

**EFFECT OF COMMUNITY DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ON
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN TATKON TOWNSHIP,
MYANMAR(FY2014-15 toFY2017-18)**

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the degree
Master of Arts in Governance and Development (MAGD)

Submitted by

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DECLARATION

I, Chan NyeinAung, declare that the Master thesis entitled 'Effect of Community Driven Development Project on Local Economic Development in Tatkon Township, Myanmar' is no more than 21,000 words in length including quotes and exclusive of tables, figures, appendices and references. Except where otherwise indicated, this dissertation is indeed my own work. That is why I am author of this dissertation. I allows the BIGD of BRAC University to provide this paper to other universityto reproduce this dissertation by photocopying, in total or in partially at the request of other institutions only for assisting the academic research.



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Session: 2018-2019

MAGD 9th Batch

June 2019

CERTIFICATION

It is indeed a great pleasure to certify that the dissertation entitled “Effect of Community Driven Development Project on Local Economic Development in Tatkon Township, Myanmar”, is a unique work of CHAN NYEIN AUNG, MAGD-9, Student ID-18372012 that is completed under my direct guidance and supervision. So far I know, the dissertation is an individual achievement of the candidate’s own efforts, and it is not a collaborative work. I also certify that I have gone through the draft and the final version of the dissertation and found it satisfactory for submission to the BRAC Institute of Governance and Development, BRAC University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master in Governance and Development (MAGD) of BRAC University.



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ABSTRACT

The Community Driven Development Project (CDDP) in Tatkon Township is one of Sixty-three pilot project townships of the Myanmar National Community Driven Development Program (NCDDP) which was initiated by the Government of Myanmar thanks to grant of the World Bank. No one can deny is that in order to increase Local Economic Development (LED), infrastructure development has become an important priority for the government, as reflected in recent rural development program.

This dissertation is organized with six chapters. The contribution of development project to Myanmar economy is a main reason why I have to study this topic and some of the problem statements of study are described in the introduction of this dissertation. In the literature review, this dissertation will discuss the theories of community driven development and local economic development which had been published by the researchers. The methods which are used to collect the data are described in the methodology chapter.

In the data analysis and conclusion chapters, With focus on the results of the CDD pilot project in the Tatkon township in Myanmar, this study suggested that implementation of a NCDD project can positively effect on the LED in the village, township, the district, the state and ultimately in all developing countries. To the end, the effect of the CDD pilot project was assessed on the basis of community participation and national community driven development project. The finding of this study was based on the participation of the communities through the CDD approach confirm that the NCDDP has indeed contributed in the local economic development of Tatkon Township.

Keywords: Myanmar, Tatkon, Community Driven Development Project, Infrastructure, Local Economic Development, Community Participation

INDEX OF ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

(i)	ADB	Asian Development Bank
(ii)	CBD	Community-Based Development
(iii)	CBO	Community-Based Organization
(iv)	CDD	Community-Driven Development
(v)	CFs	Community Facilitators
(vi)	CFA	Community Force Account
(vii)	FSC	Finance Sub-Committee
(viii)	TF	Technical Facilitator
(ix)	DRD	Department of Rural Development
(x)	GAD	General Administration Department
(xi)	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
(xii)	GoM	Government of Myanmar
(xiii)	IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
(xiv)	IDA	International Development Association
(xv)	LED	Local Economic Development
(xvi)	MSC	Monitoring Sub-Committee
(xvii)	NCDDP	National Community Driven Development Project
(xviii)	ODA	Official Development Assistance
(xix)	OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
(xx)	OED	Operation Evaluation Department
(xxi)	RDPAP	Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Program
(xxii)	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
(xxiii)	SP	Sub-Project
(xxiv)	TPIC	Township Planning and Implementation Committee
(xxv)	VPSC	Village Project Support Committee
(xxvi)	VTPSC	Village Tract Project Support Committee
(xxvii)	VTDP	Village Tract Development Plan
(xxviii)	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
(xxix)	WB	World Bank

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Macroeconomic theories and empirical studies clearly characterize the aggregate impacts of infrastructure in an economy. Access to physical infrastructure drives GDP. Moreover it significantly drives the social development. So the infrastructure development is directly or indirectly important for local economic development. Infrastructure development creates production facilities and stimulates economic activities, reduces costs (transaction costs and trade costs) improving competitiveness and provides employment opportunities to the poor. Physical capital, infrastructure assets such as buildings, roads, power plants, and ports is one of the key forms of development capital for sustainable development (World Bank, 2004). Good infrastructure helps to increase productivity and lower costs in the directly productive activities of the economy, but in the early stage of development, it has to be expanded fast enough to meet the demand for infrastructure (GianpieroTorrise, 2009).

The lack of infrastructure is impeding the economic growth in many developing countries. Integrating infrastructure and be a leading country in infrastructure development has always been an important matter and an ambitious desire of every country. Infrastructure is the necessity for the economic development because infrastructure development perspectives is a new genuine and on appropriate approach to analyze the economic development, the socio-economic status, geographical structure, people living standard and environmental condition of countryside, area and country. It is hard to envisage a modern world without these facilities.

Moreover poor governance was the main obstacle to deliver good infrastructure services in the developing countries. Infrastructure investment has the effects of a direct contribution in order to raise the productivity and it is expected to contribute to future economic growth in developing countries where infrastructure is still insufficient.

As a response to this tension between urgent demand and scarcity of means for infrastructure, supporting infrastructure development in developing countries by already developed and advanced countries is anreally important field (Byoungki Kim, 2006).

These programs are implemented through the Community Driven Development Approach.

Community Driven Development (CDD) projects have become a preferred instrument for infrastructure development, economic development in localities, communities and regional around the world. Because CDD has had a rich variety of objectives, such as solving local problems (e.g., unemployment and poverty); addressing inequalities of wealth and power, giving service provision and promoting democracy, building a sense of community (Rubin, 1992). That is why many practitioners including Julie Van Domelen, EFAA's Executive Director consider, World Bank, CDD by way of activities that have to herald development of the economy (The role of assets in Community Based Development-CBD).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The lack of soft and hard infrastructure is significantly reducing Myanmar's attractiveness for foreign investment, and impeding Myanmar's development. Lack of rural infrastructure is illustrated by deprived road connections, lack of clean water, unreliable electricity supply and poor telecommunications. According to the World Trade Organization's trade policy review (Myanmar), 2014 Myanmar is demanding more foreign financial investment to enhance its infrastructure construction and also technical assistance to help Myanmar with the realization of its infrastructure construction, as the country suffers from a lack of capacity in that area. Since 2000 improving infrastructure in rural areas has become a vital priority for the Government of Myanmar, as reflected in recent policy statements. Most notable in this regards is the Long term development plan and Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Program (RDPAP) in June, 2011 which are in line with the MDGs launched. As for the realization of this plan, the government currently already engaged in several infrastructure projects, yet there is still a wide gap between the demand of infrastructure, especially for infrastructure to generate rapid and high growth and the available resources to create this basis for further Local Economic Development (LED).

As the mentioned above, the government does not have the necessary financial resources to realize rural infrastructure development. It needs additional financial and technical resources to fulfill the massive needs of infrastructure throughout the country. CDD project is based on constructing infrastructures. CDD project is the best way and

has been played an important role in rural infrastructure development in Myanmar. The CDD project's activities work in a decentralize form which helps to increase the rural infrastructure development and enhance transparency and accountability in the partnership between the local government and the local communities (DBADB, 2013). However problems related to the society among the communities, their financial capability, overall awareness, small participation by the local communities and officials lacking to effectively control CDD activities carried out by the communities have been identified as the core problems investment for in local infrastructure has to face.

To achieve a local economic development, the government is implementing much effort community-based development actions to help low formative territories to have a superior degree of infrastructural services.

Therefore, this paper focuses on the contribution of CDD efforts and it explores the effect of National Community Driven Development Project on Local Economic Development by taking selected villages of Tatkon Township. The focus of this study is to find out the impact of CDD project essentially focusing on infrastructure to LED. Hence, it will give light on expected endeavors to upgrade infrastructure development at bigger scale to distinguish the key issues that the provincial administration and community has been looking to realize nearby LED in their general vicinity and to advance sustainable development in developing nations by giving demand-led policy.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The study is to determine the effect of CDD project on local economic development in Tatkon Township, Myanmar based on (FY2014-15 to FY2017-18) data.

1.4 Research Objectives

This study was conducted with the following objectives:

- 1) To explore the implementation processes of CDD Project.
- 2) To examine how the CDD Project contributes to LED through Infrastructure Development.
- 3) To find out the impacts of CDD Project on LED
- 4) To provide some recommendations for promoting more LED in the project.

1.5 Research Questions

This study was carried out with the following research questions:

- 1) What are the implementation processes of CDD with community participations?
- 2) How does the CDD Project contribute to LED through Infrastructure Development?
- 3) How the implementation of CDD Project on LED can be effective?

1.6 Organization of the Study/ Research Structure

To attain the objective of this study, this paper will consist of the following six main chapters-

- **Chapter one** presents introduction of this study that consist of background of the study, statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions and organization of the study.
- **Chapter two** covers theoretical background and literature review and that consist of some theoretical, concept, function and role of CDD for LED that related to the topic of the study. It will be used as framework to analyze and resolve the subject matter in this study.
- **Chapter three** includes research methodology including research design/ strategy, research targeting population and sample size or units, research location, data collection techniques, research analysis and interruption.
- **Chapter four** examines implementation processes of CDD Project.
- **Chapter five** explores how the NCDD project contributes to the local Economic development and also examines the results data obtained by using reliability and descriptive analysis tools.
- **Chapter six** presents the conclusion and recommendations for improvement of LED through infrastructure development by CDD project.

CHAPTER TWO

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

This chapter deals with the analysis of the existing literature and theories on the subject of study and information is arranged in accordance with the objectives of the study. Context consists of narratives schemes of themes and/ or concepts, while in the theoretical perspective; their viewed literatures basically made for the success of the study.

2.1 Community Driven Development (CDD)

CDD is an approach to local development that provides control over planning decisions and investment resources to community groups (including local government) (ADB, 2006 & Dongier et al 2003). It is a popular aid delivery strategy that emphasizes community control over planning decisions and investment resources. It provides communities with a voice and control over all project stages, it is believed to 1) Enhance sustainability; 2) Improve efficiency and effectiveness; 3) Allow poverty reduction efforts to be taken to scale; 4) Make development more inclusive; 5) Empower poor people, build social capital, and strengthen governance; and 6) Complement market and public sector activities (Dongier et al 2003; van Domelen 2008; Baird et al. 2009; Binswanger et al. 2010).

It operates on the principles of community and local government empowerment, decentralization, accountability (downward and horizontal), transparency, learning by doing or enhanced local capacity (Davis 2004). Its interventions emphasize giving communities and locally elected bodies the power, information and skills to determine the best use of development resources (Susan Wong and Guggenheim 2005: 254).

2.1.1 CDD Theory

Most CDD usually works in involving the following steps (Herchmer. 2013):

1. Ignite and invite others to participate
2. Share strengths and success
3. Research local community
4. Define Priorities

5. Engage others who need to be involved
6. Create Vision, values and principles
7. Describe purpose
8. Identify Outcomes
9. Develop Strategies and Take Action
10. Learn, Celebrate and Tell the story

The practice of these system theory ideas can help for community to organize information and see the pattern in complicated community process as they plan and carry out development activities through their communities. For CDD to occur; people must adopt a new attitude.

Generally, community relations as a theory are defined as being based on three key principles which are intimately linked with each other and these are: diversity, equity and interdependence. The community relations work therefore involves promoting recognition, respect and tolerance for the variety of different communities for achieving a common goal and ensuring equality of opportunity and equality of decision-making, access to resources, services and developing a unified society in which different interest or identify grouping recognize their duties and commitments to one another (Helen, 2006).

Due to its many advantages, the World Bank's investment in CDD 2000-2017 has been enormous. Areas of implementing the CDD, to date, The World Bank only currently supports approximately 1,666 CDD projects especially in infrastructure development in 143 countries valued at US\$ 195.92 billion International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and IDA countries have undertaken projects with a CDD approach in 2016 (World Bank, 2016).

A huge emphasis on the international stages to improve the well-being of community has given by Infrastructure. In several ways, infrastructure investments support virtually all the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 1, Clean water and sanitation, SDG 7, Affordable and clean energy, SDG 9, Industry, innovation and infrastructure and sustainable cities and communities. Moreover, infrastructure also affects non-income aspects of poverty, contributing to improvement in health, nutrition, education and other social cohesion. For instance, roads contribute considerably to lowering transaction cost (SDG 1), raising girls' school attendance (SDG 4 and 5), improving access to hospitals and medication (SDG 3), improving access to market (SDG 8) and promotion international connectivity (SDG 17). The World Bank's

(1994-2016), study on infrastructure underlined the critical role of infrastructure in the sustainable development process. Not only does the development of infrastructure services contribute to growth, but growth also vice aversely, contributes to infrastructure development, in virtuous circle.

CDD has been mainstreamed and scaled up across a range of sectors and contexts over the years and is often used to target the poorest regions and villages, mostly in rural areas. It has been particularly effective in increasing access to and use of infrastructure and services such as roads, water and sanitation, bridges, electricity, local schools, health centers, and others (Susan Wong, 2012). In the past decade, partly in response to local institutional challenges faced by several countries emerging from financial or political crises in the late 1990s, CDD has become a key operational strategy for many national governments for the delivery of services and embraced as an effective Programme-Based Approach to delivering IDA due to its approach towards empowering local decision-making. The fundamental premise is that communities are best placed to identify their development needs and corresponding solutions to them (Sarah Cliffe, Scott Guggenheim and Markus Kostner 2003).

Thus CDD is very important because it can provide efficiency by matching resources to needs, reducing corruption and misuse, better quality and maintenance as well as lower costs and greater recoveries. Moreover it causes the equity by having better targeting, getting resources to the poor and reaching excluded groups. Finally, it can empower the local community by raising greater voice and choice, enhancing accountability, transparency and participation (Wong and Guggenheim 2005: 254).

2.1.2 Approach to CDD

Many less developed countries lack capacity to jointly plan, budget and implement Local Economic Development (LED) Strategies. Such limited capacities create a scenario where local development priorities attract insufficient focus and bring negative effects for local economic development. CDD prospered in scaling up the community led approach to local development. CDD approaches were initiated in 2000 by the World Bank (Binswanger et al (2010). CDD empowers poor people (World Development Report 2000/2001).

It can also provide efficiency by matching resources to needs, reducing corruption and misuse, better quality and maintenance as well as lower costs and greater recoveries. Moreover it causes the equity by having better targeting, getting resources to the poor and reaching excluded groups. It can empower the local community by raising greater voice and choice, enhancing accountability, transparency and participation (Wong and Guggenheim 2005: 254).

Its approach can grow the equity and inclusiveness of development projects. CDD gives the opportunities to the communities to plan their sub-projects which they are most necessary one, make decision, participate in implementation process, monitor and evaluate their sub-projects and maintenance by themselves for sustainable. (ADB, A Review, 2006).

Community participation is the backbone of CDD Project. Traditionally, participation is open and community members take part actively in all stages of the project (Caleb Wasilwa, 2015 and Mikkelsen, 2005). It is a psychological bond of community based on (a) need, (b) affect, and /or (c) obligation. A participatory approach improves not only the success of the project but also makes projects more efficient and effective (Caleb, 2015 and McGee, 2002, p.95). Moreover, on the ground processes of CDD, the community participation to initiate and design the community development plans and the relations between leaders and fellow villagers are necessary too (Yunjeong Yang, 2016). According to the Julie Van Domelen's CDD, enhancing sustainability is better articulated when communities contribute to additional investment costs and control investment choices (IRC, 2007 and Sara & Katz, 1997).

