

Multistakeholder Discussion on Tourism in Mrauk U

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MCRB aims to provide a trusted and impartial platform for the creation of knowledge, building of capacity, undertaking of advocacy and promotion of dialogue amongst businesses, civil society, governments, experts and other stakeholders with the objective of encouraging responsible business conduct throughout Myanmar.

စီးပွားရေး အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၊ အရပ်ဖက် အဖွဲ့အစည်းနှင့် အစိုးရ အဖွဲ့အစည်း များအကြား တာဝန်ယူမှု ရှိသော စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းများဆိုင်ရာပညာ၊ ဗဟု သုတရရှိစေရန် လည်းကောင်း၊ အရည်အသွေး မြင့်မားစေရန် လည်းကောင်း၊ နှစ်ဦး နှစ်ဖက်အကြား ဆွေးနွေးညှိနှိုင်းမှုများ ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာစေရန်နှင့် မြန်မာ နိုင်ငံတွင် တာဝန်ယူမှုရှိသော စီးပွားရေး လုပ်ငန်းများပေါ် ထွန်းလာရေး အတွက်အများ ၏ ယုံကြည်မှုကို ရရှိသော သမာသမတ်ကျသော အဖွဲ့အစည်း တစ်ရပ် ဖြစ်ပေါ် လာစေရန် လည်းကောင်း ရည်ရွယ်ဖွဲ့စည်းခဲ့ပါသည်။



 [myanmar.responsible.business](https://www.facebook.com/myanmar.responsible.business)
www.mcrb.org.mm

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Founders:



What is 'responsible business'?

Responsible business means business conduct that works for the long-term interests of Myanmar and its people, based on responsible social and environmental performance within the context of international standards.

တာဝန်ယူမှုရှိသော စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်း ဆိုသည်မှာ စံချိန်စံနှုန်း များနှင့် အညီ တာဝန်ယူမှုရှိသော လူမှုရေးနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ ဆောင်ရွက်ချက် များကို လေးစား လိုက်နာကျင်သုံး၍ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံနှင့် လူထု၏ ရေရှည် အကျိုးစီးပွားများအတွက် ဆောင်ရွက်သော စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းလုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကို ဆိုလိုပါသည်။



What Does a 'Responsible Business' Do?



ဥပဒေကို
လေးစားလိုက်နာခြင်း



လူ့အခွင့်အရေးကို
လေးစားခြင်း



သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ကို
လေးစားခြင်း



၎င်း၏
အလုပ်သမားများကို
လေးစားခြင်း



ပွင့်လင်းမြင်သာမှုရှိခြင်း



အခြားစီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်း
များကို တာဝန်ယူမှုရှိ
စွာဆက်ဆံဆန်းခြင်း



လာဘ်ပေးလာဘ်ယူမှု/
လဖက်ရည်ဖိုး ပေးခြင်းမျိုး
မလုပ်ဆောင်ခြင်း



သက်ဆိုင်သူများနှင့်
ချိတ်ဆက်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း



၎င်း၏ Customer များကို
တာဝန်ယူမှုရှိစွာဖြင့်
ဆက်ဆံခြင်း



အခွန်ဆောင်ခြင်း

MCRB and Rakhine State

- Sector-Wide Impact Assessment (SWA) on Oil and Gas (research in Kyaukphyu 2013/4, published Sept 2014); followed by
 - engagement with companies (including Daewoo, CNPC, Woodside);
 - Promoting discussion between UNHCR and offshore companies on interactions with boats;
 - advocacy to parliament on artisanal oil law
- Awareness-raising on **responsible business**:
 - establishing and funding a Sittwe office of the Myanmar Business Coalition on Aid (MBCA) from 2015-2017 to work with SMEs on responsible business issues, workshop on **responsible business** for 32 SME representatives in Sittwe in February 2017.
 - Training for civil society, and government on responsible business in Kyaukphyu and Sittwe for civil society, and for government, in December 2017/January 2018, with Scholar Institute/Oxfam.

