

## CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION SUMMARY

### A. INTRODUCTION

1. A Consultation Mission<sup>1</sup> comprising ADB staff, international social development specialist and national consultation and participation consultants, visited the Government of Myanmar from 22 November to 6 December 2014 to conduct broad and meaningful consultations<sup>2</sup> with stakeholders. Consultations were conducted with producers and retailers, civil society organizations (CSO), development partners (DPs), State government representatives, and tourism sector representatives. Four stakeholder consultation workshops were held - three in Mawlamyine from 25 - 26 November and one in Kyaiktho on 29 November. In addition, key informant interviews with representatives from CSOs and DPs, and one-on-one interviews with producers, retailers and owners of MSEs were conducted. In total, the survey team met and interviewed 39 producers/retailers/heads of MSEs, 14 tourism sector representatives, 15 Mon State MSE committee representatives, 7 CSOs and 8 Development Partners working in the project's proposed target areas.

2. The workshops were designed to: (i) share the overall project design rationale; (ii) collect information which would enable the Mission team to understand the situation of beneficiaries and stakeholders in Mon State and in the project's proposed target areas; (iii) facilitate opportunities for stakeholders to provide inputs into the project design based on their own experiences; and (iv) assist the Mission team to determine the location and circumstances of handicraft and processed food producers in Mawlamyine and Kyaiktho.

### B. CONSULTATION SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

3. **Consultations with producers and retailers.** The mission team selected four Township areas of Kyaiktho, Mawlamyine, Mudon and Chaungzone Island to conduct producer/retailer surveys<sup>3</sup>, based on discussions with CSOs and NGOs based in Yangon and Mon State. The survey team met a total of 39 existing producers and retailers which varied from individual operators, family and household units and larger enterprises employing from 10 -100 people. Table 1 below shows a summary of the issues discussed with some of the producers/retailers.

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<sup>1</sup> The Mission comprised Uzma Hoque, Senior Social Development Specialist (Gender and Development), SEOD (Mission Leader); Ms. Sushma Kotagiri, Social Development Specialist (Resettlement), SEUW; Mr. William Willis, International Social Development Specialist; Ms. Jo Williams, International Tourism and MSE Consultant; Aung Kyaw Phyo and Mi Cherry Soe, Consultation and Participation Consultants.

<sup>2</sup> The Safeguards Policy Statement defines meaningful consultation as: A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. ADB. 2009. *Safeguards Policy Statement*. Manila.

<sup>3</sup> To make use of the short amount of time available for fieldwork - the survey team broke into 2 x 3 person groups allowing the survey team to double the number of visitations to different producers/retailers and villages over the 9 days in Mon State.

**Table 1. Consultations with Producers and Retailers**

<b>Producers/Retailers</b>	<b>Issues and Challenges</b>
<b>MAWLAMYINE</b>	
Noodle makers  Golden Chicken Noodles, owned by a Bamar woman from Kyenk Ye village  <u>Ethnicity:</u> Bamar	<u>Product:</u> noodles (seasonal basis (dry season – 8 months). 25 employees, 2 shifts /day <u>Challenges:</u> Noodles are made and packaged into bags using bare hands; no health and safety regulations followed; rice used for making noodles exposed to all weather conditions as there is no proper space for storage; rice is boiled in open air, pressed into noodles and sun dried. Noodles thrown into mats with people walking barefoot; packaged, priced and labelled, all using bare hands.
Mother and daughter weavers, Kyenk Ye Village  <u>Ethnicity:</u> Mon	<u>Products:</u> Longyi towels, scarves, blankets Home-based and seasonal; they weave on an informal basis only, using traditional styles. Customers are villagers and shop owners. Average sale is 40 pieces in 20 days. Raw materials: Thread, dye
Daw Thu Zar, weaver <u>Ethnicity:</u> Mon	<u>Products:</u> cotton Mon longyi, napkins
Daw Hla Yin <u>Ethnicity:</u> Mon	<u>Products:</u> Cotton Mon longyi, napkins
Ma Than Myint, Weaver	<u>Products:</u> Cotton blanket (big and small)
Ma Kyi Win, Weaver	<u>Products:</u> Cotton blanket (big and small)
U, retailer Owner of Glacier store	Retailer of different cotton products from different producers
Daw, retailer Owner of 555 cottage industry	Retailer of Walking sticks, smoking piles with different styles
Mi Nondae Roi, co-owner Rasoi Mon Food restaurant	<u>Products:</u> Noodle, Mon traditional curry and foods
<b>KYAIKHTO</b>	
Akhting Jam maker (owner, Jay Min Jam)  <u>Ethnicity:</u> Mon	<u>Product:</u> Jam (has 13 employees, 5 branches). <u>Challenges:</u> the shop is in front of pedestrian lane while other shops are better located near base camp, bus station, etc. hence they have more customers. They want to open shops at the main road side market but do not know how to request authority. There are 7 more families with similar business.
Daw HtayHtay Win Htay Myint Aung (HMA) Jam manufacturing	<u>Product:</u> Jam HMA is the biggest Jam manufacturing business in Kyaikto. It is the only jam manufacturing business that has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration. It has a factory, many outlets and employs more than a hundred people. HMA wants to improve the quality of the jam and packaging, and wants the technology to make the jam last longer without preservatives. <u>Challenge:</u> getting skillful labor; and competition from migrant labor market in Thailand. Many people especially young people want to go and work in Thailand where the wage rate is higher.
Daw, retailer of jam at base camp (she also makes a few jams, and sells other jams from other makers) <u>Ethnicity:</u> Bamar	Good business as it is strategically located in the market. She leases a stall from Pagoda Trust, rent increases every 2 years.
Myint Zaw Oo, furniture maker  Male, 30 years old,	<u>Products:</u> Cane furniture-shelves (different sizes), which are bestsellers, and small tables. The business is seasonal -6 months. During rainy season, works as a taxi driver. Main Customers are 2 shops in Kyaikhto.