Moreover CDD is closely related to the issue of governance at the community level. According to UNDP, the saying goes governance that it is the system of values, policies and institutions by which a society manages its economic, political and social affairs through interactions within and among the state, civil society and private sector (UNDP, 2004). A study sponsored by the World Bank mentions these six dimensions of governance: 1) voice and accountability, 2) political stability and absence of violence, 3) government effectiveness, 4) regulatory quality, 5) rule of law, and 6) control of corruption (Kaufmann et al., 2005).

CDD approaches aim to empower people in poverty by putting investments and responsibility for decision making in their hands. In so doing, CDD works to build

opportunities and strengthen the people's voice to demand greater accountability of the institutions that are relevant to their livelihoods, and to promote sustainable development.

By increasing the ability of people, projects, and or communities to be self-reliant, then they are able to contribute towards the success of CDD projects which in turn could contribute to the broader notion of LED (Komalawati, 2008 and Lyons et al, 2001).

2.1.3 Challenges of CDD

Governments have considered various steps to promote CDD in their countries. But lack of capacity in the public sector remains to be one of the major problems in implementing it. In the absence of such established institutional arrangements and resource materials, public officials face problems in project development and implementation. Generally public can have many misunderstandings about CDD, many local governments still have a complex infrastructure which inhibits the ability of communities to respond to progress (Abdul, 2011).

CDD chain several roles, serving people set up groups, supporting forums and networks, and establishing events and activities that let people to work together across organizational and community margins. It actively challenges social exclusion, divisions, and discrimination that discourage some people in communities from participating in activities and decision-making. But in many places only one or two of these parts are present, which declines the impact and contributes to the misperception about what community development is (Community Development Fund project (CDF), 2007).

Community representatives and heads are not appropriately chosen and considered responsible, and may battle or be inefficient on association boards. Open organizations and segments that need to connect with local people are uninformed of one another's works, need knowledge into how community work and have few channels for exchange with them. There have been breathtaking triumphs and hopeless disappointments in the endeavors by creating nations to make administrations work. The primary distinction among progress and disappointment is simply how much destitute individuals are associated with deciding the quality and the quantity of the services which they receive (World Development Report, 2004).

2.2 Understanding on NCDDP in Myanmar

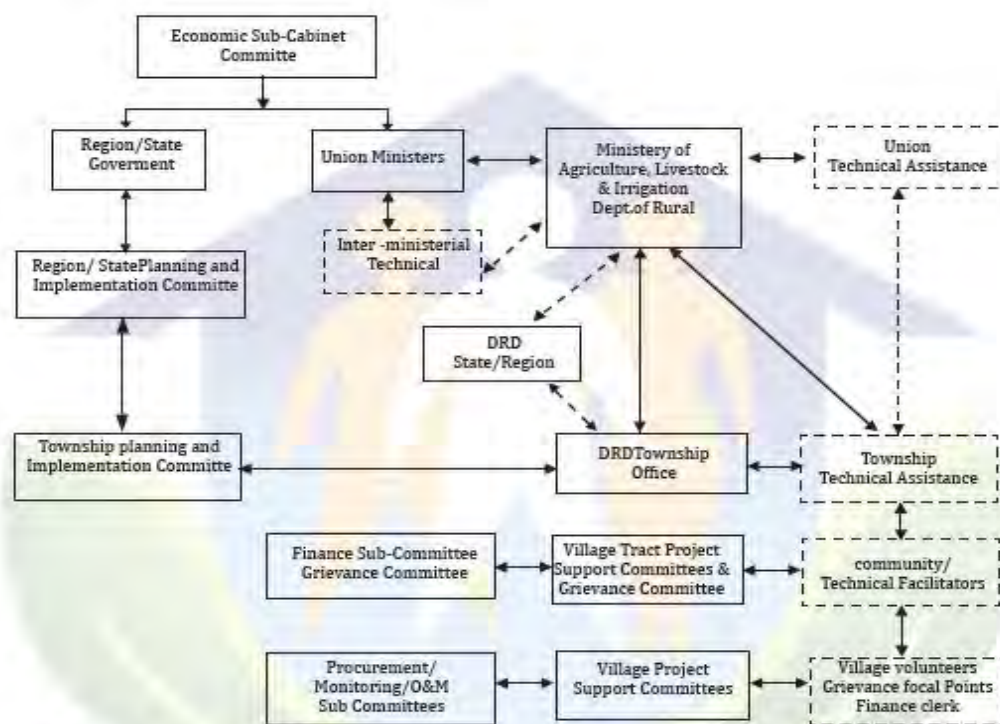
NCDDP in Myanmar is being implemented in every village of 47 townships across the country with the World Bank Grant US\$ 80 million and Loan US\$ 400 million. It intends to empower poor rural people to profit by improve access to and utilization of infrastructure and services through a people-centered approach. The project duration is from October 2012 to September, 2021. The block grant allocations are based on the population of village tracts and number of villages as in 22,000,000 kyat, 44,000,000 kyat, 60,000,000 kyat, 120,000,000 kyat, 150,000,000 kyat and 200,000,000 kyat respectively per year as of 4 year project circles. The NCCD project is funding to work in 63 out of Myanmar 330 townships, with an intention to scale-up to national coverage in future years. The project was started in 3 townships in the 2013-2014 fiscal years and it was scaled up to 63 townships year by year.

In operational manual of the NCDD project cycle (2017), this is composed of (7) chapters and explained about in each of chapters. In chapter (1), project information, it is comprised with components, fund flow, geographic coverage and the institutional arrangements. In institutional arrangements, Village and village tract levels, the main decision-making authority for the community block grants lies with Village Tract Project Support Committees (VTPSCs). Village Project Support Committees (VPSCs) are responsible for the implementation of individual sub-projects. Community Facilitators (CFs), Technical Facilitators (TFs), and village volunteers assist the VTPSCs and the VPSCs in all aspects of sub-project implementation. The Grievance Committee is formed at village tract level with one male and one female grievance focal point of each village in the village tract. In Township level, the main responsibility at this level rests with the township level DRD, which provides technical support to communities and ensures coordination with other government departments through the Township Planning and Implementation Committees (TPICs). In carrying out these functions, each DRD township office will be supported by a Township-level Technical Assistance (TTA) team. District level, the DRD district level offices are responsible for coordination between departments, agencies, and organizations, support for site visits as needed, monitoring and reporting to the region/state level. They may provide technical and management support to project townships where requested by the union level.

Region/State level, the region/state governments and line ministries monitor the implementation of the sub-projects in participating townships and support TPICs to

resolve any implementation issues that cannot be addressed at the township level. At the union level, DRD has established a secretariat staffed by DRD to manage program implementation. DRD is assisted by a Union-level Technical Assistance (UTA) team in these responsibilities. An inter-ministerial technical committee may be established at the union level to review project implementation progress, discuss and resolve technical issues rose at the township and union levels, and coordinate the support of the various government departments to the project. The Foreign Aid Management Working Committee serves as the project's steering committee and provides general oversight over the project. The figure of the institutional structure of the national community driven development project (NCDDP) is as follows:

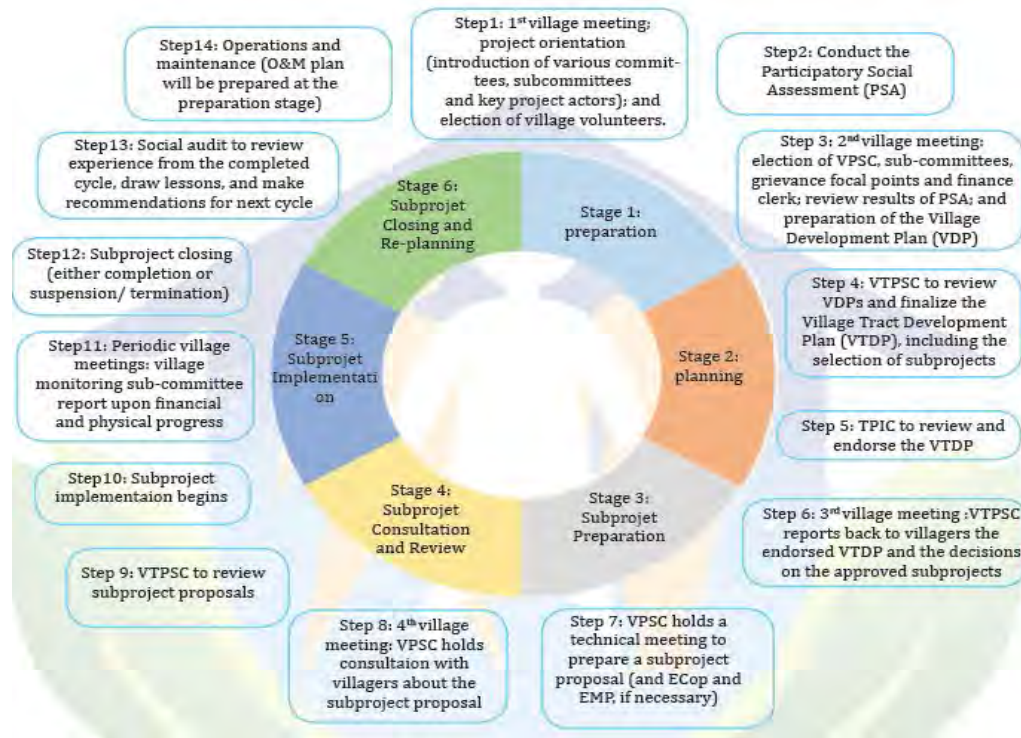
Figure 2.1: The Institutional Structure of the NCDDP



Source: Myanmar NCDD Project (Operational Manual-2017)

In chapter (2), it is about the community project cycle. In chapter (2), it is explained about the project cycle of the community with the preparation stage, planning stage, sub-project preparation stage, sub-project consultation and proposal review, sub-project implementation and closing. The preparation stage, the first stage, is the village orientation meeting for explaining about the principles of community driven development and NCDDP. The participants will be all villagers and CFs will also be facilitating in this stage. After that volunteers will be selected for assessing village development situation and need, and begin to articulate a vision for village development in the future by using participatory planning process (PRA) tools. In the planning stage, there will be second village meeting for preparing the VDP and elect the focal points and committee members. The participants will be facilitated CFs, TFs and all villagers including village administrators. Further step is electing the village committees and sub-committees. The purpose of the third village meeting is for the VPSC to report back villagers the endorsed VTDP and the decision made about approved sub-projects. The participants will be VPSC and all villagers. In this stage the villagers make decisions for prioritizing the sub-projects. At the fourth village meeting, there will be consultation with villagers to ensure quality and acceptance of the sub-project before starting construction works. VPSC, village volunteer and all villagers will invite and participate in this stage. After that, the implementation stage will be the next steps. In this stage, the community procurement committees will be established for purchasing of construction materials, management of the transportation of goods, contracting and supervision and payment of wages and there also be a finance sub-committee (FSC) for financial management for bookkeeping and accountant. At the monitoring and evaluation stage, there will be monitoring sub-committee (MSC) will be established for monitoring progress in implementing the village sub-project. The community project cycle of the NCDDP (stages and steps) is as follow:

Figure 2.2: NCDD Project Cycle



Source: Myanmar NCDD Project (Operational Manual-2017)

2.3 Local Economic Development (LED)

LED is the process by which public, business and nongovernmental sector partners' work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation. The aim is to improve the quality of life for all (Andrés Rodríguez-Pose, 2005 and World Bank Urban Development Unit, 2003).

The LED should not be seen as exclusive, but as an integral part of regional development. LED is (1) the participatory and inclusive – Public, private, civil society, and community work together to develop locally based solutions, (2) the value-based – The values of local people drive the process and the solutions, (3) driven by local leadership – Development strategies are developed at the community level, city or region itself and (4) endogenous-relies primarily on tapping local resources, capacity and creativity. The aim of LED is to create comprehensive and balanced local development strategies (Andres, 2005).

According to Blakely (2002), the LED offers local government, the private and not-for-profit sectors (NGO) and local communities the chance to work together to improve the local economy. It focuses on improving competitiveness, increasing sustainable growth and ensuring that growth is inclusive. It also includes many functions

containing environmental planning, business development, infrastructure provision, real estate development and finance (World Bank, 2011). Local communities respond to their LED needs in many ways, and a variety of methods can be taken that include, investing in physical (hard) infrastructure, investing in soft infrastructure, supporting the growth for some clusters of businesses and etc. (World Bank, 2011). Thus, investing in hard and soft infrastructures is important and basic parts of LED that would probably enhance future investments.

2.3.1 LED Theory

The LED approach provides a comprehensive framework of initiatives and actions that respond to the need to integrate the economic, social, political and institutional dimensions of development at the local level. Though there were different approaches of LED in the past the new approach which Helmsing (2003) calls: “the new generation of LED” and according to him, the new generation of LED promotion is characterized by multi-actor; multi-sector and multi-level. The former implies the success of LED depends on active involvement of public-private and non-profit actors.

The community’s social, economic, and physical attribution will guide the design and approach to the implementation of a LED strategy. Khanya, 2002 suggested that to build a strong local communities, authorities and economy need to identify services that can be delivered through community advantages in order to promote a dispersed and active network of service providers serving communities (KumesheTessemaEseta’s thesis paper. 2013).

The responsible government organization needs to identify services that can be delivered through community advantages in order to promote a dispersed and active network of service providers servicing local communities. Community driven service delivery has some key components namely that the committee members and workers who are selected by the community are in some way accountable to the community and that the service is usually in some form of Para-professional service (Khanya 2002). Thus, community based delivery service is one way of strengthening the links between local community and the responsible government organization.

2.4 Empirical Studies on Local Infrastructure Development and Local Economic Growth

The empirical studies on infrastructure development and economic process Ruttan (1989) mentioned the rationale why advanced countries give ODA to developing countries. Many studies give surveys of why infrastructure is very important in economic development and judge recent empirical results estimating the contribution of public capital and infrastructure to economic process (Byoungki Kim, 2006).

Mosley (1985) claimed that it is obviously important that aid go not only to the poorest countries but also to the poorest people within recipient countries. The greater proportion of aid goes directly to the poor (Byoungki Kim, 2006).

One of the other important studies was conducted by the World Bank Economist Stephane Straub (2008). He reviewed the available empirical evidence by using sample of 140 different specifications from the existing 64 literatures during 1989-2007 on the link between infrastructure and development outcomes. About half of literatures found a positive and significant effect of infrastructure, while 30% found no effect and 6% found a negative and significant effect. The in general, beneficial outcomes of foundation are discovered all the more regularly in the example of developed nations, and when the reliant variable is output level instead of output development or efficiency.

