



Manual for Doing Kyae Ywa (villager) Thu Tae Tha Na (research)

How to apply Kyae Ywa (Villager) Thu Tae Tha Na (Research) to Land Garbling and Climate Change Issues

Manual for Doing Kyae Ywa (Villager) Thu Tae Tha Na (Research)

Contents

1. What is Kyae Ywa Thu Tae Tha Na (KYTTTN)?
2. How to apply KYTTTN to land grabbing and climate change issues?
3. Six Steps to conduct KYTTTN
4. Appendix
 - Appendix I: Simple Data Collection Methods
 - Appendix II: Questionnaire / data collection sheet
 - Appendix III: Examples of research results from KYTTTN in Nam Thune Village



Manual for Doing Kyae Ywa (villager) Thu Tae Tha Na (research)

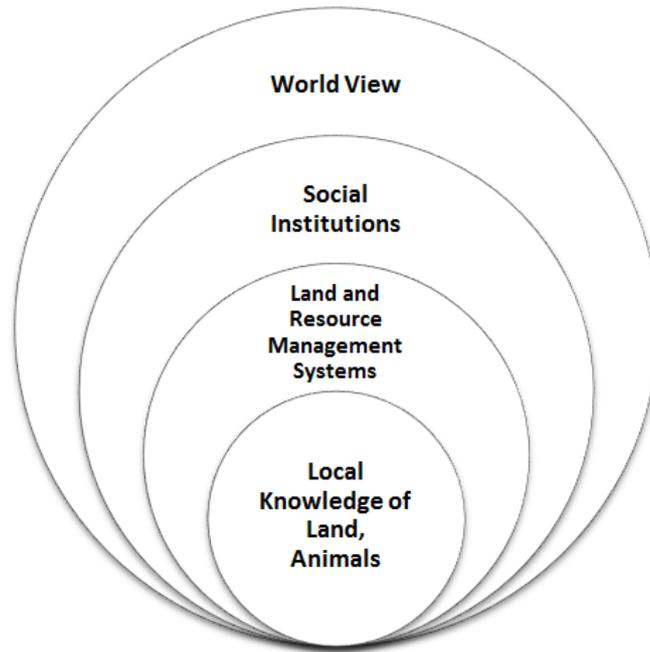
1) What is Kyae Ywa Thu Tae Tha Na (KYTTTN)?

“Kyae Ywa” means villager and “Thu Tae Tha Na” means research. So the simple meaning of Kyae Ywa Thu Tae Tha Na (KYTTTN) is conducting research by villagers based on local knowledge about local issues and for their benefits. KYTTTN is a simple but effective activity for recording local knowledge and empowering local community.

There are three main objectives in doing KYTTTN. But, if the research doesn't achieve the second objective, it isn't called KYTTTN.

1. Local knowledge is recorded
2. Community Empowerment: Community is strengthened. How? We make villages realize/believe that they can do research about their community by themselves. They are knowledgeable about their own community. They learn how to work together. Since research is a long-term project, they will improve their skills, team works and leadership skills during research period.
3. Community's knowledge and rights is recognized. Data from local knowledge will be noticed and their knowledge will be recognized. Importantly, local movement is recognized by society and government.

The main approach of KYTTTN is local knowledge which is divided into four levels as shown in the figure below.



Levels of analysis in traditional knowledge and management. *Source: Berkes (1999: 13).*

2) How to apply KYTTTN to land grabbing and climate change issues?

