)

- Hand dug wells decreased due to decline of water table level and increasing tube wells in Tgi, about 80% of hand dug wells dried up in dry season (Source: Interview survey)

- The water table is decreased average 20'-30' within 10 years, some are dried up, some can be used in seasonally (*Source: Field Observation, interview)

- Some of the spring becoming decreasing water volume and some can be used seasonal

- Main reservoir in Taunggyi are Hti-thein Reservoir, Yae-hwet-oo pond, Taung-kyuang-gyi pond, Ga-naing Pond (No.2 B.E.H.S pond) & Taung-kyuang-gyi pond

- All these ponds are related with rain water and groundwater

Source: Field Observation and Interview Survey, 2014
iii. Ground Water: As a Water Resource in Taunggyi

- Greatly increased in extraction and utilization of ground water resources in recent years due to insufficient water supply from TCDC.
  - In 1996: 9 tube wells (TCDC) + 368 Tube well private owned.
  - In 2009: 1357 tube wells.
  - In 2013: 18 tube wells (for public) + 1774 tube wells (private).
  - In 2015: almost 3000 tube wells (* Field Observation, 2015).
  - At present: tube wells (* Field Observation, 2018) (1 sq miles > 350 tube wells).
- (It will be a potential problem of Tgi because of overexploitation of ground water).

- The availability of ground water also varied from ward to ward within Taunggyi.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Ward</th>
<th>Depth (Aquifer)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yaeayekwen, Pyitawthar, Mingalaroo, Thittaw, Zaybine, Nyaungshwehawkeone Wards</td>
<td>100 ft - 300 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seinpan, Shwetaung, Hyaunggtisu, Wth Nyaungphyusakgan Wards</td>
<td>300 ft – 400 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kangyi Ward</td>
<td>&gt; 400 ft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: TCDC and Field Observation.
Relationship of Runoff Volume and Lost of Groundwater Recharge by Using CN Curve Method in Taunggyi

- Soil condition in Tgi is estimated mostly in silt type, slope condition are more easily to runoff
- average total annual rainfall is about 56.15 in (1426.12 mm) betw: 1967 to 2015 greatly increased runoff volume when urban land use have changed (five scenerios) and which relate with lost of ground water
- modern living style in Taunggyi is accelerating of runoff volume
- urban extension rapidly occur in three main ground water recharge area of Taunggyi (*Source: Soe Min,2009) by deforestation process
- urban area is more congested and more densification which make increasing urban runoff volume
- Problem:
  - Although more and more extraction of ground water and it gradually started to over exploitation of ground water in Tgi due to insufficient municipal water supply, replenish of ground water sources is extremely limited
Management for rainwater in Taunggyi

- Collect whenever rain
- Create or construct for water collection places in your home/house like underground water tank, etc.,
- Use only rain water and don’t use other water resources in the rainy season
- Don’t waste or run down anyway rain water worthlessly
- Create green corridors for trapping rain water that can control flowing down of water as well as replenishing of ground water
- Harvest, collect, trap rain water as possible as you can
- It is necessary to search new harvesting area in as well as conserve Taunggyi for more collecting/harvesting overflow/runoff water resources
Management for surface water in Taunggyi

- Reforest in the catchment area (important) especially in Hti-thein Primary and Secondary Reservoir, Yae-htwet-oo Spring and Ganaing Pond because these springs / reservoirs are main water resources and sources of water supply in Taunggyi.

- Conserve (plant trees) and manage every existing water resources area and its catchment area and do not convert into other landuse type.

- Around the lakes, ponds, spring as well as in urban area for preventing the evaporation process.

- Maintain and renovate, re-dig the sediment some year in water recharge ponds (eg:- Ga-naing pond, Tgi University ponds, etc) for harvesting as well as recharging the ground water.

- Need to survey/study every main water resources recharge area in geologically.

- Do not waste valuable surface water resources.

- **Organize and educate to public participation in conservation of water resources in Taunggyi area.