<u>Ethnicity:</u> Bamar	<u>Challenges:</u> (i) Cane is from forest in Kyaikhto and Bilin, which he buys from middlemen: one stick costs 30-40 kyats. (ii) limited cane cutters: 4 to 5 people, who are shared among 15 households who are cane furniture makers in the area (all Bamar). These are not enough and this constraints business expansion. He is not a member of any association.
Daw Paw Mu, basket maker From Khin Mon Chaung village <u>Ethnicity:</u> Kayin	<u>Products:</u> Cane baskets. Raw material is bamboo. If raw material is available, makes 10 baskets/day. She sells near the road. Buyers are tourists and pilgrims There are 20-30 families in surrounding area who also make cane baskets, mats, and palm roofs <u>Interested</u> to learn new designs and styles.
Ma Mya Htway, bamboo toy maker  Female, 30 years old <u>Ethnicity:</u> Bamar	<u>Products:</u> various sizes of bamboo guns. There are 40 households who are bamboo gun makers in the locality; mainly as family business. Main Customers are 5 retail shops, based on order. <u>Skills/ training desired:</u> She would like to diversify into other products or business, but this is all that she knows. Her family has been doing this business for many years. <u>Challenges:</u> Finance for investment. Access to credit is mainly from rich moneylenders/ villagers at 8-10% interest. However, the interest rate can go upto 8-20% , if the money lender realizes she is in dire need. She receives support from farmers' association- obtains credit at 3% interest rate.
Ms. Myahtee, bamboo toy maker  <u>Ethnicity:</u> Bamar	Husband and wife make bamboo toys; about 150 pcs/day Seasonal (dry season); based on orders. Customers are shop retailers Raw materials: nail, bamboo, wooden piece <u>Challenges:</u> availability of bamboo in the forest. However, wood can be used as alternative. Want to make other toys but they have no idea how.
Daw Than Than Aye, jam maker	<u>Product:</u> jam. Owner, Shwe Nagar Jam production
Daw Lay Lay Myint	Owner, Htet Htet Bamboo Products
Daw Myo Myo Pwint	Owner, Myo Myo Bamboo Products
Daw Htay Htay Kywe	Owner, Bamboo Flute Production
Daw Wine Wine	Member, Lann Pya Kyal Social Organization
Daw Myint Myint Aye	Accountant, Su See Arr Mhan Self Reliant Group
<b>CHAUNGZON</b>	
Aung Moe Khaing, black board producer 45 years old, Male  <u>Ethnicity:</u> Mon Address: Khayay Pin Ward, Main Road, Mu dun village, Chaung Sone Tsp.	<u>Products:</u> 5 different sizes of blackboards (size 6,7,8,9,10). <u>Challenges:</u> (i) labor rate fluctuates depending on the season; best rate at April just before school season; (ii) dying business – schools use pen and paper not slate black board. No direct access to market. Not a member of producer association.
Min Min Thein ( 30 years old), Aung Kyaw Myo (15 years old),  Father, mother, 2 daughters  Aung San Oo ( 39 years old),  <u>Ethnicity:</u> all Mon Address: Ward 7, Ywa Lut Village, Chaung Sone Tsp.	<u>Products:</u> walking stick, smoking pipes with different designs, wood carvings. There is very high demand for products with special designs. Previous markets: Yangon , Mandalay, Bago Current Markets: Bago , Foreign/Local visitors to the island <u>Issues:</u> They want to expand the business, but face constraints on capital and skilled labor. They are not members of producer associations.
<b>MUDON</b>	
Aung Tun, owner of weaving	<u>Products:</u> Mon traditional longyi, table cloth, napkins, dyed cotton.