Keywords for applying KYTTTN to land & Climate Change issues are; 1) ownership and 2) changes. **Ownership** (connection to land). If you know your land well, it means you have connection with the land and ownership. Food and medicine are basic needs of local community. Eatable plants including vegetable, rice, and herbs that grow on lands are the connectors between villagers and lands. By doing KYTTTN, local knowledge on plants will show the connection between villagers and their land. For villagers to have local knowledge, they have to live and learn about their land for long time. Therefore, their local knowledge proves that they are the owner of the land. **Changes** of ownership and environment. Even though, villagers live from generation to generation in their environment; they might not easily notice about the causes of the changes especially the changes happening complicatedly and quickly in the present time. When we collect more details about changes related to plants in their community, we will see these changes and their causes clearer. And we will see the root causes of changes whether it is by land-grabbing, environmental degradation and climate change. For example, we can ask questions about when and why a native rice seed is disappeared. When we get data of all rice seeds, we can

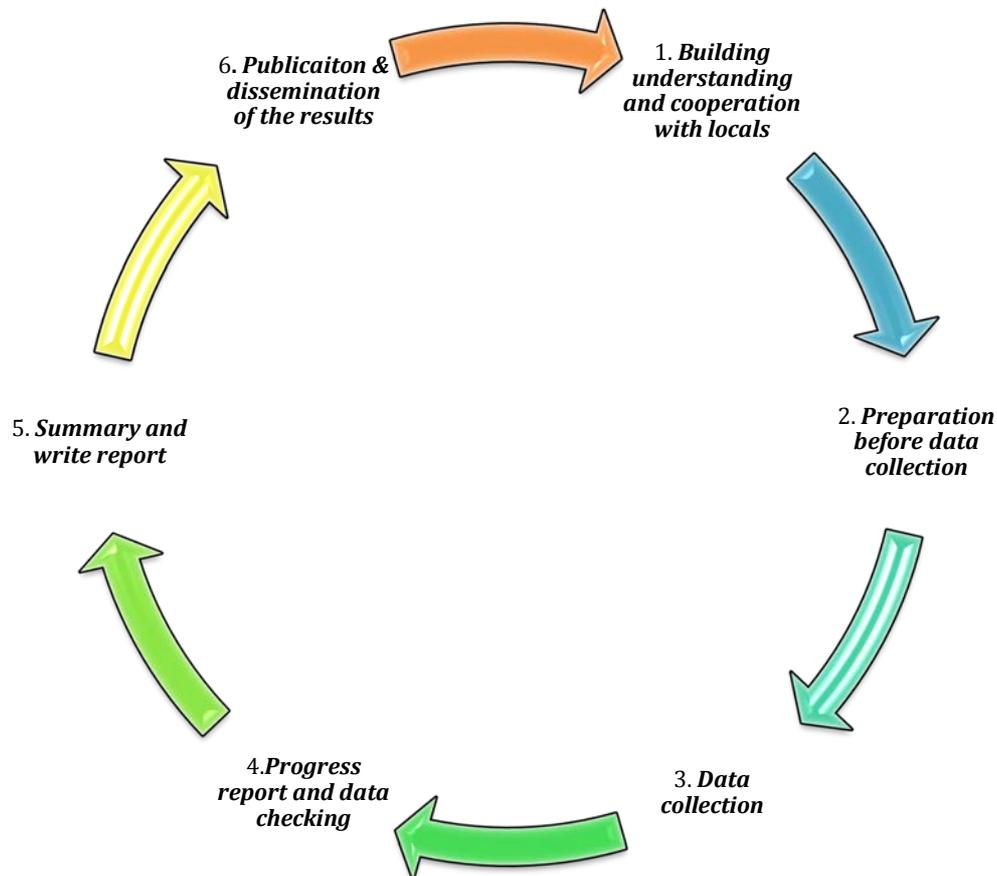
analyst the trend and root causes of the changes. *Please see appendix II for example of questionnaire about the changes.*

Some examples of research topics that link to land grabbing and climate change issues.