- Do not create any urban infrastructure around the water resource because its impact on the quantity and quality of water.
- Urgently conserve from forest depletion in ground water recharge area particularly in 3 main areas (Source: Soe Min, 2009)
- Need to control/manage with policies/regulations by TCDC before over extraction of ground water
- It is better using the ground water resource after rainy season
- Make green corridors for trapping runoff water because soil type is more favorable for runoff in nature
- Construct/create the suitable urban infrastructure that water can easily infiltrate to the soil for ground water recharge
- Necessary for some Municipal laws & regulation in urban infrastructure
- Public participation and contribution is vital role in sustainable water resources management in Tgi
### SWOT Analysis on Water Resources of Taunggyi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Source</th>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rain Water</strong></td>
<td><strong>Strengths</strong>&lt;br&gt;moderate amount of rainfall&lt;br&gt;evaporation rate also moderate rate</td>
<td><strong>Weaknesses</strong>&lt;br&gt;easy to flow down (slope condition)&lt;br&gt;still necessary to water collection/ water harvesting&lt;br&gt;conserving in existed ponds</td>
<td><strong>Opportunities</strong>&lt;br&gt;easy harvesting ponds, tanks and underground tanks&lt;br&gt;it can solve the water problem in dry season</td>
<td><strong>Threats</strong>&lt;br&gt;climate change&lt;br&gt;forest depletion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surface Water</strong></td>
<td><strong>Strengths</strong>&lt;br&gt;have quite natural spring, ponds as a public water supply</td>
<td><strong>Weaknesses</strong>&lt;br&gt;conservation is still necessary on existing water resources &amp; maintenance is inadequate in nearly every springs, some ponds&lt;br&gt;Need more water harvesting ponds</td>
<td><strong>Opportunities</strong>&lt;br&gt;easily to collect (due to rainfall)</td>
<td><strong>Threats</strong>&lt;br&gt;Some dug wells are disappeared due to surface water level decreased&lt;br&gt;Some public springs are vulnerable because of land use change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ground Water</strong></td>
<td><strong>Strengths</strong>&lt;br&gt;no need to depend on municipal water supply&lt;br&gt;convert to public water supply</td>
<td><strong>Weaknesses</strong>&lt;br&gt;Can be used as a kind of public water supply&lt;br&gt;if conserve groundwater recharging, it will be renewable</td>
<td><strong>Opportunities</strong>&lt;br&gt;Availability of ground water is unevenly distributed&lt;br&gt;cost&lt;br&gt;not restriction by TCDC&lt;br&gt;until not investigate in ground water pollution yet</td>
<td><strong>Threats</strong>&lt;br&gt;land use change: recharge area is converted to settlement area&lt;br&gt;Decreasing the aquifer: about 50’ within 15 years (over exploitation will be potential problem)&lt;br&gt;urban infrastructure (concrete pavement, etc create more runoff volume)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusions

- currently, more depend on ground water resource due to insufficient water supply
- runoff water volume incredible increased because of slope condition and living style of – that’s why need to create more rain water trapping environment
- If surface runoff and overflowing water from harvesting area can control and mange, effective rainfall will support to the city dweller as water supply after monsoon period
- For water resources management
  - Collect, harvest, store, trap for rain water resources
  - Conserve, conserve, preserve, control, protect of water resources for surface water resources
  - manage and create for more favorable water infiltration environment for ground water resources
  - Educate, aware, **participate of city dwellers are very important**
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“Transformation Processes in Myanmar IV”

Geographical Analysis of Agriculture and its Potential in Oktwin Township, Bago East Region

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Abstract

Oktwin Township is generally flat and rises gradually towards the eastern slope of the BagoYoma. The Sittaung river valley is eastern part of Oktwin Township which is below 250 feet above sea level. It is a flat plain and 15 mile wide from the Sittaung River to eastern edge of Bago Yoma. Small creeks such as Inpetlet, Minye and Odein enter the Sittaung River. The areas where the creeks join the main river become swampy due to poor drainage. The other parts of the plain have moderate drainage condition and alluvium deposits are favored for agricultural activities for local people. Due to the various physical features there are significant variations in the agricultural activities. GIS method, quantitative and qualitative methods are employed to examine the primary data collected through questionnaires. Spatial variation of agriculture is based on the physical conditions and temporal variation is apparent for seasonal change of crop patterns. Major crops are paddy, pluses and oil seed crops. Paddy is widely grown due to staple crop. Summer paddy is also grown with the help of irrigation water. In the cold dry period, groundnut and pluses are grown as double crops. Agriculture is important for the economic development of the people and for the environmental consequences. Implementation of national programme to increase the production of paddy and other crops are required to inform and to educate the farmer to get profit.