business; Ma Thuzar, co-owner  Employees/Weavers: Daw Thin Thin Hlaing Ma Thandar  <u>Ethnicity: all Mon</u>  Daw Hla Hla Win (Weaver) <u>Ethnicity: Bamar</u>  Address: Yarzardirit Road, Kyaung Kyin Ward, Mudon Tsp.	Glacier garment trading serves as a financial buffer for local producers and does the marketing for the finished products Unregistered family business. <u>Challenges:</u> limited supply of skilled weaver, physical space to expand the business, competition from synthetic materials. Not a member of producer associations. Receives no support from government and NGOs
<b>SOCIAL ENTERPRISES</b>	
<b>POMELO</b>  Rachel Storaas, Founder  Ulla Kroeber, Founder	High-end social enterprise retail outlet for Myanmar-made handicrafts and souvenirs. Retail only Myanmar handicrafts and souvenirs. Develops quality products through technical assistance. Promotes fair trade. Aims to deliver minimum 5,000 Kyat earnings per day to producers. Looking at expansion into Mon State for production and outlets. <u>Issue:</u> Require strong market demand to expand into Mon State for retail. <u>Challenges:</u> Lack of design awareness, lack of knowledge by producers on consistent quality. <u>Opportunities:</u> provision of technical assistance, design and pricing, improve vertical linkages providing producers access to lucrative Yangon tourist market.
<b>FXB</b> Dr Win Win Khaing U Zi Na Pha Yar Street, Pa Bae Dan Ward, Mawlamyine Tel: 09255821842, 05725963	Social development. Handicraft production and outlet in Yangon; Product design for international market, not focused on traditional Mon design Works within Mon State with producer groups

4. **Indigenous Peoples.** Mon State is estimated to have a population of 3,165,275 as of 2013.<sup>4</sup> The main ethnic groups are Mon (38%); Bamar/Burma (37%); Karen (16%)<sup>5</sup>, with other minority groups belonging to Rakhine, Chin, Kachin, Shan and Pa-O.<sup>6</sup> In the project's candidate villages in the Townships of Mawlamyine, Chaungzon Island and Mudon, the overwhelming majority are Mon people. In the candidate villages in Thaton District, located in the Township of Kyaiktho and villages surrounding Golden Rock Temple, the overwhelming majority are Karen people followed by Pa-O, Barma, and Mon ethnic groups.<sup>7</sup>

5. The consultation workshops were attended by Mon and Karen based CSOs, locally based DPs and local Mon tourism operators. The producers, retailers and owners of MSEs interviewed were of Mon, Karin and Burmese/Bamar ethnicity with the overwhelming majority being Mon people. Consultations with multiple producers and retailer groups near the Golden Rock Temple site (jam makers, cane weavers, handicraft producers), who are potential project

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR South-East Myanmar Information Management Unit. 2014. Mon State Profile. Myanmar.

<sup>5</sup> Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Ministry of Border Affairs. 2013. *Preparatory Survey for the Integrated Regional Development for Ethnic Minorities in the South-East Myanmar – Final Report*. Myanmar.

<sup>6</sup> UNHCR South-East Myanmar Information Management Unit. 2014. Mon State Profile. Myanmar.

<sup>7</sup> ADB Fact Finding survey team 22-30 November 2-014.

beneficiaries, revealed that majority of them are Bamar, with a few bamboo weavers belonging to Karen group. Most of the retailers interviewed in the market area at the base of the Golden Rock Temple were Mon people.