Impact of a national road construction program in India for over 100,000 villages since 2000 shows that small infrastructure through the community driven development approach also facilitates gains from diversification-the change in the jobs individuals undertake and the hours they work in various activities. Moreover local road building in India connecting villages saw a 10% decrease in agriculture cultivation, an equivalent increase in wage labor, and as subsequent 8% rise in household earnings (Asher & Novosad, 2016).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Introduction

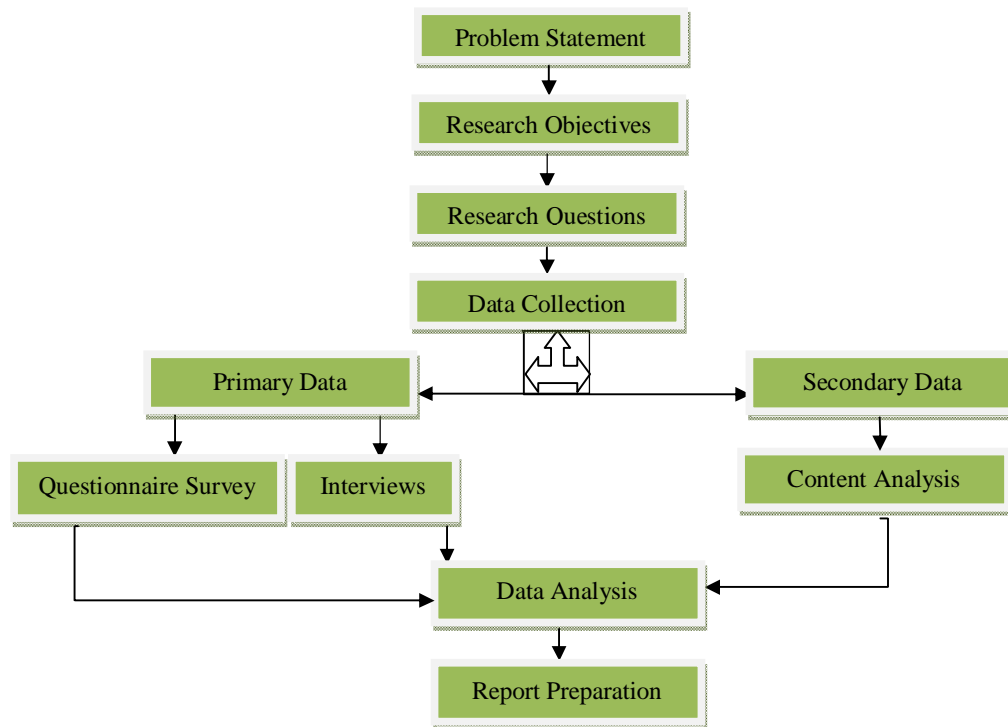
This chapter reveals the methodology of the field study. Main purpose of this chapter is to describe the current research approach with a view to selecting the most appropriate methodology, including research strategy, method of data collection and measurement, and questionnaire design and development. The nature of this research suggests that a quantitative methodology is the most appropriate method based on this research requirement. A quantitative methodology also aligns with the fact that the majority of research is how to contribute the CDD project to the LED. This dissertation aims to find out the effect of CDD project on local economic development by using a quantitative survey in the selected areas of Tatkon Township CDD project in Myanmar. This methodology chapter provides the information about the research strategy and design, research population and sample, questionnaire design, the process of datacollection.

3.1 Research Strategy

There are two types of research strategies such as quantitative and qualitative research (Naoum, 2007). In this research, a quantitative approach is selected to explore the effect of National Community Driven Development Project on Local Economic Development. According to this, quantitative or conclusive research strategy was conducted in the study. Thus, the combination of qualitative and quantitative approach is applied here to achieve the objectives of this study. In this research, the following methods are used:

1. Content Analysis
2. Interview
3. Questionnaire Survey

Figure 3.1: Overview of the Research Design and Its Components



3.1.1 Content Analysis

Content Analysis includes collecting data from all relevant books, documents, articles, journals, published and unpublished research works and online articles that are found to be available.

3.1.2 Interview

Face-to-face interview methods are used to collect data for this study. The main objective of the interview method is to collect information about the perception of the rural people regarding impact of community driven development project on local economic development.

3.1.3 Questionnaire Survey

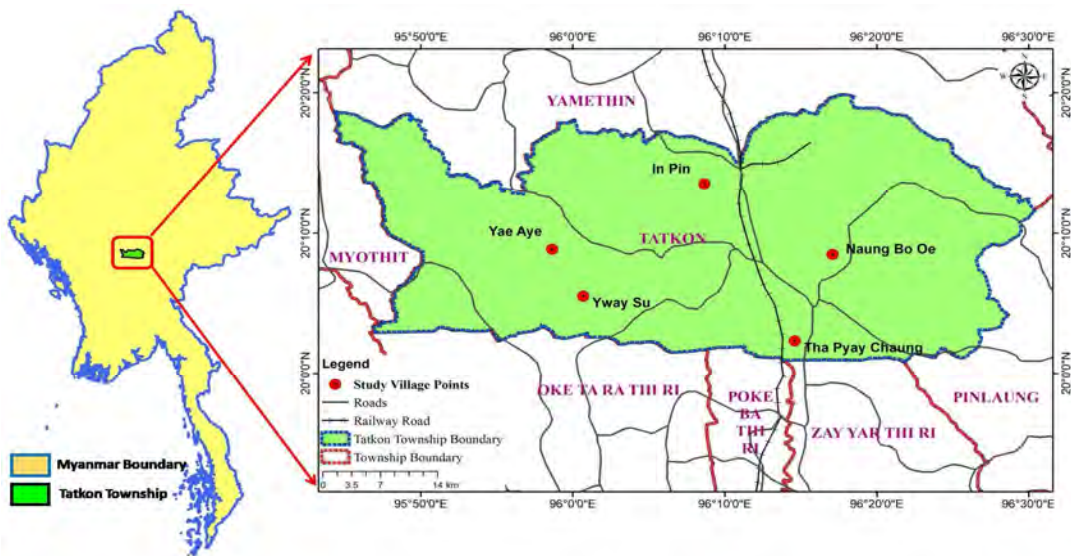
The semi-structured questionnaire survey method is conducted in this research with an intention to collect primary data about impact of the CDD project that implemented by Department of Rural Development (DRD), organized by Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, provided by the government and World Bank.

3.2 Research Location

The research was carried out in five villages of Tatkon township of NCDD project in Myanmar, which consists of five villages as follows:

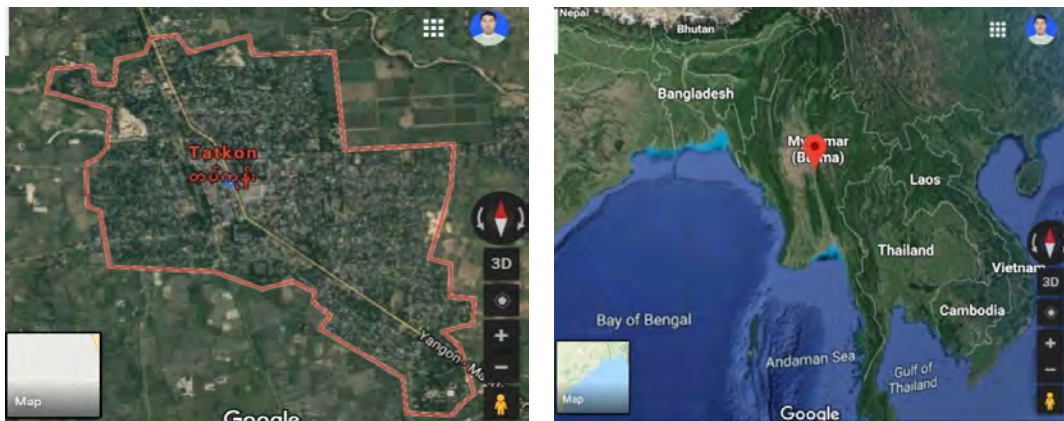
- a) Naung Bo Oe
- b) ThaByayChaung
- c) Yway Su
- d) Yae Aye
- e) In Pin

Figure 3.2: The Location Map of Tatkon Township



Source: Own Creation (May 2019)

Figure 3.3: The Location Map of Tatkon Township



Source: Google Map (May 2019)

3.3 Research Targeting Population and Sample Size or Units

Selecting a large number of participants in quantitative research is common. The probability sampling technique with the stratified random sampling based on gender ratio equality. Although there are many townships in which NCDDP has been implementing in rural community, Tatkon Township is located in central Myanmar and it has proper transportation and logistics. It is comprised with 49 village tracts and 176 villages with the beneficiaries 183,917 and female beneficiaries of 51.41%. Among them, data of the five villages with the household sizes were collected. The targeting population is with the identified wealth level, equal gender ratio and more than 1000 HH members. The sample size was 30 respondents from each village with the total of 150 respondents.

3.4 Data Collection Techniques

Survey of knowledgeable person is called as primary data collection (D. Napoleon and B. BalajiSathyaNarayana, 2014). The primary data collection techniques were conducted with the structured survey questionnaires and natural observation for the study. Before collecting the data, observation to the environment, villagers and the location is important. The primary data was collected from the questionnaire-aided household interviews. As secondary data information, it was come from the articles published in peer reviewed journals, theses, government publications, books, Google Scholar and Wikipedia. As mentioned above, quantitative measure was conducted in the field.

3.4 Data Validation

The collected data have been validated through cross checking with each other and with the secondary data sources.

3.5 Data Analysis Procedure

Statistical analyzed has been used in quantitative data. The quantitative data was analyzed using statistical procedures. By using descriptive and reliability analysis, Frequency, Mean, Reliability and Regression were emerged according to the data collection result.

3.6 The Ethical Considerations

Ethical issues of every researcher are almost concern. These are the play an important role of any research process (Bloor & Wood, 2006: 67). Before I were conducted the data collection, I have been taken care of these issues. Informed consent is a kind of barriers in research and it is need to explain about the purpose and expected results of the research before obtaining consent to the respondents. Before I started to collect the data, I informed to the local head authorities of my department, and he connected with the local program director of that township and from him he connected to the village tract administrators' form the five villages and the collectors get information and entered to the village. In the village, the collectors introduced their selves to every participant and explained about the aim and intended outcomes of my research before conducting my survey. In addition, they handed over survey questionnaires sheets.

Dress code is also important in development research, (Desai and Potter, 2006: 29) especially in Myanmar culture. Myanmar has a specially dress code (such as wearing "Longyi" a traditional men's and women's wear, it is much better than wearing jeans or trousers especially in rural areas). The collectors took special care not to overdress.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION OF NCDDP IN TATKON TOWNSHIP

Introduction

This chapter examines how the implementation of the NCDD project contributes to the local Economic development in Tatkon Township. This chapter highlights implementation processes of NCDDP in Tatkon Township.

4.1 Implementation Processes

As already mentioned in Chapter Two, the CDD projects receive support from governments and donors. The sustenance that the CDD projects receive include strengthening the ability of beneficiaries to plan implement and manage development programs to facilitate access to services that support the relevant development programs and to strengthen the link with formal institutions and organizations (CBOs and nongovernmental organizations). Especially in the implementation process, the village communities are key players in NCDDP according to the CDD approach.

At the community level, there are village tract committees, village committees and volunteer for implementing the NCDDP Tatkon Township. At the township level, there are government official staffs of DRD, community facilitators (CFs) and technical facilitators (TFs) jointly working with the local and international experts to support the community. The village tract project support committee (VTPSC) and the village project support committee (VPSC) are working together with the community facilitators (CF) and technical facilitators (TF) who were assigned by the DRD to assist the local community. The VPSC organizes with help of VTPSC, CFs/TFs, and village volunteers. All village members are invited. The state/region DRD and DRD head office has responsible for supporting and supervision the project.

The committees implement the sub-projects which are set up based on the villagers' needs and priorities. When implementing the sub-projects, community procures the goods, workers and/ or contractors in community procurement guidelines which are very similar to the public procurement system. In Community Force Account (CFA), community management of the whole or parts of sub-project implementation, the community takes responsibility for the successful completion of the sub-project and the

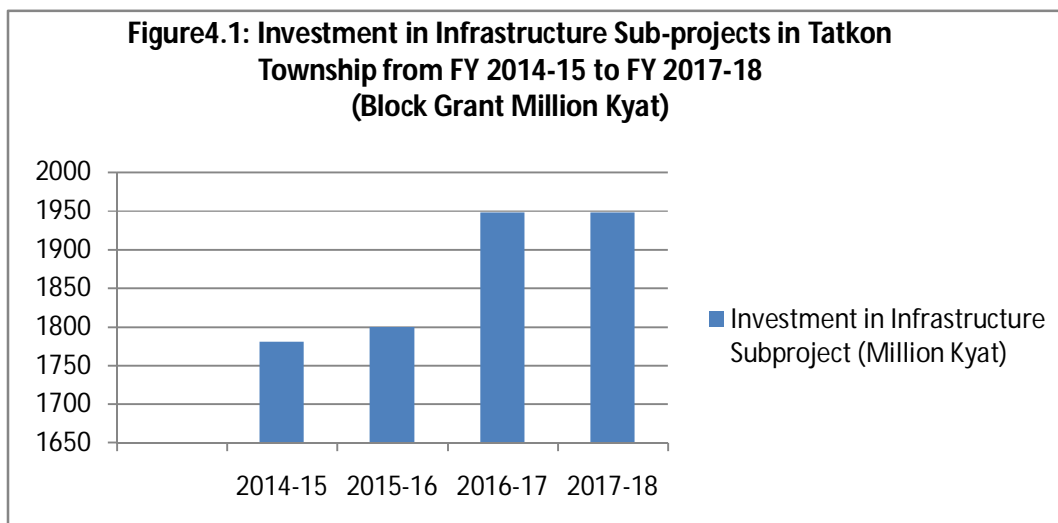
proper use of fund. The villagers with assisted by the DRD township engineers, CFs and TFs check the adequacy of construction materials, technical skills, and labor through implementation processes.

The investment in infrastructure subprojects as block grant were increased year by year in Tatkon Township as shown in table 4.1 and figure 4.1. The block grants are calculated on population criteria were transferred directly from the DRD at the union level to village tract bank accounts of the VTPSC. The amount of Block Grant allocations are based on the population of village tracts. At the village level, the block grant is divided at the village level based on their defined priority plan which is called the sub-project. Moreover, the CDD projects support local people to increase their incomes and participate towards infrastructure needed to support the development of their areas. Investing in infrastructure development through the CDD approach, local communities, NGO and the government get a connection to do to improve the LED.

Table 4.1: Investment in Infrastructure Sub-projects in Tatkon Township from FY 2014-2015 to FY 2017-2018

Block Grant (Million Kyat)	Fiscal Year				Total Block Grant (Million Kyat)
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
	1780	1800	1948	1948	7476

Source: NCDDP Secretariat Office, DRD (May 2019)



4.2 The Activity of Roads/ Bridges implemented by NCDDP in Tatkon

The Transport infrastructure is a key element for the economic growth and development and it plays a fundamental role to achieve the economic objectives of the government to increase growth and jobs in Tatkon Township. The more efficient infrastructures enable a better mobility for people and goods as well as a better connection between village to village, village to village tract, village tract to town. Therefore, the transport infrastructure influences both the social cohesion and the economic growth. The existing infrastructure before 2014 was in bad condition.

Smallholder farmers have also observed that in the rural areas, the road network is poor and roads are poorly maintained, and the most of the roads are not passable during the rainy season. Poor state of the road infrastructure presents many problems for smallholder farmers – it creates difficulties in access to product and input markets, increases the transaction costs of farming as an enterprise. The improving accessibility in rural areas will therefore reduce transport costs, facilitate access to markets and social facilities thereby stimulating agricultural production and non-farm activities, improve the livelihoods of the rural population and reduce food insecurity.

However before the NCDDP, the government invested very few fund for the construction of road in rural areas under Tatkon Township. Thus, the Tatkon communities face critically challenges in transport sector, particularly in terms of poor road transport in rural areas.

