# Yangon Urban Poverty Consultation: Key Priorities for Ending Poverty and Sharing Prosperity

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| Education (19) | Agriculture (11) | Health (6) | Access to Finance (6) | Transport Connectivity (5) | Electricity (5) | Job Creation (1) |
| *If the quality of education is high the standard o the country will also be high.*  *Education is a key to development in Myanmar*  *All of the following are necessary:*  *- development of educational infrastructure*  *- Provision of free education to high school level*  *- Health system for schools.*  *- Improved collaboration between teachers & parents*  *- Raised awareness of the importance of education among parents*  *- upgrade the expertise of teachers& educators*  *The poor do not know how to manage their money.*  *There is need for pre-vocational training.*  *Parents’ awareness of the importance of education needs to be raised.*  *Need to raise the expertise of teachers and educators.* | ***General***  *An independent farmer’s union should be formed and granted legal status.*  *75% of the population work in agriculture*  *The rule of law is key to alleviating poverty.*  *There should be no laws that affect farmers negatively.*  *Livestock and fishery development.*  *Livelihood and income generation activities* | *Nutritional deficiency is a problem. Children under 5 need adequate nutrition for proper brain development. Many children are deficient in iron.* | *The huge level of indebtedness is one of the root causes of persistent poverty in urban slums. This is mainly because of lack of formal sources of finances, and the poor have to rely on informal sources that charge very high interest rates keeping them in-debated.*  *There is a need for money to run a business (for the poor population)*  *There is a need to train the poor people how to manage the money*  *One of the key factor to poverty is not knowing how to manage money* | *Improved transport connectivity would improve the standard of living*  *It would stimulate both local and foreign investment* | *No Comments* | *Strengthen private sector development*  *Human resource development*  *Implement a child rights approach*  *Respect individual rights.* |
| Access to Markets (4) |
| *Though we have plenty of products we cannot sell them unless we have a market* |
| ***Land***  *There should be no land confiscation.*  *Farmers should own their land.*  *The farmers union should play a role in land ownership determination.* |
| WASH (3) | Public Services (1) |
| ***Agricultural Inputs***  *There is a need to support agricultural machines*  *Improve agricultural technology* |
| ***Market***  *Farmers should have the right to sell their products freely*  *The government should set the price for agricultural produce and there should be no fluctuation.* | *To establish a health community* | *Affordable public services for all (electricity, water, health, sanitation, education* |
| Governance (2) | **Housing (1)** |
| ***Access to Finance***  *There is a need for low interest loans* |
| *Institutional environment, governance, and policy framework*  *Want to see a complete transition to democracy* | *No Comments* |
| ***Technical support / Training***  *There should be more agricultural universities*  *There should be more vocational training schools.*  *Agricultural technology should be theoretically and practically taught* |

**Individual Responses**  (*Note: The numbers in brackets are the number of respondents that selected each priority)*