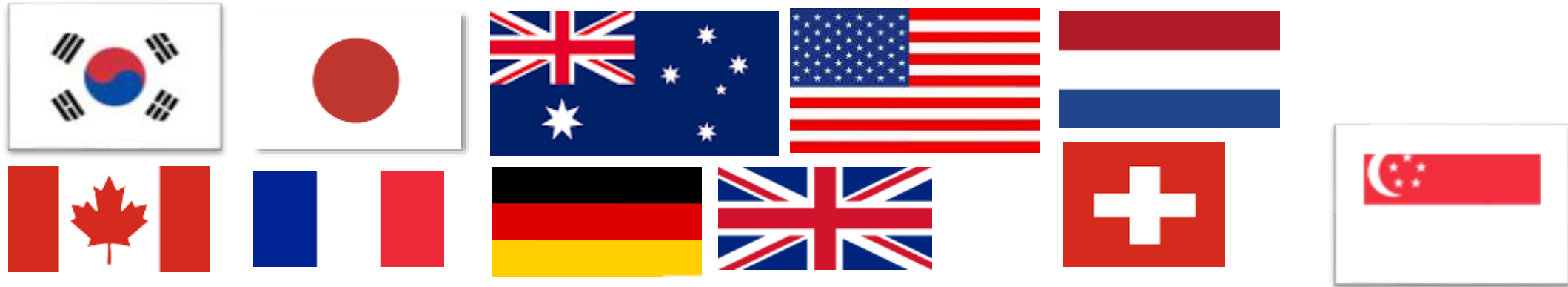


MCRB and Rakhine State: Tourism

- After tourism sector-wide impact assessment (SWIA), two multistakeholder workshops on **tourism** have been held in Ngapali in May 2016 and 2017, co-hosted with Hanns Seidel Foundation
- Briefed Dr Kofi Annan's **Rakhine Advisory Commission** on investment issues in Rakhine in January 2017 including:
 - Need for **regulation of tourism accommodation** to be liberalised (10 room minimum for guesthouses should be removed to enable local SMEs to establish guesthouses)
 - need for a **Strategic Environment Assessment** of the Kyaukphyu area, including SEZ and port and pipeline.
- Lent a tourism expert to the Rakhine State Government and UNDP to work on the tourism strand of the **Rakhine State Socio-Economic Development Plan**. – encouraged them to focus on Ngapali and Mrauk Oo



Current Consular Travel Advice for Rakhine



- Most countries' official travel advice says that travel to Rakhine especially in the North is **strongly advised against** or **'all but essential travel.'**
- All countries' official travel advice classifies Rakhine state as at least Level 2 or 3, officially recognized as **"danger zone"**, with higher levels of warning for NRS and now also including Mrauk U
- Korea, Japan, Australia, US advise **no travel to NRS including Mrauk U**
- Main EU countries and Canada **advise against all but essential** travel to either all or most of Rakhine other than Ngapali – UK specifically confirms that Kyaukpyu, Ramree, Munaung, Toungup, Thandwe, Gwa townships are OK)
- Singapore advises against travel to Buthidaung, Maungdaw, Rathedaung, and to reconsider travel to other parts of NRS (but advice is not updated since September 2017!)
- **Most travel insurance policies do not cover trips where governments have issued negative consular travel advice**, which means tour operators will cancel tours

Japan



https://www.anzen.mofa.go.jp/info/pcinfectiouspothazardinfo_018.html#ad-image-0

Level 3: Please stop travelling

“Mrauk-U, Sittwe, Kyaukpyu & Maungdaw township in Rakhine state are areas where ethnic minority armed groups are active. The situation is still unstable, and levels 3 are continuously issued to the area.”