Keywords: spatial variation, temporal variation and economic development
INTRODUCTION

• More than half of the people living in the study area are crop cultivators.
• It is located in the northeastern part of Bago Region.
• This paper is intended to analyse the agriculture of Oktwin Township in Bago East Region.
• Total population of Oktwin Township was 147284 persons (2014) and population density is over 5253 persons per square kilometers (275 persons per square miles).
• Many annual crops such as paddy, varieties of pulses, groundnut, sesame, and sunflower.
• The economy of this area mostly depends on agriculture.

Aim
• To study the agriculture and its potential in Oktwin Township

Objectives
• To explain the spatial distribution pattern of agricultural crops concentration in Oktwin Township
• To analysis the spatial statistical of agricultural crops in Oktwin Township
Data and Methodology

• The office data were collected from Oktwin Township Administrative Office, Village Tract Administrative Office, Land Record Department, Immigration and Man Power Department, Planning Department and Agricultural Department.
• Used of crops cultivation data to calculate the Pattern of Crop Concentration.
• Data processing was done from extracting geographic objects such as village tracts boundaries, roads and streets by using Geographic Information Systems.

Study Area

• Oktwin Township is one of the twenty-eight townships of Bago east Region.
• It is located in the northeastern part of Bago Region.
• It lies between latitudes 18° 15’ and 18° 58’ North and longitudes 98° 5’ and 96°30’ East.
• Oktwin Township is extending east to west and narrow from north to south.
• The total area is 1384.815 sq-kilometers (534.68square miles).
• It is composed of 6 wards, 41 village tracts and 232 villages. (Figure.1)
• In 2014, total population was 147284 persons in Oktwin Township.
Result and Discussion

• Within this area, cropping pattern and growing crops vary from place to place depending upon the climate, soil and availability of water conditions are important.

• Major crops are paddy, pulses, oilseed crops and other crops.

• Climate is an important factor that influences social and economic conditions of a region.

• Oktwin Township has Tropical Savanna type of climate (Aw).

• The hottest month is April with its maximum temperature 37.9ºC (100.22ºF).

• The minimum is 15.4ºC (59.72ºF) in January.

• The highest mean temperature is 31.2ºC (88.16ºF) and the lowest mean temperature is 22.1ºC (71.78ºF)

• Precipitation mainly occurs in period from May to October.

• Total annual rainfall is 85.60 inches (2140.1 mm).

• The monthly rainfall is less than one inch in the months of January, February, March and December.
Soil is also the main factor which is influencing the agriculture of Oktwin Township. The inequality of the types of soil.

Soil types of the study area are classified into four main types.

These are Alluvial Soils, Meadow and Meadow Alluvial Soils, Yellow Brown Dry and Indaing Soils, and Yellow Brown Forest soils.

Alluvial soils are found on the floodplains of the Sittaung river valleys.

These are water carried sediments, which form alluvial lowland and can be found on the sides of the Sittaung River.

These soils are fertile and suitable for kaing crops.

Meadow and Meadow Alluvial Soils are widely seen along the Sittaung River.

The layer of humus in these soils is thick.

This soil is useful for growing such crops as paddy, pluses, and oil seed crops. (Figure 2.)
• The Sittaung River is the main river and other important chaungs are Kabaung Chaung, Chaungkar Chaung, Min Ye Chaung, Kwaemathey Chaung, Natyaetwin Chaung and Kyaungpein Chaung.
• Three reservoirs are located namely Kabaung, Yaethoe and Minye.
• Therefore, river, chaungs and reservoirs are favoured for agricultural activity for local people. (Figure .3)

**Pattern of Crop Concentration in the study Area**

• Crops are analyzed by using concentration index formula modified by Bhatia (1965).

\[
\text{Index of concentration} = \frac{Ec}{En} \times \frac{Te}{Tn}
\]

Ec= Sown area of a particular crop in a village tract  
En= Sown area of all crops in a village tract  
Te= Total sown area of a particular crop in the entire township  
Tn= Total sown area of all crops in the entire township

• The index values are classified into three levels as high, medium and low concentrations.
Paddy Concentration

- Paddy cultivation is the most important farming activity in Oktwin Township.
- In the area not only monsoon paddy but also summer paddy are cultivated, thus low concentration area is not found in this area.
- In 2013-14, 24 village tracts with medium concentration and 18 village tracts with high concentration. (Figure 4.)