1. “KYTTTN on Local Knowledge about Native Rice Seeds, Land, and Changes in Nam Toon Village”
2. “KYTTTN on Local Knowledge about Native Vegetables, Land, and Changes in Nam Toon Village”
3. “KYTTTN on Local Knowledge about Herbal Plants, Land, and Changes in Nam Toon Village”
4. “KYTTTN on Local Knowledge about Community Mapping, Village Historical Lines, Land, and Changes in Nam Toon Village”

We can use KYTTTN for advocacy work and policy changes in many ways. KYTTTN is not just a tool for data collection but also for cooperative effort, capacity building, and empowerment. In KYTTTN processes, villagers will learn different skills, such as data collection, working as a team, leadership, and presentation. In community level, KYTTTN processes can make villagers be united and start to talk about land grabbing, solutions, and action plans. And it can be a good tool to make good cooperation between NGOs and local communities. To get support and create cooperation with other sectors, such as governmental agencies and academics, we can invite them to participate in KYTTTN processes. The research findings will be more accurate and accepted by the public if we academics help us in KYTTTN. For example, scientists can add scientific names of the plants in the research reports. To gain acceptance, we can hold seminar or workshop to present our research and invite other sectors to participate, such as the Media, governmental agencies, politicians, and academics. The media can help us to reach out to the public and decision makers. The research findings can be evidences to be submitted to government for negotiation or changing policies and plans.

3) Six Steps to Conduct KYTTTN



a) **Step 1) Understanding and Cooperation** – Before doing the research, we will have to know/have information about the field sites that we are going to conduct research. We will have to interact with villagers, to understand about their livelihood, importantly to have them work with us.

a. **Outcomes**

- i. Villagers understand about KYTTTN - Explain them what is Kyae Ywa Tu Tae Tha Na.
- ii. Cooperation between the leaders and villagers, and RA to do KYTTTN
- iii. Some guidelines for KYTTTN: such as research topics, leaders of research team, RAs

b. **What to do?**

Firstly, we have to meet with the community's leader. We have to engage with the leader of the community to gain permission, understanding and get some data about the community. Secondly, we

have to arrange the meeting with the whole community for understanding and cooperation of villagers in the village.

It's very important but hard to make villagers believe that they can conduct the research. Thus, if villagers do not believe about their own knowledge and skills, KYTTTN cannot be conducted.

b) Step 2) Preparation before Data Collection

a. Outcomes

- i. Villagers understand the KYTTTN methodology
- ii. Get all guidelines and clearer
- iii. Basic data (The Data and information about their own topics that they already known)

b. What to do? Organize the meeting to do the following methods-

- i. Research topics
- ii. Select researchers – based on the interest topics, then we will have to choose the researchers who are more knowledgeable about the topics.
- iii. Brainstorm for basic data- organize small group meeting then discuss what we have already known about our research topics.
- iv. Methods of data collection – There are many methods for data collection such group discussion, interview, questionnaires and mapping. Group discussion and Community Mapping are the most useful methods for land grabbing and climate change issues.
- v. Site and Time of research- It's important, because we have to know the specific place and the information about the site.
- vi. Research schedules – When and how long we want to conduct our research in a specific place. Each team including villagers and researcher assistants has to make their research schedule.
- vii. Roles of researchers and assistants- Villagers are the researchers. The outsiders are just assistants, thus we shouldn't do everything during Data collection. Roles of assistants are taking photos, notes, facilitating for meeting, and preparing for the report and posters. It's required that assistants have to be skillful in photo shop and typing.



c) Step 3) Data Collection

There are many methods for data collection such group discussion, interview, questionnaires, mapping and observation. Group discussion and Community Mapping are the most useful methods for land grabbing and climate change issues.

Tip for group discussion, in research group meeting, we need about 5 to 10 people/participants for data accuracy. Another tip is that we have to adjust and solve problems in the fields. We will have to be flexible and solve problems with the resources that we have in the field sites.