- Level 1** Please be careful.
- Level 2** Please stop unnecessary unnecessary travel.
- Level 3** Please stop traveling. (Recommendation to cancel the travel)
- Level 4** Please evacuate. Please stop traveling. (Recommendation evacuation)

South Korea



South Korea has issued its **highest-level travel restriction** (“No travel”) for northern Rakhine, including Mrauk U

Singapore



<https://www.mfa.gov.sg/Services/Singapore-Citizens/Travel-Tips>

Singaporeans should **avoid non-essential travel** to the Maungdaw, **Rathedaung** and **Buthidaung** townships, and **reconsider travel to other parts** of Northern Rakhine State (September 2017)

<https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/Burma.html>



- 1** Exercise normal precautions
- 2** Exercise increased caution
- 3** Reconsider travel
- 4** Do not travel

United States (18 June 2019)

Level 4: Do not travel to Buthidaung, Kyauktaw, Maungdaw, Minbya, Mrauk- U, Ponnagyun and Rathedaung townships due to civil unrest and armed conflict.

Level 3: Reconsider travel to Ann and Myebon

United Kingdom



Updated 4 July to mention internet shutdown
Orange advise **against all but essential** travel to **Rakhine State**, except the administrative areas of Kyaukpyu, Ramree, Munaung, Toungup, Thandwe (including the tourist resort of Ngapali and Gwa).

<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/myanmar>

Canada



Chin (Paletwa Township), Kachin, Rakhine, and northern Shan States - Avoid non-essential travel

Avoid non-essential travel to the following areas, due to the risk of serious civil unrest:

- Paletwa Township in Chin State
- Kachin State
- Rakhine State, except for the tourist resort of Ngapali and travel between the resort and Thandwe airport

Australia



Level 3 Orange Reconsider Travel

Rakhine State (except resort areas at Ngapali Beach and Townships marked as do not travel), reconsider your need to travel

Level 4 Red Do Not Travel

Townships of Maungdaw, Buthidaung, Rathedaung, Kyauktaw, Ponnagyun and Mrauk-U in Rakhine State and Paletwa in southern Chin, do not travel

France



ZONE OF VIGILANCE

“Formally inadvisable to set foot in Northern Rakhine and SW Chin State. Advise against all but essential travel to Sittwe. Strongly advise against travel to Mrauk U

Germany



“Travel in Rakhine border regions is permitted **only** with **special permission**. Travel to **Mrauk U** and surrounding communities is currently **not recommended**.”

Switzerland



“It is **not recommended** to travel to Sittwe or areas north of **Sittwe**.”



Netherlands



Do **NOT** travel to Rakhine state (other than Ngapali/Gwa)

Tourism is affected by conflict, but also should not cause conflict



ခရီးသွားလုပ်ငန်းကဏ္ဍအတွက်
Do No Harm ဆိုင်ရာလမ်းညွှန်



၂၀၁၇ ဇွန်လ

Do No Harm

A Toolkit for the Tourism Industry



Case study 1: Hotel licensing in Myanmar

Current restrictive licensing requirements for hotels and guesthouses in Myanmar can create conflict in communities which are seeing an increase in foreign tourists. The Ministry of Hotels and Tourism (MoHT) Notification 2/2011 on Guesthouses, in addition to imposing building safety requirements, requires guesthouses to have a minimum of ten rooms, all en-suite, before they can receive an MoHT licence for foreign visitors. Even Bed and Breakfast (B&B) licences which are also currently difficult to obtain require four rooms in a separate building to the main home (see Case Study 5).

Local community members who have available land for building guest rooms and would like to enter the tourism business to cater for both Myanmar and foreign tourists cannot access enough capital to immediately build a ten room guesthouse. However, local entrepreneurs would be able to build a few simple but safe rooms, and gradually expand if the investment is successful.

Because of the high barriers to entry caused by the licensing restrictions, some locals conclude that they would be better off selling their land for a high price to speculators from outside the community. This drives conflict, since local communities feel that the profits of tourism are going to outsiders, and that they have been squeezed out of their ancestral homes by high prices and red tape.

Thank You!
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