Natural Resources of Myanmar

1.Resources(Main source of income for Myanmar)

8.What citizens get back

2.Types of Animals and wildlife

11. **Conflicts over Resources**

4.Local folk’s perspective and opinion and satisfying rate

7.Who were most profited

2Types of Animals and wildlife

3.Management

4.Local folk’s perspective and opinion and satisfying rate

9.Climate change , Temperature, Floods, Storms and natural disasters as the consequences of spoling natural resources

10.How to protect further destructions

11. **Conflicts over Resources**

**1.Resources**

The Sanskrit name Suvarnabhumi, meaning “Golden Land,” has been associated with Myanmar for over two millennia. Myanmar’s natural resources include oil and gas, various minerals, precious stones and gems, timber and forest products, hydropower potential, etc. Of these, natural gas, rubies, jade, and timber logs are the most valuable and currently provide a substantial proportion of national income. To date, there has been a very low level of systematic exploration of Myanmar’s natural resources due to lack of modern survey techniques. ***It is estimated that in the past, 90 percent of the world’s rubies came from Myanmar.***

**8.What citizens get back**

Despite being blessed with an abundance of natural resources, Myanmar’s citizens are among the poorest in Asia and lag behind their ASEAN neighbors in all aspects of human development Myanmar’s natural resources were managed in unsustainable and nontransparent ways during decades of military rule and economic mismanagement. Lack of transparency in the past has raised many questions about potential misappropriation. Revenues were used for state needs, among them being military expenses to ensure the military’s control. While natural resources were being sold to neighboring countries, the local population was left empty-handed. Abundance of rich natural resources lead to ethnic wars because of poor management skills, money inflation and bribe.

**2.Types of Animals and wildlife and Climate**

 Myanmar is located in the [monsoon](https://www.britannica.com/science/monsoon) region of Asia, its climate is greatly modified by its geographic position and its relief. Elevation and distance from the sea affect temperature as well.  Although Myanmar generally is a tropical country, temperatures are not uniformly high throughout the year.  The Asian [two-horned rhinoceros](https://www.britannica.com/animal/Sumatran-rhinoceros) (Dicerorhinus sumatrensis), the wild [water buffalo](https://www.britannica.com/animal/water-buffalo), the [gaur](https://www.britannica.com/animal/gaur) (a species of wild cattle), and various kinds of [deer](https://www.britannica.com/animal/deer) were once plentiful but are now reduced in number and protected. Elephants are numerous, and many are trained for work. Tigers, leopards, and wildcats are still common.

## Top 5 Most Unique Mammals in the Mergui(or Myeik) Archipelago

### ****1. The Dusky Langur****

### ****2. The Dugong****

### ****3. The Sunda Pangolin****

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### ****4. The Oriental Small-clawed Otter****

### ****5. The Lesser Mouse-deer****

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## ****Top 5 Most Unique Birds in the Mergui****(or Myeik) ****Archipelago****

### ****1. The Plain-pouched Hornbill****

### ****2. Wallace's Hawk-eagle****

### ****3. The Crested Partridge****

### ****4. The Red-throated Sunbird****



### ****5. The Brown-winged Kingfisher****



**3.Management**

n the early 1960s, Myanmar was the richest country in Asia with wealthy natural resources, but then it closed its economy to the outside world and is now the poorest country in the region. However, Myanmar has now opened up its economy to the outside world once again, and will soon regain its former glory. 2017 Resource Governance Index (RGI). Myanmar performed extremely poorly across all four components studied (institutional and legal setting, reporting practices, safeguards and quality controls, and enabling environment) and scored lowest out of 58 countries included in the index.  Myanmar lacks strong management in the natural resource sector. Despite gradual improvementsin oil, gas and mining sector governance since 2013, the country lacks a strong legal framework or the capacity to implement laws and regulations. Myanmar lacks strong management in the natural resource sector. It needs greater transparency and sustainable natural resource management for the development of Myanmar’s natural resources

11. **Conflicts over Resources**

Many of the deposits of natural resources are located in ethnic areas of the country where long-running ethnic conflicts have often generated war economies to sustain decades of armed resistance against the central government. Investment projects in these areas have a lot of potential for conflict and for harming the fragile processes toward peace. Many observers agree that the ongoing Kachin conflict is basically about competition for local resources. In all areas, benefit-sharing models with ethnic groups – and, more importantly, matters of project control and autonomy – remain unresolved, not agreed, and unsatisfactorily legislated. Due to the current weak regulatory framework, foreign investment has the potential to add significant extra pressure to a system already under immense strain.