d) **Step 4) Progress Report and Data Checking**

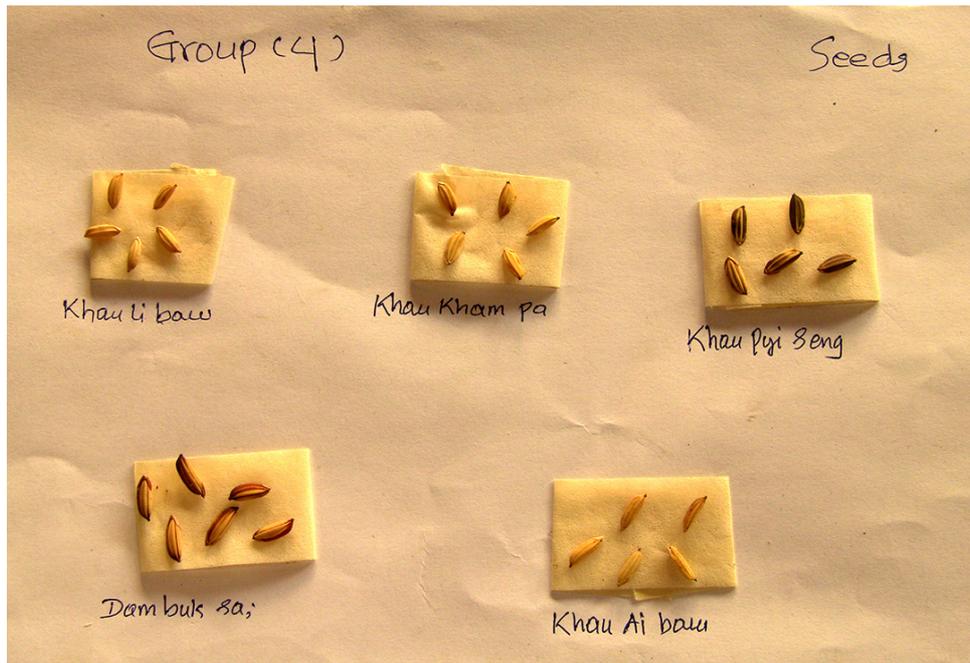
After we collect some of the information, it's important to report back to the community to check for data accuracy.

- a. Draft the progress reports (The assistant groups have to prepare the draft report to present to the villagers)
- b. Organize two-three meetings
 - i. Each group presents report (The researcher assistant and villagers present what they got in their report and get feedback from other villagers)
 - ii. Discuss and ask for data accuracy. If there is any missing data, we will have to re-collect and double check for our data. (After presenting the draft report, then give chances to everyone for feedback and to add more information)

e) **Step 5) Summary and Write a Research Report**

In this step, the teams have to finalize the research data and write reports. To be more academic and create cooperation, we can invite scholars and scientists to help editing our report. By inviting scholars and scientists in help our reporting, there will be relationship between local people, assistants and academic. Importantly, the reports will be well accepted by public. We can also cooperate with other sectors such as local authorities by inviting them to participate in KYTTTN.

- a. Summarize and analyze data
- b. Present to community (In this part, the teams, will have to present the data to the community)



f) **Step 6) Publications and Dissemination of the Results.**

After we got the finalized data and report, we can public the result finding in many forms such as books, posters, songs, maps, painting, documentary, and poems. It's important that the result finding should be disseminated to villagers because the results are the knowledge of the villagers. Another activity is to present to public. We can organize meetings or seminars and invite people from many sectors such as media agency, academic, local and international agency, government agency and politician to present about the result finding.

4) Appendix

Appendix I: Simple Data Collection Methods

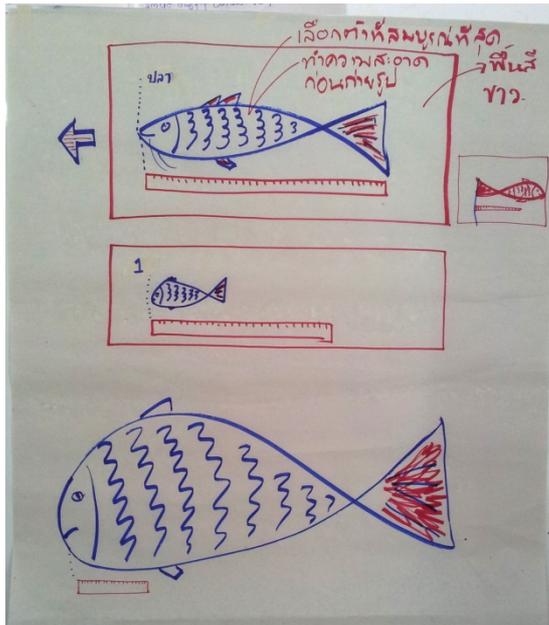
1. Collect data about species or other subjects Collect the names of native rice seeds