Pulses Concentration

- The second important crop of the study area is pulses.
- Matpe (Black gram), Penauk (Krishna mung), Pedisein (Green gram), Pelun (Coe Pea) and other pulses were grown in the study area.
- In 2013-14 data, 17 village tracts with low concentration areas found in central part of the study areas, 16 village tracts with medium concentration and 9 village tracts with high concentration. (Figure 5.)
Oil Seed Crops Concentration
- Oilseed crops rank third among the cultivated crops.
- In 2013-14, there are 3 village tracts with high concentration, due to their location near the Kabaung and Yae Thoe Reservoirs and suitable soils that can retain moisture.
- 17 village tracts with medium concentration and 22 village tracts with low concentration. (Figure 6.)

Paddy Production
- In 2004-2005, area cultivated by monsoon paddy was 35569.09 ha (87892.78 acres), harvested area was 35569.09 ha (87892.78 acres), yield per unit area 3.97 ton / ha and total production of the township 1557877.67 tons.
- Monsoon paddy cultivated area increased in 2010-11.
- In 2011-2012, the yield of monsoon paddy decreased due to low rainfall.

Figure 6. Oil seed Crops Concentration

Figure 7. Monsoon Paddy Sown Area, Matured Area, Yield and Production in Oktwin Township (2004-2005 to 2013-14)
Summer paddy needs irrigation water and it can be grown only in village tracts located near the streams.

In 2004-2005, total sown and matured acreage was 2243.58 ha (5543.99 acres) and yield per unit area 4.08 ton/ha, total production of the township 261613 ton.

Net sown area gradually increased due to easy access to water for summer paddy cultivation and improvement in farmer's knowledge.

Yield per unit also increased due to better understanding on inputs used.

Figure 8 showed summer paddy cultivation was successful in some extent within the area.

Population growth is somehow caused by the urbanization process and increase in social and economic conditions.

The average population density of the whole township was 100 persons per square kilometer (260 persons per square miles) in 2005 and 106 persons per square kilometer (275 persons per square miles) in 2014.

Population growth and density are also related to production of paddy.
Conclusion and Discussion

- Agriculture is a major economic activity of the rural area.
- The agricultural activity depends on the basic geographical factors which are physical features of the land, drainage, climate and soil types.
- Major crops are paddy, pulses, oilseed crops and other crops.
- The total population was 147284 persons.
- The rural population 133008 persons or 90.3% of the total population and 14276 persons or 9.7% of the urban population.
- Out of them 69.24% of population engaged in agricultural activities.
- 10.21% are fisheries workers, 8.15% are engaged in services activities, 8.08% are industrial workers and 4.32% of population engaged in government employees.
- During 2013-14, cultivation of paddy amounted 71.57%, pulses occupied 25.89% and oilseed crops 2.53% of the cultivation of the whole township.
- 60% of the production of paddy cultivation is sufficient for the people in the region.
- 40% of the production of paddy cultivation is lacking for the sufficiency of paddy in the region.
That is why, for the long term development, land reforms credit facilities of bank and co-operation, irrigation system by pumping improvements in cultivation of crops should be carry out: improving in agriculture technology and facilities, permits on other related activities, fulfillment in transport and communication facilities for swift flow of local product, people, information and idea are also carried out for socio-economic development of Oktwin Township.
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- အုတ္တြင္းၿမိဳ႕နယ္၏ေဒသဆိုင္ရာအခ်က္အလက္မ်ား။ ၂၀၁၄ ခုႏွစ္
Tourism Development in Thandaung Gyi/Myanmar: Emerging and Converging of Perspectives

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Zin Mar Than, University of Cologne, Germany
Abstract

Due to the civil war between the Karen National Union and the Myanmar Army Thandaung Gyi area was declared as a military operation zone with many restrictions for acting with the outside world and it became a very much lagging behind region. With the endeavour for a ceasefire and its final agreement a new phase has been started in the last two decades. Tourism is seen as a measure to develop the region economically and to support the peace process. The Thandaung Gyi region was designated as one of the first regions for community involvement in tourism, the Myanmar specific form of community based tourism.

The paper will first elaborate the historical development of the Thandaung Gyi area up to the ceasefire agreement. Based on interviews with stakeholders of the Thandaung Gyi tourism, pastors and ordinary people of Thandaung Gyi as well as external experts, familiar with Thandaung Gyi and its present development, the emergence of tourism in the area will be analysed. Besides describing the structuring of the tourism activities two aspects are of special interest: the role of tourism for economic development and its role in the peace process. In a further step an evaluation from different points of views will be carried out in order to find out whether the aims combined with the tourism activities have been met or will be meet and the joint perspectives are converging.

