

Summary for Overseas Travel WENDI 2018-2019

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Grade	1
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Travel period	2019/03/10-2019/03-23
UN agencies / International organization visited	UNHCR Myanmar office UN-Habitat Myanmar office
Theme of overseas travel	A Study on Accepting Internally Displaced Persons and Their Social Integration in Myanmar – Focusing on the Temple in Mandalay Where Accepting Internally Displaced Persons and War Orphans

Outline of the activities (4 pages including photos, figures, etc.)

(1) Global leadership

In order to solve international problems, it is necessary to work with several actors. For most of the times, we need to cooperate with people with different nationalities. What is global leadership? In my opinion, person who has global leadership has high communication skill, negotiation skill, wider perspective and their specialty. Also, to be a global leader it is necessary to respect others. Before and during this travel, I contact with people from UN agency and local communities. There are many differences between Japan and Myanmar lifestyle and way of thinking. Also, there are gaps between what I was imagine before travel and reality. It is hard to understand everything from the book, so it is important to travel and see. Difference is not bad things. We need to respect others and try to understand them. I realized that focus on one topic is needed, however, it is important to think and look that topic from different aspect. From discussion with UNHCR, UN habitat, JICA and Professors from University of Mandalay, they gave me several point of view to see the problems.

(2) Scientific significance

Myanmar is one of the countries which experiencing the long conflict. There are over 135 ethnic groups inside country. 60% of population is Burma. Since independence from UK in 1948, civil war started. Conflict are still ongoing since today. That is why there are many refugees and internally displace persons (hereafter IDPs) in Myanmar. Especially, over 74,500 IDPs occurred from Shan state and Kachin State where northern part of Myanmar from 2017 January to 2018 December. According to United Nations, there are over 106,000 people are escape from their original place and staying camps which UN provides. UNHCR said, there are three solutions for IDPS. First, sustainable reintegration at state of origin, it often called return. Second, sustainable local integration in areas where internally displaced persons take refuge, it often called local integration. Third, sustainable integration in another part of the country. It means resettlement elsewhere in e country. However, in case of conflict, it is difficult to go back their original place because conflict is still ongoing, and land is taken in many cases. local integration is high feasibility. Second solution which is social integration is feasible from three proposed solutions. It is meaningful to be at the site and to describe and discuss the actual conditions and problems of the supporters and facilities involved.

(3) Originality/Universality

When the involuntary migration occurred, UN provides camps and shelter in many cases. However, in Myanmar, temple is accepting IDPs. Over 80% of population is Buddhist. In Myanmar there are strong relationship between society and religion. In Myanmar, historically temple provide Buddhism education to lay people. However, recent year temple started to provide school education such as Math, English to children from poor family and orphans.

In Mandalay state, there are temple called Shwe Guni is accepting IDPs especially children from Shan state and Kachin State. Children who arrived at Shwe Guni have to become monks. When they become monks, they can get shelter and food. Every morning, monastery master and children monk go to village and begging the food. This research aim is (1) to clarify the situation and the problems in accepting community which doesn't belong or supported by the government and UN agency (2) to clarify the essential element for IDPs and war orphans to social integration.

When I discussed with professors from University of Mandalay about my research, they introduce me Phaung Daw Oo monastery which accept orphans and ethnic minorities.

During this trip I conducted to the interview to staff from Shwe Guni and staff from Phaung Daw Oo. Questions are (1) how to operate facility (2) situation of school enrollment of children (3) situation of employment of children (4) what kind of support does facility provide for employment (5) curriculum which provide inside faculty. Shwe Guni and Phaung Daw Oo both what they provide is very similar. However, Shwe Guni supported by local village and Phaung Daw Oo is supported by international agencies.

In Shwe Guni, about 50 children left temple. There are three reasons. First, there are tradition one person from one family have to belong to ethnic army in Shan state. If no one enter the army, family have to pay penalty. Second, some children have their parents in their origin, so they go back to their original place and help family. Third, some children change their school. So, no one from Shwe Guni enrolled to university or employed in Mandalay. Children left Shwe Guni during their high school age or before high school. On the contrary, Phaung Daw Oo support children until they found employment. So there are many children integrated to Mandalay city.

This research's originality is to contrast environment and problems that temple which are supported by local citizens and Phaung Daw Oo which supported by government and international agency.

The result of this research might provide the solution for IDPs problems and process of social integration for Myanmar as well as world's problems.



fig 1. Gate of Phaung Daw Oo Monastic education affiliated high school



Fig2. visit interview to Rev. Uttora from Shwe Gu ni temple



Fig3. visit Shwe Guni and saw Buddhist pray

(4) Reasons and motivations for visiting UN agencies / International organizations

In my future I want to work for refugee and IDPs problems. There are several actors who work for the international problems. Several actors are working for different aspect of problems. During this trip, I had a great opportunity to discuss with UN agency I highly appreciated for people who took time for me and discuss about current situation and my research. From those fruitful discussion, I could broaden my view and could notice many aspects of problems. what one Un agency does is important. First of all, it is important to know the overall of problems and what one UN agency has role to solve problems.

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Fig4 . visiting the UN habitat Myanmar office