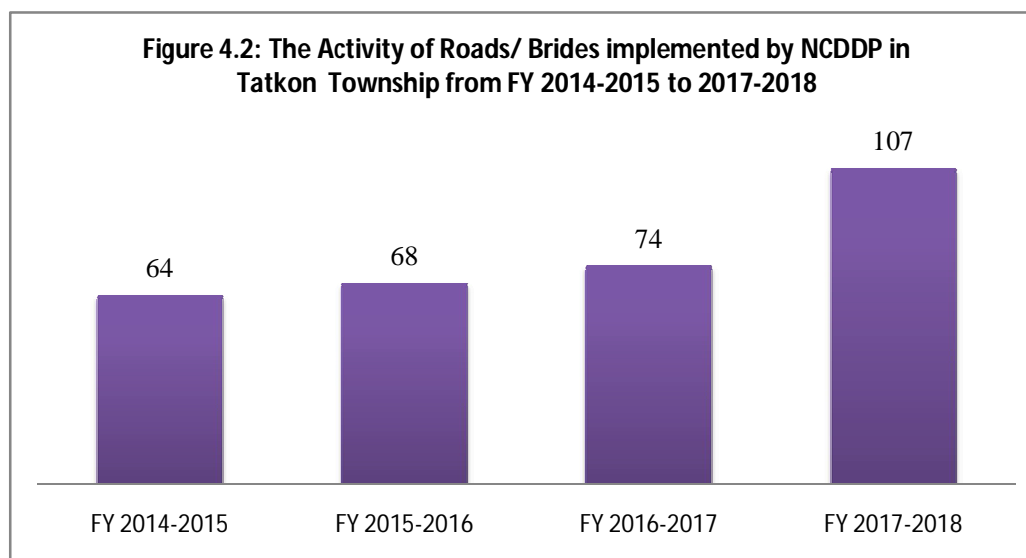
To overcome those challenges, community took the opportunity from the NCDDP and chose their priority mainly to construct the road subproject up to FY 2017-

2018. Consequently, in the following figure 4.2 and table 4.2, the community implemented road construction 313 sub-projects out of 668 sub projects which are 47% of total sub-projects in Tatkon Township within four fiscal years.

Table 4.2: The Activity of Roads/ Bridges implemented by NCDDP in Tatkon Township from FY 2014-2015 to 2017-2018

Fiscal Year	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	Total of SP
Number of roads/ bridges sub-project	64	68	74	107	313

Source: NCDDP Secretariat Office, DRD (May 2019)



Nowadays, the community in the Tatkon got a good way to boost the local economy through building new roads. The local community can be better and easier to drive on mean that their daily commute are faster and put less wear and tear on their vehicle. Plus the improving of community infrastructure of villages in Tatkon Township is a good way to pass on cost savings that caused the benefit of property value. In summarization, the local communities in Tatkon receive the benefits of having improved and newer road such as the commute better and easier, boost local businesses and make their property more valuable. In practically, the improved and newer roads which were implemented by the NCDDP are very positive relation to the LED. However, it is not yet covered to all township areas' road sector.

4.3 The Activity of Electrification implemented by NCDDP in Tatkon

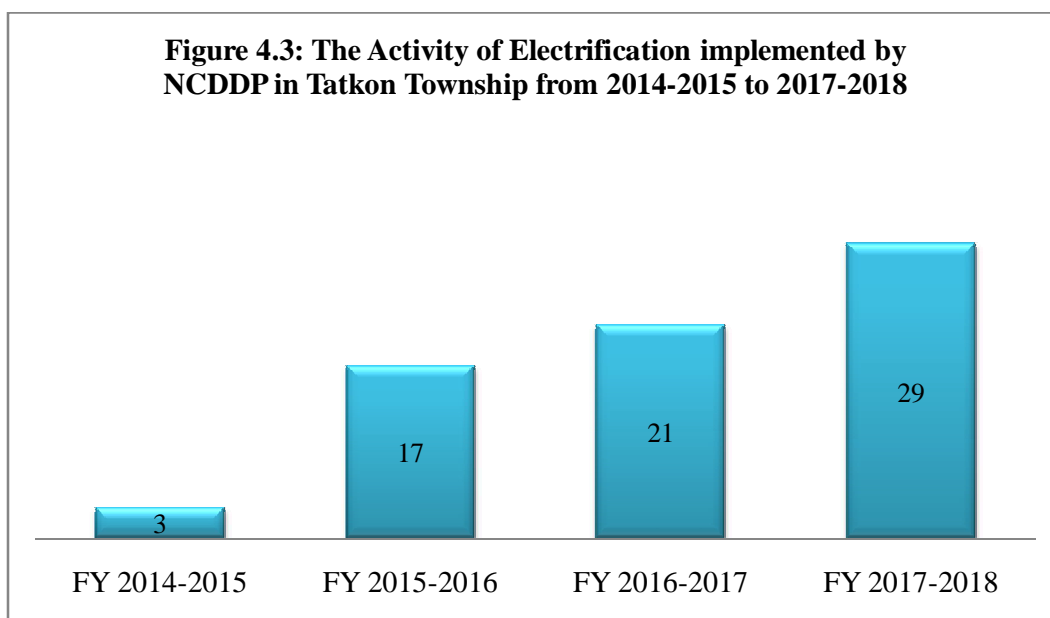
Electricity is utilized for lighting and family purposes, yet it additionally considers motorization of many cultivating and non-cultivating activities, for example, well-siphoning, lifting grain for capacity. Before the NCDDP, at least 0.16million people in Tatkon are still lack household electric power. Lack of electricity can cause many difficulties such as decline in standard of living, standard of education; increased reliance over diesel generators which cause rise in pollution, therefore creates extensive deterrents towards getting away neediness and corresponds with numerous variables that contribute legitimately towards it. Community in Tatkon Township noticed that receiving electricity access is vital for socio-economic context. Most of the significant factors can appear to be: costs and access to finance, knowledge and skills, access to markets and living standard of community.

To reduce these difficulties in their areas, the community of Tatkon Township chose the electrification sub-projects through four project cycle. Finally, they implemented *seventy* electrification sub-projects within four years project cycle as shown in figure 4.3 and table 4.3. Currently, there is some evidence of positive relationships between electricity access and increases in gross domestic product. Electricity enables to increase agricultural productivity, improve non-farm activities, extend the working day so leading to increase production, have better environment for community and their generation.

Table 4.3: The Activity of Electrification implemented by NCDDP in Tatkon Township from FY 2014-2015 to 2017-2018

Fiscal Year	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	Total of SP
Number of Electrification Sub-project	3	17	21	29	70

Source: NCDDP Secretariat Office, DRD (May 2019)



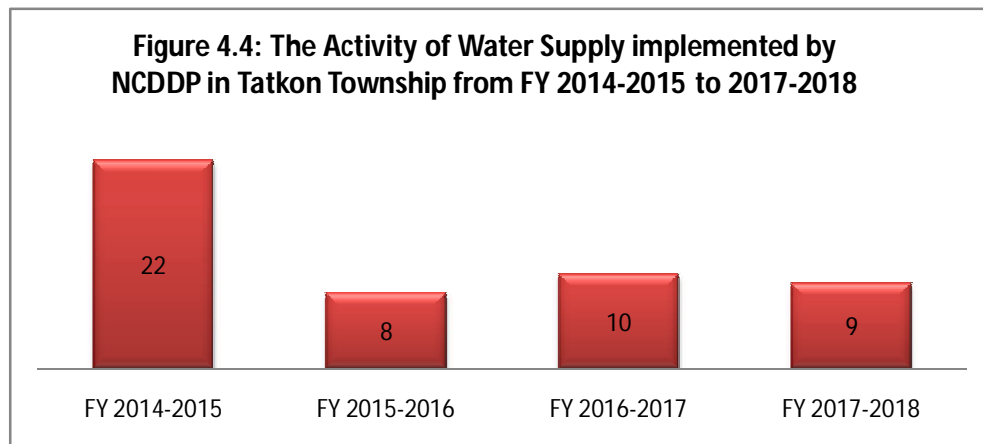
4.4 The Activity of Water Supplies implemented by NCDDP in Tatkon

Everyone knows, water is vital for life of man, plant life and wildlife. Unfortunately in Myanmar safe drinking water is scarce especially in dry zone and delta areas. Consequently some diseases such as malaria, intestinal worms, typhoid and trachoma in those areas including Tatkon are related to insufficient water. A child's education is affected by an increase in absenteeism, decrease in cognitive potential, and increased attention deficits. To reduce these challenges, the communities in Tatkon want and want to establish and run an improved water supply vary greatly. So they planned and implemented totally eighty water supply sub project in the whole project cycles as shown in figure 4.4 and table 4.4.

Table 4.4: The Activity of Water Supply implemented by NCDDP in Tatkon Township from FY 2014-2015 to 2017-2018

Fiscal Year	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	Total of SP
Total of Water Supply Sub-projects	22	8	10	9	49

Source: NCDDP Secretariat Office, DRD (May 2019)



Currently, the local community can easily access the benefits of clean water influence the daily lives of children and adults. Many poor communities can not only do regular service but also access to supply of water suitable for human consumption. Better water conveyance permits keeping away from the nearness of dormant water or wastewater, where creepy crawlies conveying the previously mentioned unhealthy can be available. The better water distribution system of NCDD project also brings no need for women or children for carrying water. This allows more free time to dedicate to better activities, as childcare, animal rising or vegetable gardening.

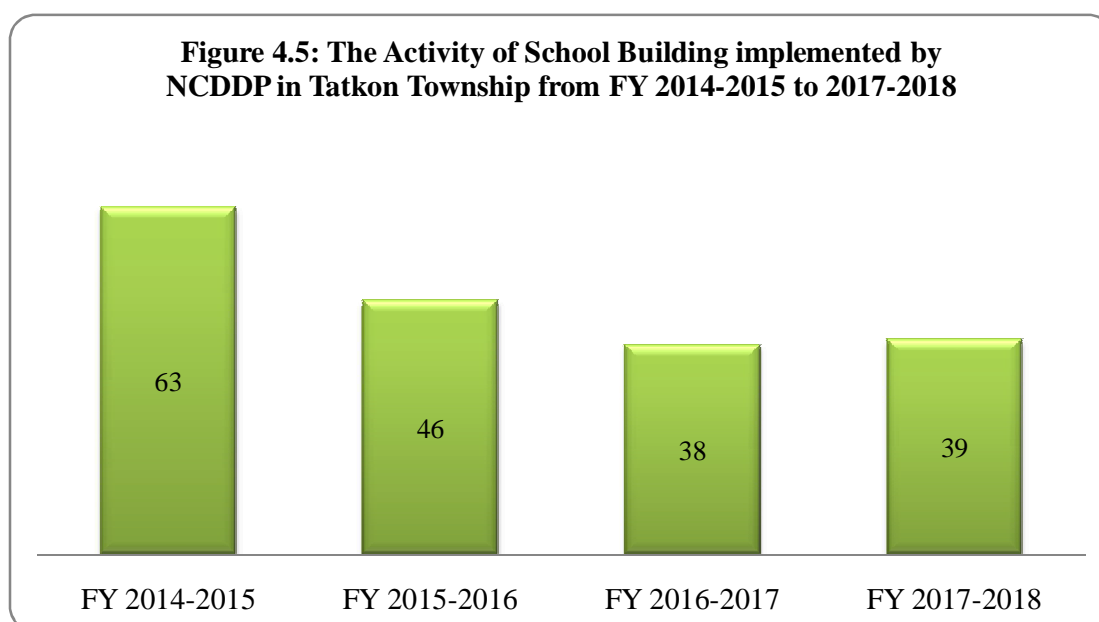
4.5 The Activity of School Building implemented by NCDDP in Tatkon

With respect to teachers, the condition of school building affects their recruitment, retention, commitment, and effort. With respect to students, school facilities affect health, behavior, engagement, learning and growth in achievement. Thus without better condition of school building was really difficult to serve large number of children with complex needs. According to the geography location, the local community livelihood was generally based on the farming which is an inheritance from their forefather. In decade, the local people have strongly desire to send to the school. However their children were frequently weak in health because of un-security of school buildings. Almost all school compounds had no fence and school buildings were very poor and old age. So many villages decided to construct the school building with the block grant which is provided by the DRD to implement the NCDDP. They successfully implemented one hundred eighty-six sub-projects as school building which are 27.8% out of the total 668 sub-projects as shown in figure 4.5 and table 4.5.

Table 4.5: The Activity of School Building implemented by NCDDP in Tatkon Township from FY 2014-2015 to 2017-2018

Fiscal Year	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	Total of SP
Number of school building sub-project	63	46	38	39	186

Source: NCDDP Secretariat Office, DRD (May 2019)



At present, better school buildings implemented by NCDDP have been providing good and clean muddy environment workplace for the teacher as well as a studying place for the students and they have the right to anticipate each new day. In additionally, the better school buildings and fences with cleanliness in the schools compound have been helping reduce student absences and teacher sick days. Now, the local communities feel happy and hope that Tatkon's generation will grow up as the educated individuals to be enterprising adults as well as national andcommunity leaders with the benefits of good infrastructure school building in the future.This is a significant evidence of NCDDP in Tatkon Township.

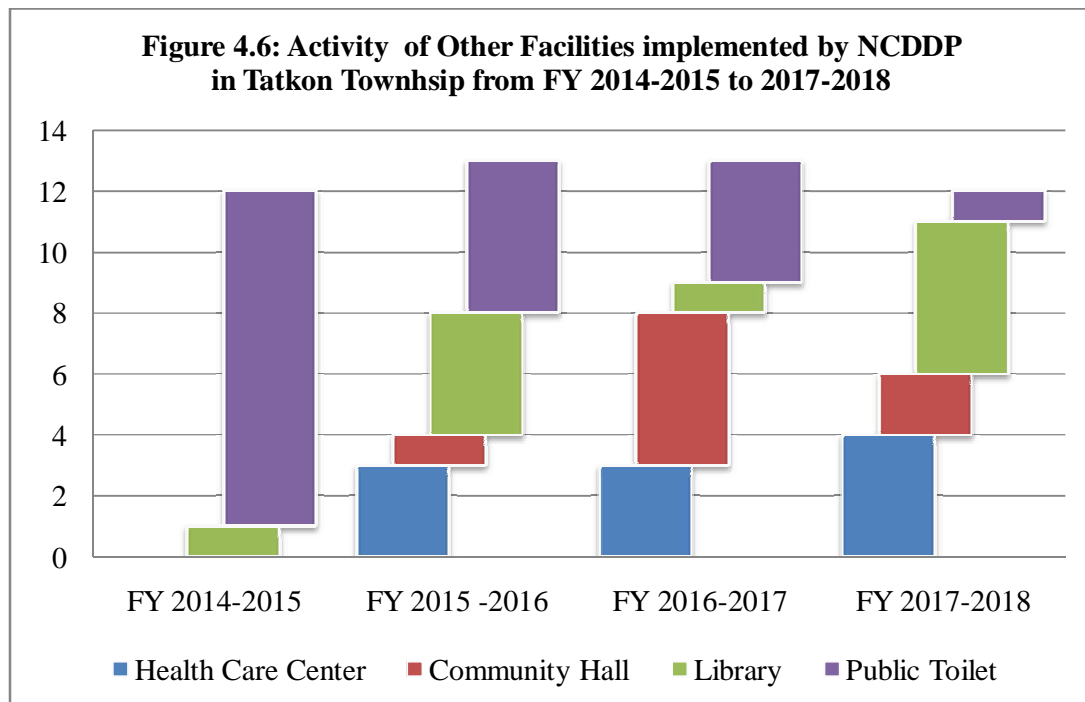
4.6 The Activity of other facilities implemented by NCDDP in Tatkon

The transport, public facilities and health infrastructure in Tatkon, mainly in the rural areas, remains underdeveloped and is one of the major constraints for the LED in general, human resource development and agricultural development in particular. To overcome day to day difficulties in physical infrastructure, Tatkon community decided to implement library, community hall, health care center and public toilet for their village needs shown in figure 4.6 and table 4.6.

Table 4.6: The Activity of Other Facilities implemented by NCDDP in Tatkon Township from FY 2014-2015 to 2017-2018

Fiscal Year	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	Total Number of Sub-project
Number of Health Care Center	0	3	3	4	10
Number of Community Hall	0	1	5	2	8
Number of Library	1	4	1	5	11
Number of Public Toilet	11	5	4	1	21

Source: NCDDP Secretariat Office, DRD (May 2019)



Currently, they can easily access to health care center for their medical care and also can easily access to public toilet. They can hold many kinds of community meeting at their own community center. They can generate their income by selling their farming product to the market within village as well as other village by accessing better road. In addition, families can reduce their worry for their generation knowledge through having very good library and receiving many literature books from donors.