1. Collect detailed information and photo of each seeds
2. Meeting with villagers to check and correct the collected data and get more details

Data Checklist

No.	Names of fish	Detailed Data	Has photo		
			Clear	Not clear	Environment
1.	Snake head fish	√	√		
2.	Catfish	-		√	
3.	Tilapia	√	√		
4.	Fighting fish	-	√		
5.					

Tips for taking photo: focus, take many times, use scale, fish head always turn to the left, number 0 on the ruler at the same level of fish's mouth, white background, open the fins and tails, write the name and other information next to the fish, clean the fish



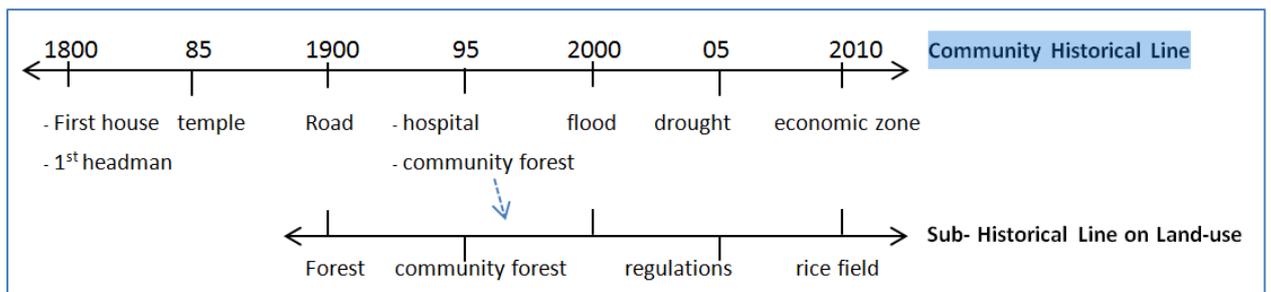
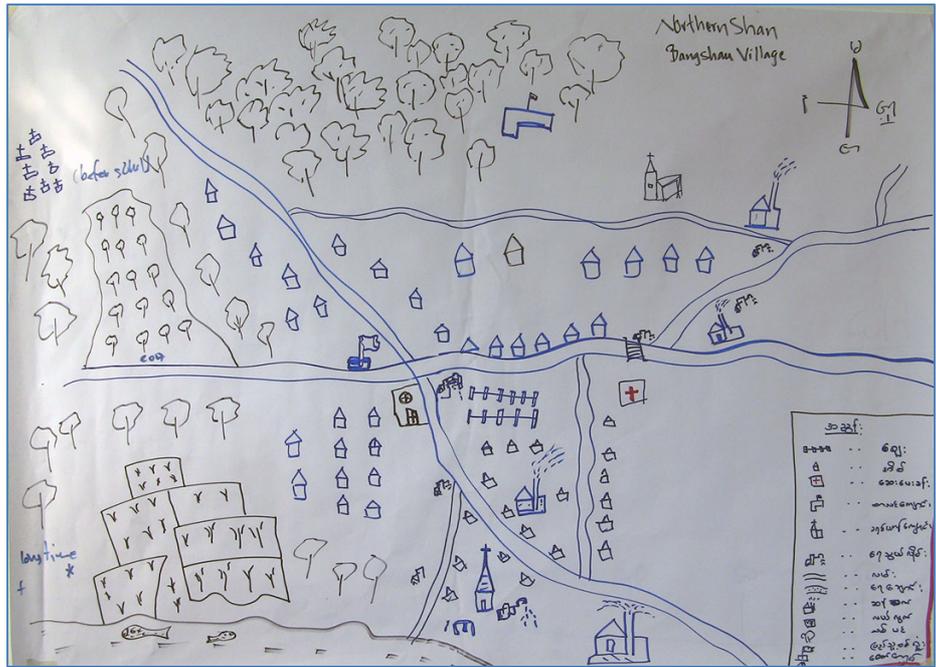
Detailed information to be collect: all names, scale or no-scale fish, maximum and minimum weight and length of the fish that has been found, color, food of fish, fishing gears to catch the fish, market prices, food from that fish, and ecosystems of fish (local names, characteristics, and locations of the ecosystems that fish use for living, feeding, and spawning)