6. Table 1 above shows the ethnicity on the producers and retailers interviewed.

7. **Civil society organizations and development partners.** The CSO workshops were designed to engage with CSOs, DPs and NGOs working in Mon State and specifically in Mawlamyine and Kyaiktho regions. All in all, 7 CSOs and 8 DPs participated in the consultation workshops. The list CSOs consulted is in Annex A, and a summary of the key issues discussed with the DPs is in Annex B.

8. Three key questions were presented to this stakeholder group for consideration: (i) challenges and lessons learned from implementing similar projects; (ii) inputs on site and beneficiary selection; and (iii) possible collaboration with them. During the workshops, the key challenges identified by both CSOs and DPs include: (i) lack of practical support from government authorities; (ii) lack of linkages with broader market commercial networks; (iii) the need for market assessments specific to each product line before commencing value chain enhancements; (iv) greater transparency needed in selection of sites and beneficiaries; (v) requirement for linkages with social enterprises that can bridge the gap between mainstream businesses and development projects; (vi) small project budgets and lack of expertise in rolling out assistance programs for producers; and (viii) lack of appropriate technologies and technologies for improving efficiency and quality of production. Lessons included; (i) thorough market assessments are required before starting these type of projects working with producers; (ii) broad stakeholder support and consultation from the State level to individual households and is required during project appraisal and implementation is vital for success; (iii) individual projects need to improve their advocacy, M&E and communication and skills to dissemination lessons learned and decrease recurrent failures; (iv) strong stakeholder networks need to be established in the beginning of a project to auger greater participation and support from stakeholders working in the same area.

9. For site and beneficiary selection, the CSOs and DPs agreed that the primary aim would be to draw on local resources and select those most willing to achieve success through the project's services. The selection criteria for beneficiaries was summarized as follows: (i) the project should target poor women from poor families to give them the opportunity to produce and trade into the lucrative tourist market; (ii) improve skills for existing producers to achieve improved efficiency and quality and therefore higher margin for the same amount of work; (iii) young people who are interested in handicrafts and food processing as a viable livelihood; (iv) indigenous and local ethnic people who have traditional and unique handicrafts that could be adapted for the tourist/souvenir trade; (v) existing MSEs that can grow and increase the number of people employed - with the project providing basic skills to improve employment prospects and lastly; and (vi) local people with existing skills and knowledge who could be engaged as trainers by the project.

10. For site selection, the groups came up with the following considerations: (i) villages and households that were close to existing tourist sites and had access to a steady stream of tourists buying locally produced handicrafts and processed foods; (ii) areas with ample supplies of raw materials such as bamboo and fruits and (iii) villages that specialize in particular products such as the pipe makers from Chaungzon Island.

11. The participants also agreed that the proposed project would be a good opportunity to form an advisory committee of stakeholders working in the same geographical areas, with similar beneficiaries and developing similar products. This working group would provide an excellent mechanism for collaboration and cooperation between CSOs, DPs and NGOs in Mon State. The importance of government representatives in this working group was also highlighted, to build their capacity and in turn, acquire their support and resources for their projects.

12. **Mon State MSE Committee.** A meeting with the Mon State MSE committee was conducted in the afternoon of 26 November 2014, with 15 representatives in attendance. In addition, the mission leader conducted a one-on-one interview with the MSE Committee Chairman on 27 November to obtain detailed information on specific areas of interest for the project. Annex C provides a list of the MSE Committee representatives consulted.

13. The MSE Committee is a State level agency that covers all 10 townships in Mawlamyine District and focuses trade and investment development, trade facilitation, trade promotion, liberalization and educations as well as consumer protection. The Agency is chaired by the Department of Trade Promotion, Ministry of Commerce (Mawlamyine). The Agency's membership includes: the Department Trade Promotion, Department of Cooperatives, Department of Border Affairs, and the Department of Agriculture. Inclusive to this umbrella of State level departments are sub-committees and vocational training centers that provide support to MSEs and vocational courses for single women and men. The Ministry of Commerce is Chair of the Rural Cottage Manufacturing and Development Sub-Committee, which provides micro-finance services and credit to small handicrafts and food processing MSEs. Several other departments, DPs and private sector entities provide a range of credit and loan products to urban and rural producers. Once the project becomes effective, the project will map and verify the quality of vocational training courses and coverage and effectiveness of micro-credit providers.