The central findings is that NCDDP is basically seen as promoting a positive attitude and behavior in enhancing independent self-active and the professional skill and knowledge. Moreover elected VTPSC and VPSC, which include women and vulnerable people, have used local labor to meet their priorities such as construction or rebuilding, or extension of road, bridge, water supply, electrification, school, library, healthcare center, community recreation center, small scale irrigation and sanitation facilities. The local communities employed in the implementation of the infrastructure subprojects and gained the labor cost for their force in equal pay for equal work. All township community can also easily access to the market and generate more their household income. Increased access to schools and health centers translates into better service delivery for local communities. Increased resources for education and healthcare can also guarantee that more and more women could enjoy equal rights as men than before. That

will bring the positive impact to the local economic growth.

4.7 Four Year Infrastructure Development in Tatkon Township

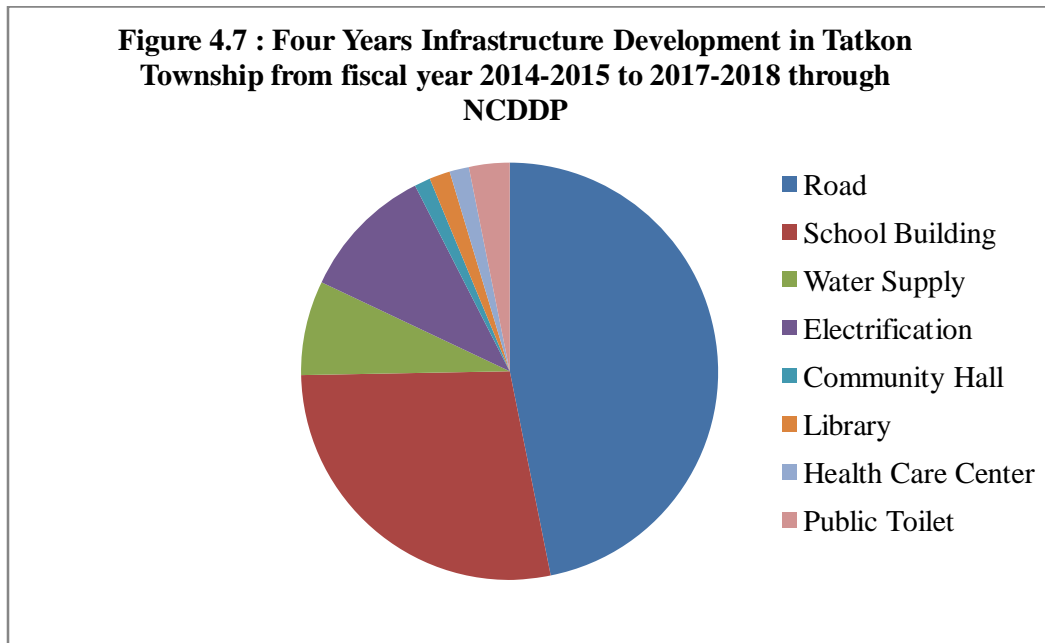
As shown in table 4.7, the investments in infrastructure subprojects were increased year by year. The NCDDP block grant allocated system was based on the population of village tracts. The World Bank and DRD which is implementing agency review the allocation amount (increase or decrease) at the end of each project cycle and revise it as necessary. In Tatkon areas, the population is not significantly increased year by year. However block grant allocated amount was increased year by year because DRD received more fund for implementing the project from the Bank in 2014-2015. Moreover, the NCDDP support local communities to raise funds and participate towards infrastructure needed to support the development of their areas. Investing in infrastructure development through the CDD approach, local communities, the private sectors, NGOs and the government have opportunities work together to improve the local economy.

Table 4.7: Four Years Infrastructure Development in Tatkon Township from FY 2014-2015 to 2017-2018 through NCDDP

Fiscal Year	Road and Bridges	Water Supply	Electrification	School Building	Center	Community Hall	Library	Public Toilet	Total Sub-project	Total Block Grant
2014-15	64	22	3	63	0	0	1	11	164	1780
2015-16	68	8	17	46	3	1	4	5	152	1800
2016-17	74	10	21	38	3	5	1	4	156	1948
2017-18	107	9	29	39	4	2	5	1	196	1948
Total	313	49	70	186	10	8	11	21	668	7476

Source: NCDDP Secretariat Office, DRD (May 2019)

Figure 4.7 : Four Years Infrastructure Development in Tatkon Township from fiscal year 2014-2015 to 2017-2018 through NCDDP



These efforts have benefited 186,507 people among 228,378 people across the township in 2017-2018. The State/ Union Territory now enjoyed improved access to better infrastructure. Being the better roads and bridges, the local communities can easily access their local products to the regional market. In this way, the local community generated more income than before the project as result of the NCDDP.

CHAPTER FIVE

ANALYSIS AND RESULT

Introduction

This chapter examines how the NCDD project of three villages contributes to the local Economic development in Tatkon Township. This result chapter examines the results and data analysis obtained from 150 respondents of five villages under Tatkon Township using descriptive and reliability analysis. The total studied sample population and/or respondents were about 150.

5.1 Profile of Tatkon Township and Selected Areas

With an area of 695.88 square kilometer, Tatkon Township is located in Oketaya District of Naypyitaw Union Territory, Myanmar. It is situated on High-Way Road of Yangon-Mandalay, in the center of Myanmar. The Township constitutes Natmauk Township of Magway Region to the west, Yamethin Township of Mandalay Region to

the north, Pinlong Township of Shan State to the east and Zarbuthiri Township of Naypyitaw Union Territory to the South. It is located between Shan Roma and Pago Rama. East and west of the township has mountains and hills. The township has many streams which are flowing from north to south. The Tatkon Township has six wards, 49 village tracts and one hundred and seventy-six villages. In topography, it is situated 2250 feet above the sea level (GAD 2018 Report).

The current total population of Tatkon Township according to the Ministry of Home Affairs' 2018 figures is 228,378 persons of which the population of the male is 47.64% and the female was 52.36%. There is total 49,548 households in 2018. The population density is seventy-one persons per square kilometer. The main ethnic groups in Tatkon Township are Burma 99.92%, Kachin 0.01%, Kayin 0.01%, Chin 0.03%, Mon 0.003%, Rakhine 0.002%, Shan 0.008%, Chinese 0.003% and Indian 0.01% (GAD 2018 Report). The Burmese language is the official language. Almost the complete populations in Tatkon are dependent on agriculture but some residents also migrate to urban centers outside the township to find temporary jobs.

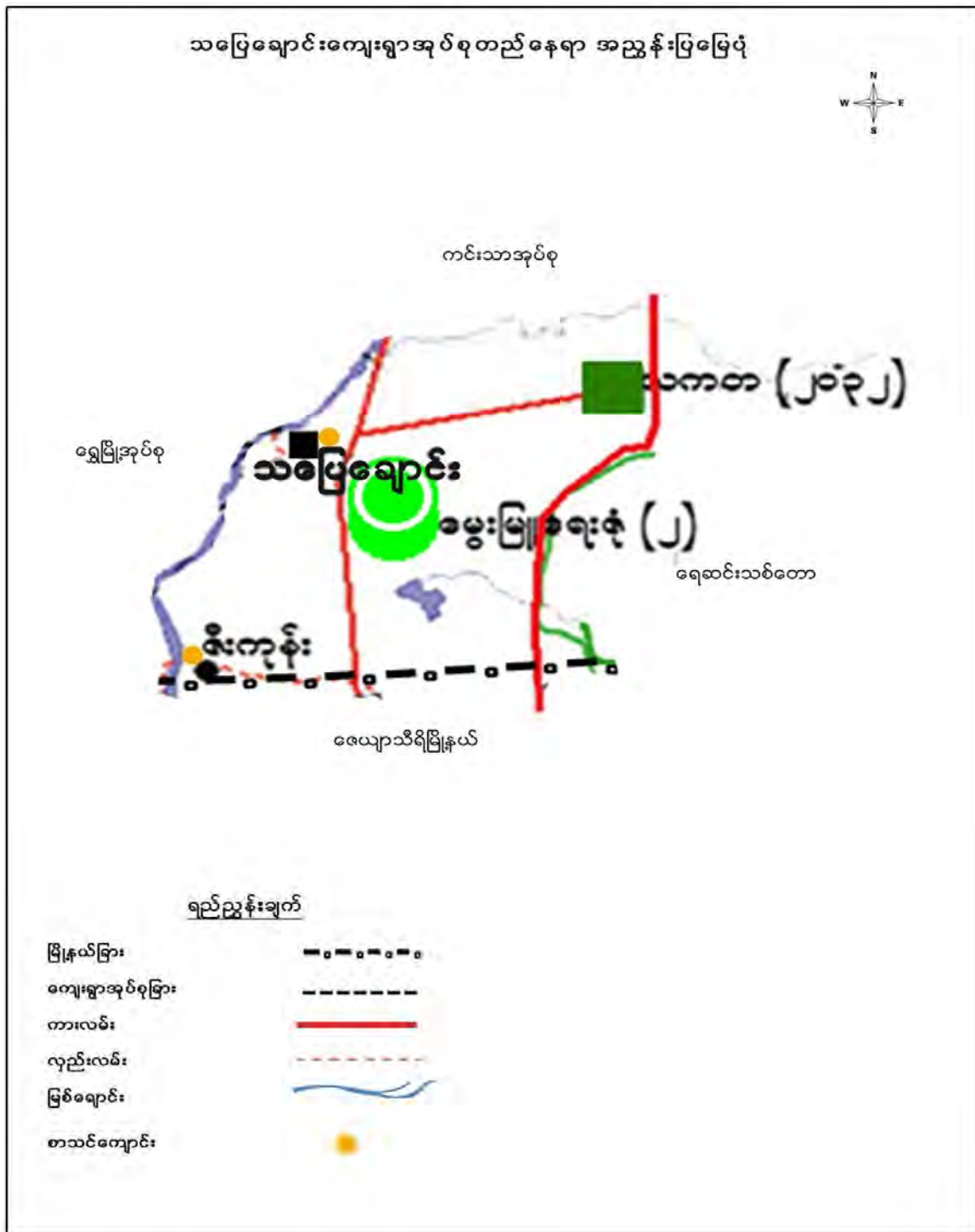
Since President Thein Sein acquired an office in 2011 following the country's first elections in 20 years, Myanmar has embarked on a triple transition. Fundamental to the triple transition is a "paradigm shift" to a "people-centered approach," as articulated by President Thein Sein, which is reflected in the union government's strategy to develop the rural areas—one of its four economic objectives. NCDDP is a crucial part of this paradigm shift and people-centered development. Its objective is to develop and empower rural poor people to advantage from better access to and practice of basic infrastructure and services through a people-centered approach. The geographic coverage in 2013 was that the CDD project would operate in 15 townships – one in each of the country's 14 regions and states as well as the union territory with four years project cycle. Tatkon Township CDD project was one of the very second pilot projects of fifteen projects sites in Myanmar.

To explore the results of the contribution of CDD project to Local Economic Development of Tatkon Township, Tha Byay Chaung village, Naung Bo Oe village, Yway Su village, Yae Aye village and In Pin village of Tatkon Township were selected as a study area for the past four cycle starting from financial year 2014-2015 to 2017-2018 for it has the most noteworthy rank within the generally community advancement works as well as in geographically. This research utilized both purposive and orderly inspecting strategies in

selecting the towns and members individually. These five towns was intentionally chosen which made a difference to see how the communities' participation and improvement of their capabilities in the development aspects. Also age level and member of committee were utilized to choose respondents to fill the survey. By utilizing content analysis where to distinguish coherent categories, and designs of the information, Data collected through interview was analyzed.

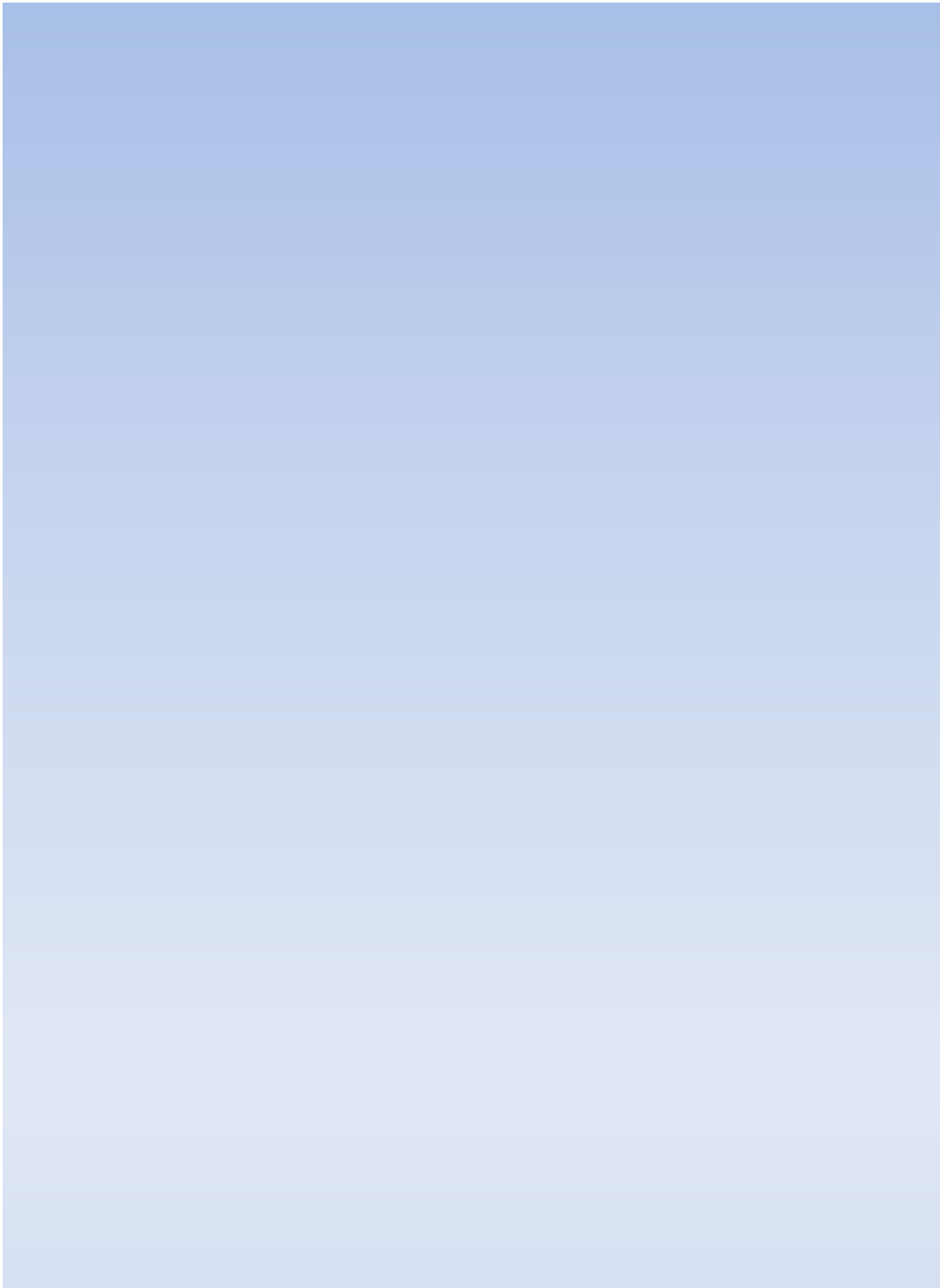
The location of the study villages can be seen in the figure 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5. The current total population of the ThaByayChaung is 2835 persons, the Naung Bo Oe is 1159 persons, the Yway Su is 3241 persons, the Yae Aye is 3992 persons and the In Pin is 1,788 persons. There are total of 558, 269, 711, 1209, 633 households in the ThaByayChaung village, 269 households in the Naung Bo Oe village, 711 households in the Yway Su, 1209 households in the Yae Aye and 633 households in In Pin village in 2018 shown in the table 5.1. The main ethnic groups in those five villages are Burmese. Almost the complete populations in those five villages are dependent on agriculture but some residents also migrate to urban centers outside the township to find temporary job.