- Don't forget to bring blank sheet with you

2. Community Mapping Method

Firstly, it's easy and simple, we just ask the villagers to draw about their community. Secondly, we can call for a meeting in order to check and correct it. Thirdly, we will ask about the historical timeline of the village. For example, when was the hospital built in the village? Then add it to historical timeline. If you want to do land grabbing issue, then you can also ask detail about the land issue. The issues/problems concerned with land in the village. Then you will be able to see the changes of the village.

When villagers see the whole picture of their village, then they will be able to see the regulation, rules and systems of their villages. Thus, they will have the evidence to show that they have their own system and regulation and culture (own rights) to maintain their places.



1. Draw a community map
2. Community meeting to correct the map > get a **simple community map**
3. Collect more data about other topics
 - a. **Community Historical Line:**
 - i. ask/brainstorm about the year of each feature in the map
 - ii. draw a timeline and write the years of the features in the line
 - b. **Resource Management Systems:**
 - i. **Environmental or Land-use Historical Line**
 1. Brainstorm about the changes in the land/other resources, when, causes of the changes, and other information
 2. Draw a timeline, put the data in the line, > get the line
 - ii. **Cultural Ecology Map**
 1. Brainstorm about natural resources in the map, such as community forest, rice field, fish conservation zones (FCZ), river. Detailed data to brainstorm such as plants and animals in the resources/ecosystems, importance of

the resources, local beliefs or traditional about that resources

2. Get the map and details of different ecosystems in the village

iii. Environmental-Local Institution

1. Brainstorm about rule & regulation of the resources in the community: community forest, FCZ, public land, watershed,
2. Get the regulations (*Environmental-Local Institution*) of each resource and the systems of the village

Appendix II: Questionnaire / data collection sheet

No. Name:

1. Name
 - a. Burmese name:
 - b. Kashin name:
 - c. English name:
 - d. Other names:
2. When to grow
3. Where to grow
 - a. Type of ecosystems
 -
 - b. Types of soil
4. Which parts of plants are used for eating/medicine? :.....
-
5. Used for what kind of foods/medicines:
-
6. Used for what disease?
7. What nutrition for health?
8. Changes in the past 10 years in the villages
 - a.DecreaseIncrease Disappear no change
 - b. When it changes:
 - c. Why it decreases, increase, or disappear? (land lost, soil degradation, climate...?)
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
 - d. Negative/positives impacts of changes:
 -
9. Other data
 - a. Size:
 - b. Color:
 - c. Prices:

Conclusion about plants, land, and changes

There are types of vegetables/herbal plants.

1. Decreased..... types
 - a. Reasons of decrease
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
2. Increasedtypes
 - a. Reasons of increase
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
3. Disappeared types
 - a. Reasons of disappear
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
 - iv.
4. The same Type
 - a. Reasons of the same
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.