Keywords: Thandaung Gyi, peace process, regional development, community involvement in tourism
Outline

1. Aims, key questions, research methods
2. CIT and CBT – similarities and differences
3. Thandaung Gyi before ceasefire agreement
4. The emergence of tourism in Thandaung Gyi
5. Present situation of tourism in Thandaung Gyi
6. The Thandaung Gyi development – a view from different perspectives
7. The future – opportunities and problems
8. Conclusion
Aims, key questions, research methods

Aims of the research project
• describing the emergence of tourism in Thandaung Gyi
• analysing its role for the peace process and for economic development
• evaluating the present state from different perspectives and discussing the potentials and the future problems

Key research questions:
1. How has tourism emerged in Thandaung Gyi with respect to its aims and its structure?
2. How is the local tourism evaluated according to its aims and from the perspective of different interest groups involved or related to tourism in Thandaung Gyi?
3. How much is the structure of tourism in orientated towards a community based tourism?
4. What are potentials as well as threats and problems for the tourism in Thandaung Gyi?

Research methods
• Qualitative method: expert interviews with members of different institutions/groups (e.g. stakeholders in the Thandaung Gyi tourism, ordinary people of Thandaung Gyi, external experts familiar with Thandaung Gyi)
• Field observation
CIT and CBT – similarities and differences

- At least since the 1960s tourism is seen as an incentive for economic development
- Since the 1980s alternative forms of tourism (sustainable, local orientated) are propagated.
- CBT and CIT are such alternative forms of tourism

**Community based tourism (CBT)**

“Community Based Tourism (CBT) is tourism activity, community owned and operated, and managed or coordinated at the community level that contributes to the well-being of communities through supporting sustainable livelihoods and protecting valued socio-cultural traditions and natural and cultural heritage resources.”

(ASEAN Community Based Tourism Standard)

**Community involvement in tourism (CIT)**

- 2013, policy on community involvement in tourism (CIT) issued by MoHT
- less strict form of community based tourism (CBT)
  - local benefit, local control as in CBT
    - but more open to private business and approval of the administration is needed
- Thandaung Gyi is one of the first 9 locations for CIT in Myanmar
Thandaung Gyi before ceasefire agreement

• Thandaung Gyi has been founded as a **British hill station in 1852**. Favourable moderate climate. Christian Karen and Indian folk (tea factory) were settled.

• The Karen people, under the banner of **KNU (Karen National Union)**, began an **armed movement** against the Burmese government in 1949. Up to the 1980s the Karen soldiers controlled about 400 miles along the Thai–Myanmar border, sustained by a robust economy.

• **Thandaung Gyi** was declared as a **military operation zone** with many restrictions for acting with the outside world.

> “Government army did not allow the food (e.g. rice) to transport to the area. We had to transport the rice in the night secretly to the church. The children, who attended the school and stayed in church, secretly carried the rice in their school bags after school out. The government army did not control their school bags.” (TDGY-01)

• The armed conflicts between the Myanmar army and the KNU often were quite violent and the people living in these conflict areas did suffer heavily.

> “Until 2010, we saw bullets in our yard and we, the whole family, had to sleep together in a room.” (TDGY-11)
The emergence of tourism in Thandaung Gyi

- Already in the late 1990s and the early 2000s (first ceasefire talks start) attempts for establishing tourism based on big Myanmar companies – failed.
- Cultivation of cardamom, coffee and djenkol beans besides tea has been intensified in the last 15 years and becomes a good income source.
- In particular since 2011, when starting the ceasefire process again, tourism in Thandaung Gyi is seen as an element for not only creating a swift economic development … … but also for contributing to a long-term sustainable development including peace making and trust creating on the local level.

Developing the concept of “Tourism and Peace” workshops (MoHT in collaboration with MTF, Hans-Seidel-Foundation and Peace Nexus) with the aim to support local communities
(1) to gain access to opportunities in tourism and
(2) to strengthen and promote the peace process in post-conflict areas with a conflict-sensitive and sustainable economic development.

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The emergence of tourism in Thandaung Gyi

Creation of the **Thandaung Gyi Tourism Development Working Group (TTDWG)** consisting of two committees:

- **Advisory committee** – all groups involved in the peace process are involved.
  
  “Advisory group consists of township officer, city development committee, police force, Immigration, KNU, NGOs (MRTI, Hanns-Seidel-Foundation, Peace Nexus).” (TDGY-11)

- **Community committee** – 23 members (all owners of B&B, restaurant owners, shop owners, town elders, pastors).
  