Figure 5.1: Map of ThaByavChaungvillage in Tatkon Township



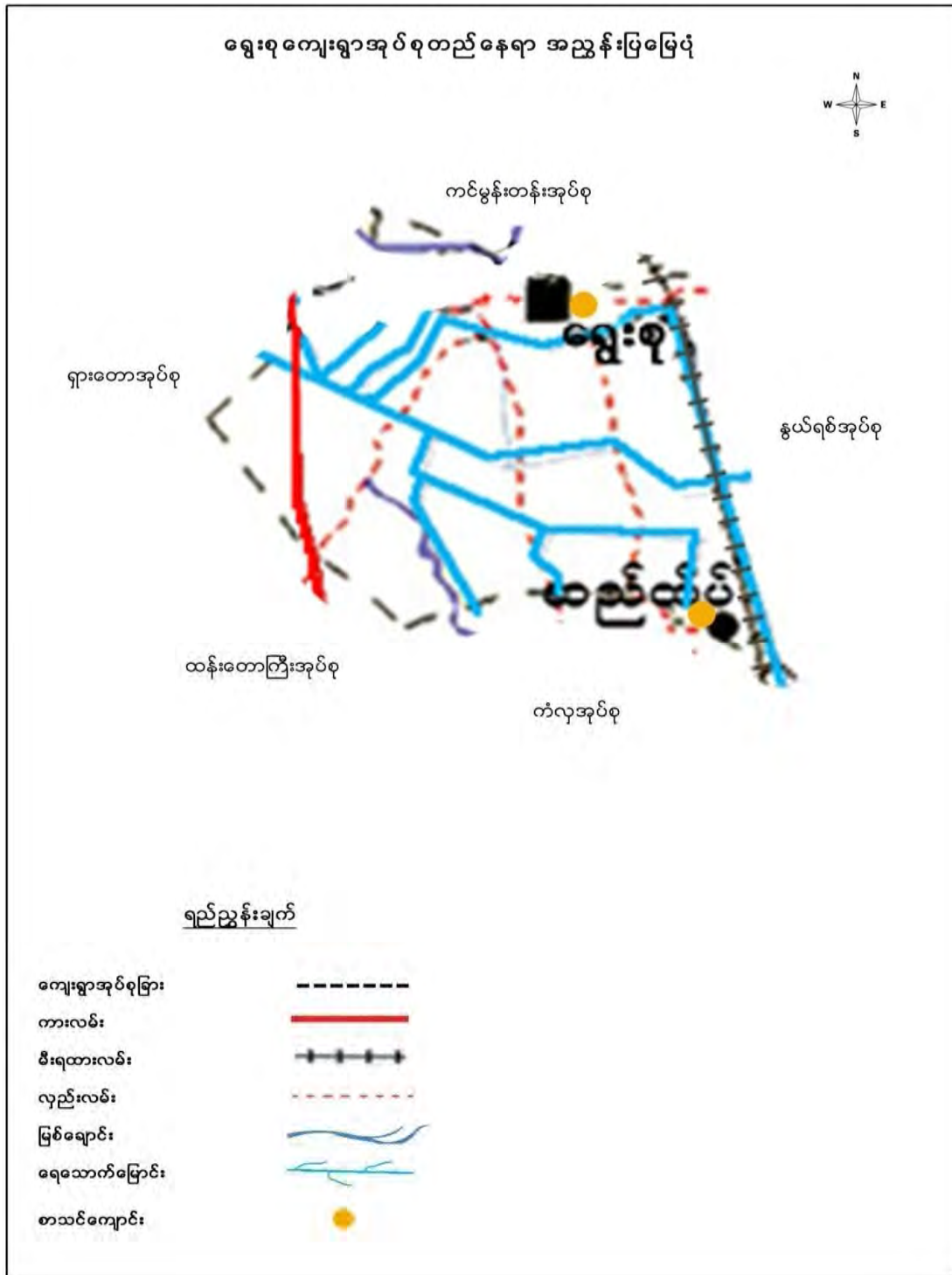
Source: Village Development Plan 2018 Report of Myanmar NCDDP

Figure 5.2: Map of Naung Bo Oe village in Tatkon Township



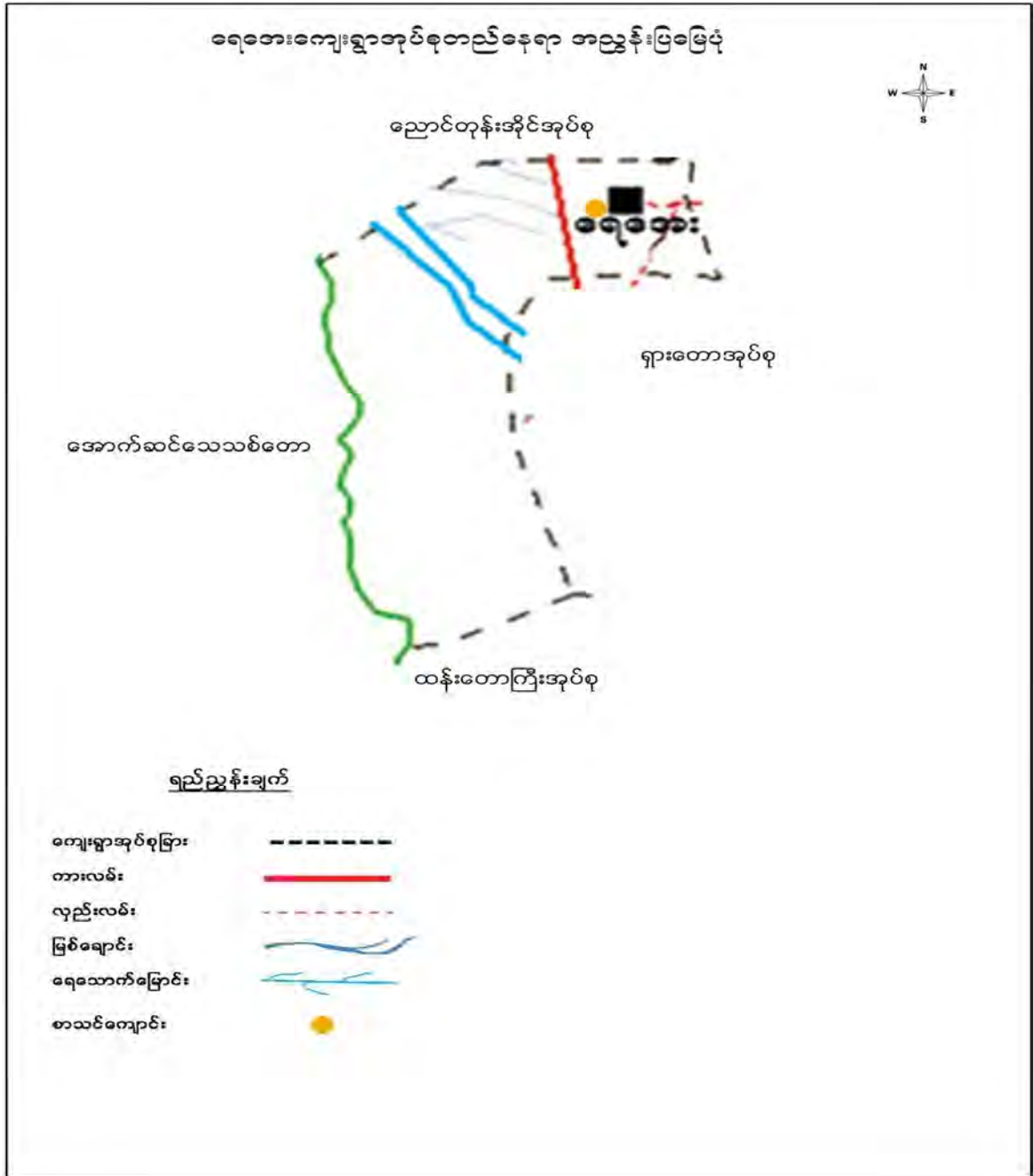
Source: Village Development Plan 2018 Report of Myanmar NCDDP

Figure 5.3: Map of Yway Su village in Tatkon Township



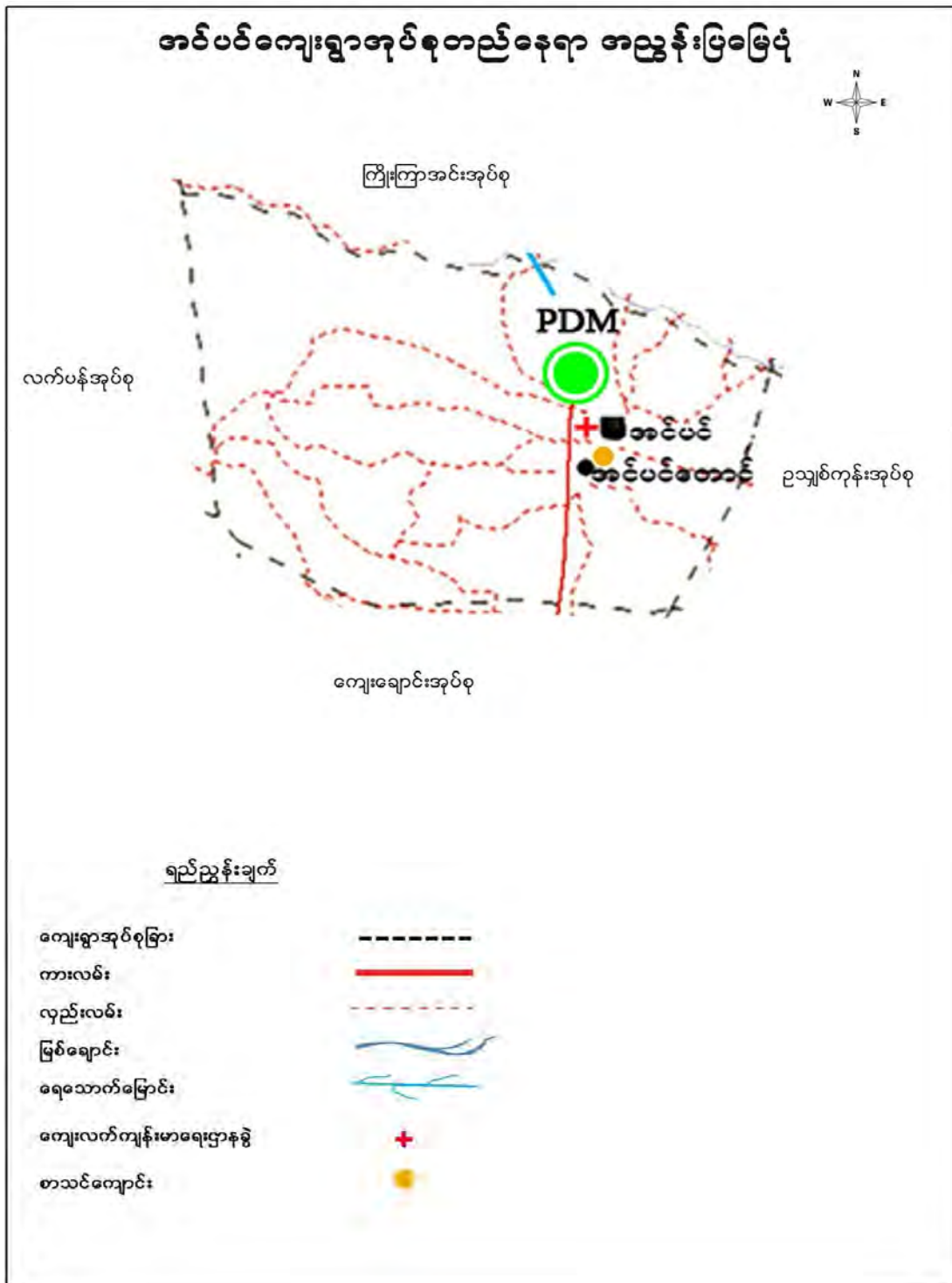
Source: Village Development Plan 2018 Report of Myanmar NCDDP

Figure 5.4: Map of Yae Aye village in Tatkon Township



Source: Village Development Plan 2018 Report of Myanmar NCDDP

Figure 5.5: Map of In Pin village in Tatkon Township



Source: Village Development Plan 2018 Report of Myanmar NCDDP

Table 5.1: Demography Status of Studied Villages

Particular/ Name of Village	Sex		Total Population	Total Households	Total House Numbers	Remarks
	Male	Female				
ThaByayCh aung	1550	1285	2835	558	558	
Naung Bo Oe	593	566	1159	269	245	
Yway Su	1587	1654	3241	711	692	
YaeAye	1993	1999	3992	1209	1205	
In Pin	1484	1581	3065	633	624	

Source: Tatkon Township General Administrative Department 2018 Report

In ThaByayChaung village, Naung Bo Oe village, Yway Su village, YaeAye village and In Pin village of Tatkon Township, there are overall inadequate infrastructure-roads, jetty, bridges, electrification, water supply, irrigation to agriculture areas and communication facilities- impedes economic growth. The infrastructure projects concerned were piloted from a central government level before 2011. But it is only in 2013 that community driven infrastructural development project which is called the national CDD project and other local and international donors/organization projects took off.

5.2 General Characteristics of Respondents

Table 5.2: Respondents' Demography

Gender		
Description	Frequency	Percent (%)
Male	79	52.67
Female	71	47.33
	150	100
Education Level		

Description	Frequency	Percent (%)
Elementary & Primary School	73	48.67
Secondary	64	42.67
University	12	8.00
No formal education	1	0.66
	150	100
Age		
Description	Frequency	Percent (%)
Below 20	7	4.67
20-29	27	18.00
30-39	38	25.33
40-49	45	30.00
50-59	24	16.00
60&over	9	6.00
	150	100

Source: Own survey, 2019

The demographic variables indicate the distribution of participants in ThaByayChaung Village, Naung Bo Oe Village, Yway Su Village, Yae Aye Village and In Pin Village of Tatkon Township. The result indicates that 52.67% of the respondents are male and 47.33% are female. With the given information, very few participants are graduated (12%), while most of the participants 73% has the elementary level of education, 64% are secondary level and 1% is no formal education. The cornerstone of CDD project is the energetic association of part of a characterized community ought to have at tiniest secondary level of education for accountant position in village tract project support committee. Commonly, the development will be cost minimize, effective high, and utilize basic advances. In addition, training provided by the township technical assistants, community facilitators, technical facilitators, and township DRD have

qualitythe human capital essential to embrace theseactions to implement the sub projects, increases the knowledge and skill base of Community Driven Infrastructure Development called the CDD project. One of the SDGsaccomplishments and technique is to quality human assetadvancement. To conclude, talented and well prepared labor drive may includeesteemto makemindful citizen and dynamicmembers on gatherings and other money relatedrelated issues that can possibly drive for CDD project.

Approximately the age dispersion of respondents, most of them were found to be working matured which is within the ranges of 40-49.The fraction of the population under age below 20 is 4.67%, in between 20-29 age is 18%, in between 30-39 age is 25.34%, in between 40-49 age is 30%, in between 50-59 age is 16% and over 60 age is 6%. Within the working ages (by and large 16 to 60), those have a lower reliance burden or lessindividuals to back with the same pay and resources. Most of the community members are youths but very less number of participant are aged below 20 year. These suggest that the development of extend may grant not as it were a chance of business for jobless youth but moreoverdodge the child labor in this project.

According to the ThaByayChaung village, Naung Bo Oe village, Yway Su village, Yae Aye village and In Pin Villageof Tatkon Township's Community Driven Development Project Work Plan,one of the standards of CDD project is to upgrade and increment the coordinate or backhandedcooperation, and associations of youth, female and marginalized inhabitants.