Appendix III: Examples of research results from Kyae Ywa Thu Tae Tha Na in Nam Thune Village (reports and posters)

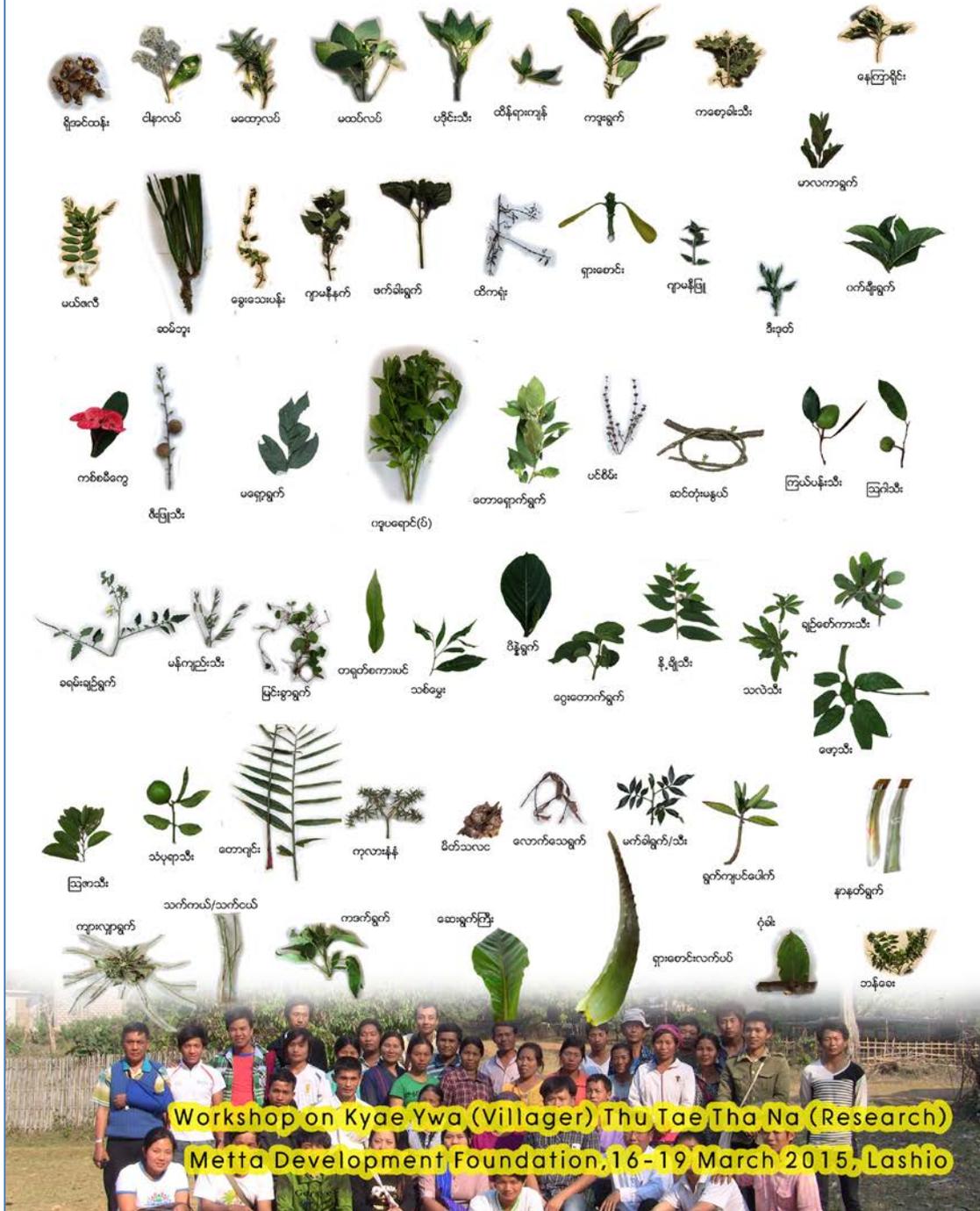
Research on "Native Rice Seeds in Nam Toon Village, Lashio"
 by Namtoon Villager , Shan, Ayeyawady, & Kachin Researcher Team