14. **Tourism and Private Sector Representatives.** The tourism consultation workshop was held to determine the key issues facing the tourism sector in Mon State and specifically in Mawlamyine and Kyaiktho. The mission team sought to obtain information relating to current and future trends in the industry; an indication of the number of tourists visiting Mawlamyine, Kyaiktho and Golden Rock pagoda; the range and quality of tourism services and products being offered in Mon state; an assessment of human resources and infrastructure requirements to meet rising tourist demand; and the processes for registration and compliance with government regulations for tourism operators. The workshops held in both Mawlamyine and Kyaiktho revealed similar findings regarding the needs of operators and what operators thought were the needs of tourists. The overwhelming majority of participants were hoteliers with one tourist agency in attendance. The list of tourism sector representatives consulted is in Annex D.

15. **Initial Responses to Current and Future Trends.** There was unanimous agreement among participants that the number of tourists visiting attractions, such as Golden Rock pagoda, had increased exponentially since 2012. Participants indicated that Myanmar's continuing integration into the ASEAN economic community and location as an international tourist destination would continue the boom in the industry. Participants also believed that Mon State would accrue a large share of the benefit due to its close proximity to Yangon, the Thai border and the East West Transport Corridor. On-going improvements in the political environment, physical connectivity and personal safety for travellers were the main reasons cited for the increase in tourists to Mon State. While Golden Rock pagoda is seen as the draw card for tourists visiting Mon, participants stated that Mon State had a lot more to offer, including

Kyaikhamee and Sat Sae Beaches, the island of Chaung Sone - famous locally for its handicrafts, and Shwe Myat Hman and Shwe Myat Hman pagodas.

16. **Challenges.** The main challenges facing the industry identified by workshop participants are: (i) lack of modern and comfortable tourist facilities, especially for foreign tourists originating from the West and the growing regional (Asian) tourist trade; (ii) insufficient local human resources to meet the staffing requirement of local hotels; specialized staff such as restaurant and hotel managers and chefs had to be hired from Yangon; (iii) as a result of shortages in qualified and experienced staff - hotels and restaurants are believed to be below the standards expected by international tourists; (iv) there are no hospitality training schools based in Mon State and trainers had to be hired from other cities; (v) negative impacts included rising rental prices for hotels, guesthouses, restaurants, in the case where the operator was not the owner. In addition, unfettered growth in the number of tourists was perceived to have the potential to erode and destroy local culture and traditional livelihoods, especially home-based producers who would be marginalized as a result of rising rents and new tourist infrastructure developments. Another issue is the lack of accurate guidebooks, tourist information and tourist guides that could be hired for day trips to attractions close to Mawlamyine.

17. **Opportunities.** Participants saw many opportunities for the tourism sector in Mon State and significant employment opportunities for communities in Mawlamyine, Kyaiktho, Chaung Sone Island, Mudon, Thaton Ye and Mon beaches and coastline. Branding and marketing Mon's destinations and attractions is viewed as highly important to spread the tourist dollar to communities beyond Golden Rock pagoda. Mawlamyine participants saw the need for a craft and souvenir market, which would provide tourists with exposure to authentic Mon handicrafts, locally manufactured clothing and fabric and especially Mon seafood. Participants believe that building such a market close to an existing tourist attraction in Mawlamyine city would be ideal, as there is a shortage of tourist attractions in the city itself. One of the most important opportunities identified was providing foreign tourists with clean, comfortable and relaxing spaces for rest and leisure. Clean toilets and restrooms are not difficult to provide and maintain, however, this is not fully appreciated by many local operators.

18. **Other Issues.** With respect to data for tourist arrivals, participants indicated that all guests had to sign into hotels on arrival and copies of passports and national ID cards were taken and this was mandatory under the law. However, tourist statistics were not regularly collected and the onus was on hotels to submit monthly records indicating tourist arrivals at their hotels. This explains why the mission team had difficulty in accessing accurate tourist data in Mon State and from MOHT in the capital.

19. Participants recognized the positive role that the project could play in bringing stakeholders together and support improved coordination across the sector. The mission team noted that participants at the tourism sector workshops clearly understood that the success of individual businesses, such as operating a hotel, was dependent on a large group of supply chain actors - from producers, retailers, transport providers, local guides, travel agents and restaurants.