Table 5.3: Marital Status of Respondents

No.	Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	Married	108	72.00
2	Widowed	9	6.00
3	Single	31	20.67
4	Divorced	2	1.33
	Total	150	100

Source: Own survey, 2019

In the above table (5.3), the result illustrates most of the respondents as can be seen 72% are married, furthermore single respondents 20.67%. This will have a result on the influence in financial, labor, marital and knowledge. Typically, married people are most probable are responsible in community infrastructural works than single, because most them are contributions of social association which makes them to have well information about their local area. Even though according to the Labor Department's American Time Use Survey, single people have more time for snoozing, own care and leisure activities than married people.

Table 5.4: Current occupation of respondents

No.	Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	Farmer	49	32.67
2	Daily Laborer	38	25.33
3	Vendor	11	7.34
4	Unemployed	23	15.33
5	Housewife	29	19.33
	Total	150	100.00

Source: Own survey, 2019

The table (5.4) demonstrates most of the respondents were found in working as a farmer. Additional to this, the daily laborer took the second dividends in the occupation responses of most respondents. The unemployed also took 15.33% of the occupation responses of respondents.

5.3 The Level of Local Community Knowledgeabout CDD project

This part of the analysis commonlyemphases on the mindfulnessand involvementof the community on CDDproject, infrastructure developments before year 2014.The primary survey result of respondents' perception on CDD Project is shown in Table (5.4).

Table 5.5: Respondents' Knowledge about CDD Project before NCDDP

Description	Response		Total	Percent (%)
	Yes	No		
Heard about CDD project in Tatkon Township before 2014	0	150	150	100
Participated in any community driven development works	0	0	0	0
Good infrastructure in the village as well as township before 2014	11	139	150	92.67

Source: Own survey, 2019

According to the table (5.5), all respondents have not heard before Year 2014 about community driven development projects in their township. Thus the community has no experience in participation in any community driven development works. Moreover infrastructure before the implementation of the CDD project in their villages was not good based on the 92.67% of total respondents. As the operation manual 2017 of NCDDP, the township was selected based on the no international organization project, the lowest gross domestic product and school an enrollment rate and desire of the local government. The result shows that five selected villages has no any kind of community driven development project. Thus Tatkon Township was selected to implement the first NCDDP pilot project in Myanmar.

5.4 Contribution of NCDDP to LED

This portion of the analysis examines on kinds of infrastructure that promote better access of infrastructure services of the NCDDP to generate more family income and improve the local economic development indirectly.

Infrastructure Development of the selected villages can be seen an important reason for Local Economic Development. Success of infrastructure development is concerned with participation of local community, improving the capacity of local community, receiving the equal pay for equal work not base on the Gender, authority to

manage the block grant, accessing better environment and income generation. The infrastructure development needed for local economic development is measured through interviewing the respondents. The primary survey result of respondents' perception of infrastructure development needed for local economic development is significantly described in Table (5.6), (5.7), (5.8), (5.9) and (5.10).

Table: 5.6: Beneficiary in Sub-Projects of NCDDP ThaByayChaung Village of Tatkon Township based on Fiscal Year 2014-2015 to 2017-2018

Year	Sub-Project	Investment (Kyats)	Beneficiary			
			Households	Total Populat ion	Male	Female
2014-15	Deep Tube Well	2,336,4000	430	1583	738	845
2015-16	Earth Rode Renovation	17,658,322	430	1583	738	845
2016-17	Village Hall Construction	11,300,000	430	1583	738	845
	Water Pipe&Deep Tube Well	19,735,640				
2017-18	Village Hall Fence Renovation and Toilet Construction	7,185,250	430	1583	738	845
	Kanker Road	19,936,752				
	Total	99,179,964				

Source: MIS data from NCDDP, DRD, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (May 2019)

Table (5.6) shows the infrastructure development of the ThaByayChaung of Tatkon Township, Oketaya District, Naypyitaw Union Territory from Fiscal Year 2014-2015 to 2017-2018 through community driven development approach. In ThaByayChaung village, the villagers faced many difficulties such as lived at dirty environment, consumed many time in carrying water because water source was very far from their village, not enough water for undertaking personal cleanliness and good hygiene, leased time to do the income generation and leased prevent the disease. Thus, the villagers of this village chose to construct water supply sub-project (Deep Tube Well) in their village development plan.

Currently, all villagers can easily use of and access to water supply services through a bottom-up approach and capability to react promptly and efficiently to emergency crisis. The villagers pluck many benefits such as excess time for working, generating income, getting enough water for personal cleanliness and good hygiene and living better environment.

As added value, the subproject is directly helpful to the "National Strategy for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in Schools and in Health Facilities (2016-2030)" to meet the needs of the rural populace for improved domestic water supply services, access to and use of improved sanitation with elimination of defecation, and improved hygiene behavior as a part.

At present, all villagers can enjoy better water supply, a very new good community hall and road within village because of NCDDP's water supply subproject (deep tube well) built in 2014-2015, earth road built in 2015-2016, community hall and water pipe & deep tube well built in 2016-2017 and Village Hall Fence Renovation and Toilet Construction, Kanker Road built in 2016-2017.

The villagers can hold not only the NCDDP but also other the village development meetings at their brand new community hall with freely raising their voice. In addition, they can smoothly and timely transport their product to the market, the students can safely go to the school, the women can easily access to the hospital for deliver and healthcare through NCDDP road construction built by them with the financial and technical investment by the government.

Table 5.7: Beneficiary in Sub-Projects of NCDDP Naung Bo Oe Village of Tatkon Township based on Fiscal Year 2014-2015 to 2017-2018

Year	Sub-Project	Investment (Kyats)	Beneficiary			
			Households	Total Populat ion	Male	Female
2014-15	EarthRoad Renovation	8,822,500	260	1192	632	560
2015-16	ElectricityPost Extension	39,512,070	260	1192	632	560
2016-17	School Fencing	12,330,450	260	1192	632	560
2017-18	Kanker Road	18,876,050	260	1192	632	560
	Total	79,541,070				

Source: MIS data from NCDDP, DRD, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (May 2019)

According to the table (5.7), that table shows the infrastructure development of the Naung Bo Oe of Tatkon Township, Oketaya District, Naypyitaw Union Territory from Fiscal Year 2014-2015 to 2017-2018 through community driven development approach.

In Naung Bo Oe village, overall basis infrastructure is very bad before NCDDP. Especially, mostly road were earth road so they were muddy when the rain fall and dusty in sunny day. The villagers faced difficulties in transportation. Thus the villagers wanted to improve every infrastructure sector to have better environment for local economic development.

Electricity is not enough in Naung Bo Oe village. Therefore, they chose electricity post extension in fiscal year 2015-16. They used fuel wood for cooking and light, Television for generator. Each household's average cost is 16,500 Myanmar Kyats for one month before they build electricity post extension in their village. After they built electricity post extension, they can reduce half of their cost. Moreover, they can easily use electricity for their facilities such as cooking, Television, light, water supply, and so on.

Currently, all villagers can enjoy better road, better school fence, very good electricity because of NCDDP's earth road renovation built in 2014-2015, electricity post extension built in 2015-2016, school fencing built in 2016-2017 and kanker road built in 2017-2018. In addition, they can smoothly and timely transport their product to the market, the students can safely go to the school, the women can easily access to the hospital for deliver and healthcare through NCDDP road construction built by them with the financial and technical investment by the government.

Table 5.8: Beneficiary in Sub-Projects of NCDDP Yway Su Village of Tatkon Township based on Fiscal Year 2014-2015 to 2017-2018

Year	Sub-project	Investment (Kyats)	Beneficiary			
			Households	Total Populat ion	Male	Female
2014-15	EarthRoad Renovation	24,369,250	720	3624	1779	1845
2015-16	Cause-Way Construction	29,687,371	720	3624	1779	1845
2016-17	Electricity	27,847,700	720	3624	1779	1845
2017-18	Electricity Extension	23,591,270	720	3624	1779	1845
	Total	105,495,591				

Source: MIS data from NCDDP, DRD, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (May 2019)

Table (5.8) shows the infrastructure development of the Yway Su of Tatkon Township, Oketaya District, Naypyitaw Union Territory from Fiscal Year 2014-2015 to 2017-2018 through community driven development approach. In Yway Su village, overall basis infrastructure is also very bad before NCDDP. Most of the road were earth road so they were muddy when the rain fall and dusty in sunny day. The villagers faced difficulties in transportation. Thus the villagers wanted to improve every infrastructure sector to have better environment for local economic development. Cause-way construction can rise their home's value, are durable and long-lasting, can be earth-friendly, and come a wide range of choices. Thus many home improvements will increase the overall value of home. Especially, they can overcome from moving to other safety place due to the cause way construction.

Especially, the villagers in the Yway Su village wanted electricity to improve every infrastructure sector to have better environment for local economic development. Thus, they chose electricity sub-projects in Fiscal Year 2016-17 and 2017-18. They used fuel wood for cooking and light, Television for generator.

At present, all villagers can enjoy better road within villages and connected to the township, very good electricity because of NCDDP's earth road renovation built in 2014-2015, cause-way construction built in 2015-2016, electricity built in 2016-2017 and electricity extension built in 2017-2018. Now, community can smoothly and timely transport their product to the market, they can easily access to the hospital for deliver and healthcare through NCDDP road construction built by itself.

Table 5.9: Beneficiary in Sub-Projects of NCDDP Yae Aye Village of Tatkon Township based on Fiscal Year 2014-2015 to 2017-2018

Year	Sub-Project	Investment (Kyats)	Beneficiary			
			Households	Total Populat ion	Male	Female
2014-15	School Renovation	20,226,534	1096	4563	2242	2321
	Stone Road Construction	14,000,000				
2015-16	Earth Road Renovation	35,633,350	1096	4563	2242	2321
	School Fencing	6,369,200				
2016-17	Kanker Road	36,461,565	1096	4563	2242	2321
	Deep Tube Well	6,012,291				
2017-18	KankerRoad,Box Culvert,Concrete Road	34,563,55411, 892,009	1096	4563	2242	2321
	Total	165,158,503				

Source: MIS data from NCDDP, DRD, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (May 2019)

The above table (5.9) shows the infrastructure development of the Yae Ayeof Tatkon Township, Oketaya District, Naypyitaw Union Territory from Fiscal Year 2014-2015 to 2017-2018 through community driven development approach.

In the Yae Aye village, many families have very strong desire to send their children to school. However they are unable to meet basic costs for sending their children to school and keeping them there. Furthermore, the poor quality of school building, in-adequate facilities may prevent many students from completing school. In addition the students were very easy to get disease and no safety because no separate class room, no chair except low long bench which are used as a table, no safe the roof of building, no safe drinking water, sanitation system, etc. Moreover, the school was often closed in rainy season because the school building was very bad before the NCDDP in the village. So environment is a helpful to a good education even though it is not essential.

The lack of quality infrastructure can also shape student outcomes. To overcome this situation, the villagers of Yae Aye village chose to construct school buildings priority in their village development plan.

Now, students in the village can attend the class every season in the academic year. Increased resources for education can guarantee that more and more women could enjoy equal rights as men than before, more school enrollment, more healthy student and more happy family through better school building which is constructed by the community using CDD approach. Currently, the better school buildings through NCDDP are helpful to the All Children in School (ACIS) Project which is attempting to improve primary education in Myanmar. That will bring the positive impact to the local economic growth.

Consequently, the villagers faced difficulties in transportation. The existing infrastructure before 2014 was in bad condition. Smallholder farmers have also observed that in the rural areas, the road network is poor and roads are poorly maintained, and most of the roads are not passable during the rainy season. The poor transport infrastructure presents many problems for smallholder farmers – it creates difficulties in access to product and input markets, increases the transaction costs of farming as an enterprise. Better road accessibility in rural areas will therefore reduce transport costs, facilitate access to markets and social facilities thereby stimulating agricultural production and non-farm activities, reduce food insecurity and improve the livelihoods of the rural population.

Currently, all villagers can enjoy better school, better road within village because

of NCDDP's school renovation and stone road construction built in 2014-2015, earth road renovation and school fencing built in 2015-2016, kanker road construction & deep tube well built in 2016-2017 and kanker road, box culvert and concrete road built in 2017-2018. The villages of the Yae Aye village can now smoothly and timely transport their product to the market, the students can safely go to the school, the women can easily access to the hospital for deliver and healthcare through NCDDP road construction built by them with the financial and technical investment by the government.

Table 5.10: Beneficiary in Sub-Projects of NCDDP In Pin Village of Tatkon Township based on Fiscal Year 2014-2015 to 2017-2018

Year	Sub-Project	Investment (Kyats)	Beneficiary			
			Households	Total Populat ion	Male	Female
2014-15	School Renovation	6,000,000	633	3011	1460	1551
2015-16	Health Center Renovation	5,268,160	633	3011	1460	1551
2016-17	Kanker Road (join road)	31,480,900	633	3011	1460	1551
	Kanker Road	16,387,500				
	School Fencing	6,080,000				
2017-18	Concrete Road	10,302,000	633	3011	1460	1551
	Total	75,518,560				

Source: MIS data from NCDDP, DRD, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (May 2019)

According to the table (5.10), that table shows the infrastructure development of the In Pin of Tatkon Township, Oketaya District, Naypyitaw Union Territory from Fiscal Year 2014-2015 to 2017-2018 through community driven development approach.

In the In Pin village, all villages faced many difficulties about transportation and school building. The school building was poor built with the low quality materials which

are commonly found in their own localities and environment. There has no quality road to access to harbor. Thus the villagers chose to concrete school buildings, concrete road and retaining wall as their priorities in NCDDP. After implementing their four subprojects, their student can safety and healthy attend at school and enjoy with good school facilities. The following spin-off employment and income generating opportunities were created according to the respondents: because of the improved road condition, the number of operators of In Pin village increased and the demand for services from the existing operators increased, thus leading to additional employment opportunities and income earnings; with the improved road access, more truck operators are now serving the villages along the improved roads and this had been resulted in an increase in employment and income generating opportunities for the truck operators.

At present, all villagers can enjoy better school, better health center, better road within village because of NCDDP's school renovation built in 2014-2015, health center renovation built in 2015-2016, kanker road & school fencing built in 2016-2017 and concrete road built in 2017-2018. In addition, they can smoothly and timely transport their product to the market, can work outside of the village and easily connect to the other villages. Moreover, the women can easily access to the hospital for deliver and healthcare through NCDDP road construction built by them with the financial and technical investment by the government. Therefore, the infrastructure development has given a tremendous accentuation on the Myanmar to improve the well-being of community.

Table 5.11: Satisfaction on NCDDP in Their Villages

Description	Number of Respondents	
	Yes	No
Received the fee/wages from the project for work force	150	0
Got the equal pay for equal work	150	0
NCDDP based on the needs of yours	148	2
NCDDP benefit for yours	149	1

Source: Own Survey, 2019

According to the table (5.11), the NCDDP allowed to the community to participate in the implementation of village sub-projects. The community received the equal pay for equal work without gender discrimination. In the implementing sub-project, no one was rejected to partake in the community driven development project works because the CDD approach emphasis on all participation. The NCDDP sub-projects in three selected villages were consistent with the communities' needs. The local community can together enjoy the benefit of the NCDDP. Thus, NCDDP better met communities' needs and enhance ownership by sharing 'control of decisions and resources to community groups'.

Table 5.12: Comparison of benefits due to NCDDP

Description	Higher	Medium	Lower	If any
Comparison of management with other government works	133	17	0	0
Comparison of the value of land/real estate in their village before the project and now	148	2	0	0
Comparison of access of village infrastructure	139	11	0	0
Employment Situation	107	31	12	0

Source: Own Survey, 2019

In addition, due to the better access to the physical infrastructure, the relation value of land/real estate in the selected villages in Tatkon Township showed in table (5.12). The NCDDP has better efficiency management than to other government public works by undertaking the sub-project by the community itself with the financial, technical and knowledge supporting by the government. Thus NCDDP implemented through CDD approach can increase the employment rate and has the cost effective.