  For the meetings also KNU, government officials and military officers are invited. The involvement of KNU is very important for the responsible persons of the committee.

Thandaung Gyi was one of the first locations, which were announced by the ministry to establish **CIT** and that the government started licence approvals for **Bed & Breakfast (B&B)** including overnight stays for foreigners. Up to then such kind of accommodation was not allowed in Myanmar. Both these steps (CIT and B&B) have for sure contributed immensely, that the tourism business is a locally grounded one.
Present situation of tourism in Thandaung Gyi

- population of about 20,000 (Karen 90%)
- about two hours drive from the capital city Nay Pyi Taw and six hours from Yangon
- Communication infrastructure has improved in the last two years (e.g. booking, webpage)
- Currently 12 B&Bs and guesthouses and 9 restaurants exist
- Majority are domestic tourists (only day return visit)
- Since 2014 the number of tourists have increased. In the season 2016/2017 (Sept. to March) about 100,000 day tourists (mostly domestic) and 30 to 40 per week as overnight tourists.
In general the role of tourism for the (economic) development in Thandaung Gyi is seen positive and can be “a tool for development” (TDGY-07).

But some problems do exist:

- Many citizens are **excluded from getting benefits** from the tourism business and only the few people who own a guesthouse benefit, not the ordinary people.  
  
  *Yes, the visitors buy our products, but they do not use cycle carry. The visitors use only cycle carry, which is provided by tourism development working group. Our local carrier do not get this job.”* (TDGY-04)

- This is even intensified by some **in-transparent behaviour** of leading persons in the TTDWG, mentioned by some respondents (e.g. TDGY-04, TDGY-13).

**Economic development is supported by tourism but currently it is acting too much in an unequal way.**
The Thandaung Gyi development – a view from different perspectives

Tourism and further community matters

Critique on the organization of tourism: failing the aims of CIT/ CBT

“[…] currently in Myanmar CBT is installed in 6 areas. Thandaung Gyi is different from these CBT and the name is also different. Thaungdaunggyi installed B&B. […] Here in Thandaung Gyi B&B is offered, which belongs to private.” (TDGY-11)

“B&B owners do not contribute to community fund.” (TDGY-13)

This critique is even underlined by some B&B-owners.

“My idea is we (B&B) owners should contribute to the social development of the area, when we get the profit from B&B.” (TDGY-09)

Tourism is not enough orientated to the concept of CIT/CBT. The community does not get enough benefit.
Conclusion

• The analysis demonstrates that the emergence of tourism has quickly gained positive outcomes in developing the local economy and supporting the endeavours for peace making.

• All parties and groups are aware that for peace making only first steps have been done, but more trust is necessary for future improvement.

• Tourism has played a positive role up to now for the peace making process.

• Permitting the B&B accommodation (foreigners) was helpful for trust building and starting small scale tourism.

• Perspectives on the future development and organization of tourism are different:
  → convergent: all experts/groups prefer locally based, small scale tourism
  → divergent: how much should tourism be orientated towards a community-based one
    strong community-based ↔ solely based on private small companies

• The critical circumstances mentioned before have to be tackled and satisfying solutions have to be found (e.g. loans, participation of the ordinary locals, sharing a revenue part to a community fund).
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Frauke Kraas, University of Cologne, Germany, and University of Yangon, Myanmar
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The Conference was organised by the:

Centre of Excellence (CoE) for Urban and Regional Development in Myanmar

The „Centre of Excellence (CoE) for Urban and Regional Development in Myanmar“ was founded at the University of Yangon on 1st November 2012 under the rectorate and his always great support of Rector Prof. Dr. Tin Tun. Prof. Dr. Frauke Kraas has initiated the Centre and is co-leading it with an interdisciplinary team of scientists of the University of Yangon. Rector Prof. Dr. Aung Thu and Rector Prof. Dr. Pho Kaung have also been always very supportive and strongly encouraged the work of the Centre.

The leading team started its work on 17th December 2012 – with the CoE core members Dr. Bay Dar (Department of Botany), Dr. Zaw Soe Min (Department of History), Dr. Hla Yin Nu, Dr. Khin Khin Soe and Dr. Zin Nwe Myint (Department of Geography), University of Yangon and Prof. Dr. Frauke Kraas, Institute of Geography, University of Cologne and Yangon.

After successful two years of work, the official opening ceremony took place on 28 July 2014. The Department of Geography is in charge of the CoE since it was founded in 2012.