<p>ခေါက်လီဘော Khou li baw</p>	<p>ခေါက်ပီးဆိုင် Khou pyi seng</p>	<p>ခေါက်အိုက်ဘော် Khou ai baw</p>
<p>ခေါက်ခမ်းပါး Khou kham pa</p>	<p>ဒမ်ဘုတ်ဆာ Dam buk sa</p>	<p>အမည် - ရှုတ်ဂေါက် Sha guk gauk (ပျောက်ကွယ်သွားသောမျိုးစေ့ - disappear)</p>
<p>အမည် - မိုက်ဂေါက် Moi gauk (ပျောက်ကွယ်သွားသောမျိုးစေ့ - disappear)</p>	<p>အမည် - ခေါက်ဟွမ် Khou hawm (ပျောက်ကွယ်သွားသောမျိုးစေ့ - disappear)</p>	<p>အမည် - ရှုမော်ဂေါက် Sha mho gauk (ပျောက်ကွယ်သွားသောမျိုးစေ့ - disappear)</p>
<p>အမည် - ခေါက်ဟောက် Khou hauk (ပျောက်ကွယ်သွားသောမျိုးစေ့ - disappear)</p>	<p>အမည် - ဂေါက်စား Gauk zha (ပျောက်ကွယ်သွားသောမျိုးစေ့ - disappear)</p>	<p>အမည် - ဂေါက်ဂေါက် Vo gauk (ပျောက်ကွယ်သွားသောမျိုးစေ့ - disappear)</p>

Workshop on Kyae Ywa (Villager) Thu Tae Tha Na (Research)
 Mefta Development Foundation, 16-19 March 2015, Lashio

Research on "Herbal Plants in Nam Toon Village, Lashio"

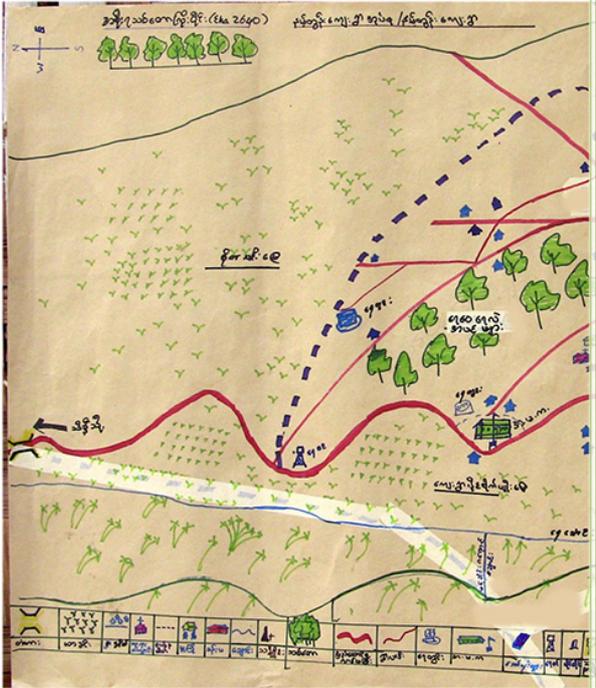
by Namtoon Villager, Shan, Ayeyawady, & Kachin Researcher Team



Research on "Native Vegetables in Nam Toon Village, Lashio"

by Namtoon Villager , Shan, Ayeyawady, & Kachin Researcher Team





2015

နမ့်တွန်းကျေးရွာ၏ ကျေးရွာပြေပုံအားရွာသူ/သားများနှင့်အတူ
ကျေးရွာသုတေသနပြုလုပ်ခြင်း

by Namtoon Villager , Shan,
Ayeyawady, & Kachin Researcher
Team

Kyae Ywa (villager) Thu Tae Tha Na
(research) on Local Knowledge about
Community Mapping, Village Historical
Lines, Land, and Changes in Nam Toon
Village
3/19/2015



**Kyae Ywa (villager) Thu Tae
Tha Na (research) on Local
Knowledge about Herbal
Plants, Land, and Changes
in Nam Toon Village**

by Namtoon Villager, Shan, Ayeyawady, &
Kachin Researcher Team

16-19 March 2015, Lashio