Table 5.13: The body in charge with the maintenance of damaged of NCDDP sub-projects

No.	Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	The community itself	9	2.6
2	The government	13	5.4
3	Both of community and government	128	92.0
4	No one.	0	0

Source Own Survey, 2019

Table 5.14: Comparison of income level of respondents per year before and after NCDDP

Income Level per year (MMK)	Number of Respondents	
	Before	After
Less than 400,000	21	4
400,001 - 600,000	75	33
600,001 - 800,000	32	65
800,001 – 1,000,000	14	31
More than 1,000,000	8	17
Respondents	150	150

Source: Own survey, 2019

The responsible body that is in charge of maintaining damaged NCDDP after their completion as indicated by majority of the respondents is the community itself. In general, all sub-projects have been handover to respective department such as department of basic education, department of electrification, department of rural road development, etc. The main target of community works is making the fillings of ownership and self-help even when damages occur.

Most respondents shown in table (5.13) showed that if damage occurs both of community and government has responsible in the maintenance after completion of the NCDDP. The pursue support is one role of the government control for the activities held by the community in NCDDP. In this case, the infrastructure will continue giving services for sustainability. This is one of the remarkable seeds the CDD approach and the success of the NCDDP. Thus the result shows that CDD project is very important because it can provide efficiency by matching resources to needs, reducing corruption and misuse, better quality and maintenance as well as lower costs and greater recoveries.

Before the project, there has no better infrastructure environment. Thus the villagers face many difficulties such as took time to access to the market to sell their local product especially agriculture. Currently, from NCDDP investment in small scale infrastructure is the backbone of a healthy economy in those villages. It also supports villagers, providing job each year in building and maintenance. Even though the project was finished those areas, the villagers can have a job as a skill labor in other project and/or construction site continuously because they already trained in technically throughout the four project cycle. These efforts have benefited 14292 people across the selected five villages. The villagers now enjoyed improved access to better infrastructure. The local communities can easily access their local products to the regional market. In this way, the local community generated more income than before the project as result of the NCDDP significantly shows in the table (5.14). Before the NCDDP, almost of the respondents' earnings was less than 600,000 kyat per year. Within a short time period, 113 out of 150 respondents' income is above 600,000 kyat per year. The result shows that implementation of the NCDD project could positively affect on LED in those selected villages.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of this study, limitation and recommendations to improve the implementation of the NCDDP in Myanmar in order to optimize its impact on LED.

6.1 Finding

The investment in the Community Driven Development empowers higher conveyance and upkeep paces of fundamental framework resources and administrations that are basic for the economic development. This speculation invigorates neighborhood enterprise, network interest and LED. In light of this, the examination was begun having target that is explored the implementation of NCDDP, examined the CDD project, infrastructure development project, for LED in Tatkon Township from fiscal year 2014-2015 to 2017-2018 with the objective to get a broader view about the significance of the development of CDD project on economic development.

Furthermore, the study focused on National Community Driven Development Project (NCDDP) in five villages. 150 respondents in these villages have been covered in the research. By applying tools such as percentages and frequency distribution, and by using descriptive statistics, analysis and results were done. The result showed that community in those areas was found as working age group and most respondents were found as male. Most respondents have lower education level and work as daily workers. Though the objective of the project is basing interests and beneficiary for local community, there is high emphasis of the government organization. As the finding of the study, the community responded total agree on local authority's coordination with local community in the project is better than before. But, additionally, the contribution of the district level and regional level of government sector is minimal according to the structure of the NCDDP management level.

In the participation sector, NCDDP has benefited from strong communities' participation and active government involvement through the CDD approach cross the project implementation periods in Tatkon Township. Especially, finding of the study regions, states and union territory that work in the NCDDP unlocks to all including

the women as well as disable persons. In practically NCDDP created temporary jobs for local people, improved the living environment, and provided safe studying at school with good school buildings, easy accessing to the market for agriculture and local products which generate income for local people of Tatkon Township. However, the government need to sustenance the building up undertakings which could encourages the formation of numerous occupations to enhance the further employment of the community. This could encourage local entrepreneurship and LED. For more complement, capacity building trainings must be trained the committees even nearly finish the project for preparation of further community development projects and for maintenance of current sub-projects for sustainability of the projects.

The overall results reveal studied in the selected villages that there are several factors to accomplish the NCDDP in Tatkon. First, there was an inclusive range of participation of the community in the implementation procedure at village level. Second, the NCDDP could make a big success out of three pilot projects by implementing the infrastructure projects through the CDD approach. Finally, NCDDP in Tatkon, infrastructure development projects can contribute to the LED of Tatkon Township, Oketaya District, Naypyitaw Union Territory in Myanmar.

In conclusion, the NCDDP, public investment project supports the delivery of key public services, builds infrastructure to connect people and businesses to economic opportunities and acts as a spark for economic development. Significantly this study indicates that the community improves not only their capacity but also the ability of the project to act naturally dependent, and after that they can contribute towards the achievement of CDD ventures which thus could add to the more extensive idea of LED in increasing their employment rate and income generation.

6.2 Limitation

There are some limitations that need to be addressed in the future to provide a more accessible and reliable research environment for CDD in Myanmar. In depth research village was very limited to the essential objectives of the study, but could have resulted. With this critical note it should however not be forgotten that the project is also a pilot project in Myanmar and that data collection the primary data is so difficult because there was hot season that the township is situated in Dry Zone area, the center of Myanmar. Absence of a baseline survey before the roll-out of the NCDDP poses a

challenge to rigorous impact evaluation of the project. Also, the specific economic statistic data such as gross domestic product of the studied villages cannot be found both on the respective ministry websites and Township Planning Office under the Ministry of Planning and Finance. For the further study they can add or extent in these issues to be participated more from all stakeholders with various aspects.

6.3 Recommendation

Infrastructure facilities are necessity for the economic development. These facilities have become part and parcel of human existence. It is hard to envision a cutting edge world without these facilities. These are imperative to the family life just as to the economic achievement.

The CDD project in Tatkon Township has proved ability to make the LED efforts to meet local demands more inclusive, more sustainable and more cost effective than traditional government's infrastructure development projects. The NCDD project, infrastructure development project, fills a critical gap in local economic development efforts, achieving immediate and lasting results at the grassroots level and complementing public sector-run projects. These attributes gives CDD projects to play an important role in poverty reduction or local economic development. NCDDP has achieved its objectives in Tatkon through the active community and government participation in term of advisory services, capacity building and block grants to establish new or upgrade existing rural infrastructure. The project has also succeeded in empowering the poor, vulnerable and small ethnic group to have voice in decisions affecting their lives and take charge of their village development plan or sub-projects.

The government should apply the strategies of NCDDP, infrastructure development project to the implementation of local development. Nobody can deny that rural society could be drastically changed within a short period mainly through NCDDP, infrastructure development project in Tatkon area. In that sense it would be meaningful for a rural development throughout the country to review the process of the NCDDP in order to "learn at another men's cost". It is recommended to the government of Myanmar to insert the positive experiences of the NCDDP into other development projects.

Local government needs to build its emphasis on making empowering situations for enterprise and business locally. This is particularly auspicious given that legislatures

over the district/state are presently underlining the requirement for progressively pioneering economies, where development and new and developing business assumes a noteworthy job. National initiatives that can be advantageous incorporate speculation advancement and decentralizing foreign investment. Moreover, works advertise maybe approaches ought to be adjusted at the state/commonplace or national level to all the more likely fit with current business needs. Governments need to decline assets to the local bodies legitimately to help LED.

The study concluded that infrastructure development projects are essential for achieving the objectives of the development policy in developing countries such as rural development, farmer household income growth and preservation of the environment. Therefore, supporting rural infrastructure development is extremely important not only for Official Development Assistants (ODA) but also in the private businesses in Myanmar. According to the positive results of the CDD pilot project in Tatkon, the study also concludes there is the need for policy makers, public organizations, development organizations, township administrators and government servant providers to assess their activities and to reform their manner of actions related to rural development in Myanmar. The results of this assessment is expected to contribute in a further study in this field and directly very useful for the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation and other policy makers in Myanmar to reflect on this experience in determining the way forward to improve rural development policies in a joint effort towards local economic development.

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APPENDIX A: REQUEST LETTER FOR INTERVIEWER

Survey questionnaires on the effect of Community Driven Development Project on Local Economic Development

(A case of Tatkon Township, Naypyitaw Union Territory, Myanmar)

Dear Respondent,

I am CHAN NYEIN AUNG, a MYANMAR student who is currently pursuing Master of Arts in Governance and Development at BRAC University in the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

I am conducting a research on **the effect of Community Driven Development Project on Local Economic Development in Myanmar**. I am going to explore how National Community Driven Development Project contributes to Local Economic Development. Therefore, your answer will really useful and meaningful contribute to prove the effect of Community Driven Development Project on Local Economic Development.

Only summary measures and conclusions will be reported in the research. No data or opinions will be associated with specific individuals. All questionnaires will be returned directly to the researcher and will be destroyed once the data have been entered into the system, where it will be secured and will not be available to anyone outside of the researcher.

Please note, that all responses and any personal information including your family information will be kept in secret and not be used to the others purpose.

I would appreciate your anticipated cooperation.

Thank you for participating!

CHAN NYEIN AUNG

Student of MAGD - 9, BRAC University

Date: 15-5-2019

Telephone: +959 440 212 045 (Myanmar)

Email: channyein473@gmail.com

APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE
EFFECT OF COMMUNITY DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ON LOCAL
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN TATKON TOWNSHIP, MYANMAR

[Note: The answers given to these questions will be used for academic research only]

[Your sincere cooperation will add a lot of value to the research]

Name of Respondent _____ **Date** _____

Name of Village _____ **Name of Village Tract** _____

Part I Background/ General Information

I would like to ask you for some standard background information. This is an important part of the survey. Please check the following that **BEST** applies to you or write an answer.

1. Your Gender (Sex of respondent)? : (a) Male (b) Female

2. Your Age (Age of respondent in years)? : _____

3. Your Marital Status?

(a) Single (b) Married (c) Widow/Widower (d) Divorced/Separated

4. Your race?

(a) Burma (b) Shan (c) Chin (d) Mon (e) If any other _____

5. Your Religious?

(a) Buddhist (b) Christianity (c) Muslim

(d) Hinduism (e) If any other _____

6. Your Educational Attainment/ Level?

No	Educational Level	Response
1	Illiterate (None)	
2	Primary School	
3	Secondary School	
4	High School	
5	Graduate degree (University)	
6	Above degree	

7. Your Employment Status?

- (a) Farmer
- (b) Daily Laborer
- (c) Vendor
- (d) Unemployed
- (e) House Wife
- (f) If any other (specific).....

8. Main income source of your family?

- (a) Farming
- (b) Casual Labor
- (c) Vendor
- (d) If any other (_____)

9. Your family current income level per year? (Myanmar Currency- Kyat)

- (a) Less than 400,000
- (b) 400,001-600,000
- (c) 600,001-800,000
- (d) 800,001-1,000,000
- (e) More than 1,000,000

10. How many household members do you have/live in your house?

_____person(s)

11. How long have you lived at your current address?

_____year(s)

Part II The Level of Local Knowledge of the Community before CDD Project

1. Have you heard before Year 2014 about community driven development projects which mainly implements the infrastructure sub project in your township?

(a) Yes

(b) No

2. If your answer for question 1 is yes, have you participated in any community driven development works before?

(a) Yes

(b) No

3. If yes, for question 2 in what kinds of community driven development projects have you participated before? (Multiple responses is possible)

(a) Road Construction

(b) Water Supply

(c) Rural Electrification

(d) Community Hall

(e) If others, specify_____

4. If your answer for question 1 is no, what is the reason? (Multiple answers are allowed)

(a) Number of years lived in the current location

(b) Government has no project

(c) Insufficient coordination from government organizations

(d) Lack of information

(e) If any other, specify_____

5. Was it possible to get good physical infrastructure before the implementation of the Community Driven Development Project in your village as well as township?

(a) Yes

(b) No

6. How much did your family generate the income per year before Year 2014?
(Myanmar Currency- Kyat)

- (a) Less than 400,000
- (b) 400,001-600,000
- (c) 600,001-800,000
- (d) 800,001-1,000,000
- (e) More than 1,000,000

Part III What are the implementation processes of CDD with community participations? (Research Q-1)

1. How do you know about the CDD Project in your village within and after 2014?
(Multiple answers are allowed)

- (a) Government organization
- (b) Facilitators
- (c) Committee members

2. What kinds of sub-projects of CDD Project were be implemented in your village within four years? (Multiple answers are allowed)

- (a) Rural Health Center
- (b) School Building
- (c) Rural Road
- (d) Rural Water Supply System
- (e) Rural Electrification
- (f) Community Recreation Center
- (g) Rural Market
- (h) If any other.....

3. In what ways have you supported the community driven development projects?

(Multiple responses is possible)

- (a) Raised Money
- (b) As a work force
- (c) Material
- (d) Land donation
- (e) If any other, specify_____

4. Did you receive the fee/wages from the project for your work force participation?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

5. How long did you involve in CDD Project?

- (a) Less than 1 month
- (b) Less than 6 months
- (c) Less than 1 year
- (e) More than 1 year

6. Could everybody participate in the implementation of CDD Project?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

7. Did the CDD Project be based on the needs of your village?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

8. How CDD Project works has difference compared to other government public works?

- (a) Have better cost effective
- (b) Medium cost effective
- (c) Lower cost effective

9. When the subproject will damage or be destroyed, who will be the body in charge with the maintenance of damage for sustainability?

- (a) The community itself
- (b) The government
- (c) Both of community and government
- (d) No one.

10. Please write note your opinion about Research Question 1

Part IV How does the CDD Project contribute to LED through Infrastructure Development? (Research Q-2)

1. How much was the monthly income the family before the CDD Project?

2. How much is the monthly income of the family after the project?

3. Compare to time before the project and now what do you think the relation value of land/real estate in your village.

- (a) Higher than before
- (b) The Same with before
- (c) Lower than before

4. Compare to the project time how do you compare access of village's infrastructure development which you chose in part III, serial number 1?

- (a) Improved
- (b) The same
- (c) Get worst

5. How do you compare level of economic activity in this area before and after the project?

- (a) Improved
- (b) The same
- (c) Get worst

6. Please write note your opinion about Research Question 2

**Part V How the implementation of CDD Project on LED can be effective?
(Research Q-3)**

1. Do you think you benefited from the CDD Project?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

2. If your answer for question 1 is yes, in what way does the development of this infrastructure benefit the community? (Multiple responses are possible)

- (a) Transport facilitation
- (b) Better water access
- (c) Better recreation centers
- (d) Access electricity
- (e) Better School Building
- (f) If any other.....

3. If your answer for question 1 is no, why do you think that the project is not benefit?

4. Did you employed in the CDD Project which is implemented by the Department of Rural Development?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

5. Did you have a family member who is employed in the CDD Project which is implemented by the Department of Rural Development?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

6. If the answer is (a) yes for question number 4 and 5, did you or your family member get equal pay for equal work in the project?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

7. If the answer is (a) yes for question number 4 and 5, do your capacity improve more than before?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

8. Do you think that there has a good relationship with the government through CDD project?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

9. Do you think that CDD Project is very useful for your village?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

10. Please write note your opinion about Research Question 3

"Thank you so much for your kindly cooperation."

APPENDIX C: REQUEST LETTER FOR INTERVIEWER
(Local Language - Myanmar)

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APPENDIX D: QUESTIONNAIRE
(Local Language - Myanmar)

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