**4.Local folk’s perspective and opinion and satisfying rate**

It is self-evident that Myanmar people are very displeased and disappointed about the current situation of the country. The resources which was once plentiful are now declining year by year. Thus, the trend of local folk’s satisfying rate is never upward. However due to the lack of specific survey, it is very hard to predict how many people satisfy with the recent situation of our country.

**9.Climate change , Temperature, Floods, Storms and natural disasters as the consequences of spoling natural resources**

Myanmar is highly vulnerable to climate change: according to some studies, even to the point as 2nd most vulnerable country in the world, in terms of vulnerability from extreme weather events related to climate change, in the 1991-2013 period, as in the latest updates in the Global Risk Index confirm the country ranks in second place Myanmar is regularly exposed to a series of natural events with potentially negative impacts. These events may be exacerbated by the changing climate, which can also have an effect on, for instance, seasons and rain patterns, and consequently on agriculture, the availability and quality of the water resources, the bio-diversity or the eco-system as a whole. remember Cyclone Nargis in 2008 was responsible for an estimated loss of 140,000 lives as well as the property of approximately 2.4 million people. More specifically, Myanmar is exposed to a number of severe climatic events, including cyclones, floods, heavy rains, droughts, extreme temperatures), which are becoming more frequent and more severe with the changing climate; Climate change is making the challenges more acute on the one hand, in the last 6 decades, we have observed more frequent and more severe events (for instance Cyclone Nargis in 2008, but also other disasters); the predictability of the rainy periods has diminished (Myanmar’s history, economy and traditions are related to its monsoon season, which are now changing, and so will have to change the agricultural seasons and practices). If the projections at global level, and at national level (PRECIS Model, [NAPA 2012](http://myanmarccalliance.org/mcca/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/NAPA.pdf)), are confirmed, we may experience an increase in temperature across the country; increase in clear sky days exacerbating drought periods; further change in the rainfall patterns and amount; increase in risk of floods resulting from a late onset and early withdrawal of monsoon events; and a further increase in the number and intensity of cyclones, strong winds, floods, storm surges, intense rains, extreme high temperatures, and sea-level rise. On the other hand, these changes may also bring other consequences and effects, such sea-level rise, consequent threats to the coastal areas, salinization, snow-melt in the mountains, soil erosion and degradation, effects on bio-diversity and disruption of eco-systems. With more severe natural hazards, changes in climate with the consequences described above, and low capacities for adaptation, Myanmar is likely to be even more vulnerable in the future. Action must be taken.

**10.How to protect further destructions of natural resources**

## 1. Reduce Dependency on Fossil Fuels

## 2. Keep Our Water Clean

## 3. Preserve Trees and Forests

## 4. Protect Coastal Ecosystem

## 5. Get Involved

11. **Conflicts over Resources**

Myanmar’s natural resources are intertwined with a long history of armed conflict. The country’s teak forests first enticed the British during the colonial period. Then, leading up to and after independence in 1948, the political exclusion of certain ethnic groups led to the spread of ethno-nationalist insurgencies in the country’s resource-rich frontiers. Over the years, both government and rebel groups have directly or indirectly financed their insurgent (or counterinsurgent) activities and enriched their leaders through revenue generated from the control of land and the sale of natural resources. These resources include jade, timber, opium poppies, and—more recently—rubber and other agricultural products. Myanmar’s national government has been trying, unsuccessfully, to gain control over the border areas for years. In the late 1980s, as the Cold War came to a close, some ethnic armed organizations (EAOs) signed ceasefires with the national military (Tatmadaw). Yet these ceasefires never resulted in broad political dialogue or agreement on how land and natural resources would be controlled or profits shared.  a national peace process aims to end more than 70 years of armed conflict. For the first time since the military took power in the 1960s, incremental institutional reforms have opened new pathways for broader political and economic participation. As part of this process, the national government and the Tatmadaw have signed a Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement with many EAOs. Some prominent armed groups, particularly in the China borderlands, have refused to participate in the peace process, however, in part because of unresolved issues related to sharing the benefits from of the region’s natural resources. Both EAOs who have signed the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement and those who continue to fight are united in their call for a decentralized, federal political system that offers greater opportunities for ethnic self-determination and regional management of natural-resource wealth.