**ANNEX A**

**Consultations with CSOs**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Representative and Position</b>
Women's Organization Network (WON)	Daw Mar Mar Cho Coordinator
Mon Women's Organization	Mi Thang Sorn Poine Assistant Program Coordinator
Mon Women Network	Mi Cherry Soe Steering Committee member
Mon CSOs network	Myint Myint Mon Coordinator
Mon-Region Social Development Network	Nai Aung Mon Coordinator
Sa Kar Phu Mon Women Development Association	Mi Con Chan
Myanmar Women Entrepreneurs Association	Daw Khin Thet Maw Joint Secretary

## ANNEX B

## Consultations with Development Partners

Organization  Representative & Contact Number	Key Issues Discussed/ Key Interest in the Project, Opportunities for Linkages, and Issues/Challenges
<b>CARE International</b>	<p>Programme types: Livelihoods, value chain development, land tenure, gendered technical approach, capacity building, women's economic empowerment projects. Experience in Mon State - women's economic empowerment and value chain development at the MSE level.</p> <p><u>Opportunities</u>: Potential partner for implementation phase, trainings and value chain development.</p>
<b>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</b>	<p><u>Programmes</u>: Vocational training programs in Mawlamyine (e.g. sewing, hairdressing, mechanics), targeting migrants.</p> <p><u>Challenges raised</u>: Vocational training alone is not enough to help people set up their own businesses. Access to credit and basic business management skills are also necessary. IOM provides trainings but does not help migrants to set up businesses.</p> <p><u>Opportunities</u>: IOM can provide data on mobile population and migrant clusters. IOM has experience providing vocational trainings in Mon State, hence future collaboration is possible.</p>
<b>Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)</b>	<p><u>Areas of interest</u>: livelihoods, social development, mobile training on livelihoods. Specific experience in fruit processing/preservative training.</p> <p><u>Highlighted needs</u>: Community involvement and participation essential; capacity building in packaging and promotion for MSEs; support for beneficiaries longer term, i.e. 3 to 6 months post training programmes.</p> <p><u>Challenges</u>: Communication infrastructure, building trust and confidence of local community and local government, requirement of travel authorities for specific areas. Operating in areas with Government and NSAs.</p>
<b>PACT WORLD</b> Yangon	<p><u>Types of programmes</u>: PACT does not have programmes in Mon State but in general, provides integrated community development, WASH, civil society strengthening, capacity building and education. Provides training to women's groups and communities on 'Group saving' schemes, SME business skills and financial management.</p> <p><u>Challenges</u>: Communication infrastructure, Long lead in time to gain MOU approval.</p> <p><u>Opportunities</u>: SME/ Credit training linkages.</p>
<b>Pyoe Pin Programme</b>	<p><u>Programmes</u>: Pyoe Pin supports grass roots level community projects, education and livelihoods in Mon State through capacity building, CSO support and trainings. Works with local CSO organisations. Supports Mon Centanar.</p> <p><u>Challenges</u>: Limited linkages to Yangon and tourist markets. Working in relevant languages</p> <p><u>Highlighted needs</u>: Access to markets, understanding of credit and loans, training required on packaging and promotion, hygiene training for food production. Education on credit.</p>

	<p><u>Opportunities:</u> Dried fruit production and Betel nuts. Development of products around the beaches in Mawlamyine. Product to fit Thai market. Local resources for handicraft and food raw materials to be repackaged for tourist market.</p>
<p><b>Trocaire</b> smccan@trocairecam.org</p>	<p><u>Types of Programmes:</u> Education, empowerment of women in leadership and politics; Social development in Mon State; Supports Mon Women's Networks and Mon Education programmes.</p> <p><u>Highlighted need</u> for business and promotional skills to be run in conjunction with gender and leadership skills.</p> <p><u>Challenges:</u> Communication infrastructure and operating in areas with Government and NSAs. Long lead times for MOU approval</p> <p><u>Opportunity:</u> Linkages with trainings and women's programmes</p>
<p><b>World Vision</b></p>	<p><u>Programmes:</u> Micro Finance across Myanmar and in Mon state. 57,000 clients with a loan portfolio of \$8.1 million. 85% of clients are women, with an average loan size of \$150. Operates in Mon State. Office in Mawlamyine.</p> <p><u>Opportunities:</u> Microfinance and social impact linkages. Beneficiary SME financing and educational opportunities.</p>
<p><b>SDC</b></p>	<p>Hospitality industry; vocational training</p>

## ANNEX C

## Consultation with MSE Committee

Date: 26 November 2014

Time: 1.00 - 3.30 pm.

Venue: Ngwe Moe Hotel, Mawlamyine

No	Name	F/M	Position	Organization	Contact Information
1	Daw Myint Myint Cho	F	Officer	Department of Agriculture, Mon State	Phone: <a href="tel:09449253767">09449253767</a>
2	Daw Kyin Htwe	F	Assistant Director	Planning Department	Phone: <a href="tel:0931400177">0931400177</a>
3	U Khin Aung Thwin	M	Officer	Consumer Affairs Division	Phone: <a href="tel:09255806667">09255806667</a>
4	Dr. Aung Than Win	M	Director	Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Dept.	Phone: <a href="tel:0953767271">0953767271</a>
5	U Win Myint	M	Assistant Director	Department of Fisheries	Phone: <a href="tel:09448012015">09448012015</a>
6	U Maung Maung Cho	M	Assistant Director	Forest Department	Phone: <a href="tel:09444002754">09444002754</a>
7	Daw Mai Esther	F	Deputy Director	Environmental Conservation Dept.	Phone: <a href="tel:092013414">092013414</a>
8	U Min Thien Tun	M	Staff Officer	ECD. Mon	Phone: <a href="tel:5302775">5302775</a>
9	U Myint Aung	M	Assistant Director	Forest Department	Phone: <a href="tel:0949240293">0949240293</a>
10	U Naing Myint Moe	M	township mayor Assistant	State Health Department	Phone: <a href="tel:0949806721">0949806721</a>
11	Daw Mya Mya Win	F	2nd Officer	Factories and General Labor law Inspection Dept.	Phone: <a href="tel:067-26720">067-26720</a> , <a href="tel:09255906388">09255906388</a>
12	U Nyi Nyi Naing	M	Sub Assistant Engineer	Electric Office	Phone: <a href="tel:09255704563">09255704563</a>
13	U Thein Zaw	M	Supervisor	Myanmar Salt and Marine Chemical Enterprise	Phone: <a href="tel:09242411269">09242411269</a> , <a href="tel:098702311">098702311</a>
14	U Min Maung	M	S. supervisor	Trade Promotion Department	Phone: <a href="tel:09255834260">09255834260</a>
15	Daw Thin Thin Myat	F	Executive Engineer	State Development Committee	Phone: <a href="tel:057-24887">057-24887</a>

**ANNEX D****Consultation with Tourism Sector**

<b>Company / Organization</b>	<b>Representative and Contact No.</b>
Thanlwin Lover Travel & Tours	Thiri Nandar, Executive Director <a href="mailto:zuezue2000@gmail.com">zuezue2000@gmail.com</a> ; 0943003551
Thanlwin Lover Travel & Tours	Diana, Director <a href="mailto:diana.mlm.1993@gmail.com">diana.mlm.1993@gmail.com</a> ; +95-9-425310015
White Pearl Hotel	Thet Naing Oo, Manager 0943024001
Sovernir Shop (Khun Lawar Mon)	Mi Nan Dar, Training coordinator <a href="mailto:dardar.dar188@gmail.com">dardar.dar188@gmail.com</a> ; 09449001093
OK Hotel	Grace J. Solomon, General Manager <a href="mailto:nainggrace7@gmail.com">nainggrace7@gmail.com</a>
OK Hotel	Saw David, Hotel Manager <a href="mailto:okhotel.mlm@gmail.com">okhotel.mlm@gmail.com</a>
King Golden Palace Hotel	Hussein, Managing Director 057-24860
Cinderalla Hotel	Daw Khin Myo Myo Tint Manager; 057-24860
Shwe Myint Mo Tun Hotel	U Kyin Pe, Manager 098718261
Moe Thauk Pan (Aurora) Hotel	U Aye Lwin, Manager 057-22785
Nan Thar Phyu Hotel	U Khine Soe Assistant Manager; 057-27253
Mawlamyaing Strand Hotel	Daw Wah Wah Moe Admin Supervisor; 057-25624
Sun Shine Hotel	U Zar Ni Aung, Manager 057-27033; 0933901651
Free-lance artist	U Soe Win, Artist (Painting & curving); 057-26563