

fast facts

Project: Building low-cost telecommunications infrastructure in Myanmar:

Localization and training of a practical guide

Organization: First Myanmar Korea Group Company Limited

Country: Myanmar

Budget: 30,000.00 AUD



situation

Emerging from years of closed-door economic and social policies, Myanmar is on the path towards change. However, barriers to internet access and connectivity due to high cost and insufficient infrastructure hinder the rate of information and communication technology (ICT) use – and the socioeconomic benefits of ICT. The government of Myanmar is currently increasing investment in the telecommunications sector and has adopted its second ICT Master Plan covering 2011-2015 and focusing on infrastructure and legal frameworks. While these steps are promising, access to affordable and reliable internet still remains a challenge for most people. It is critical to strengthen both the institutional and human capacity for ICT access and use, and to develop in-country skills and policies conducive to supporting ICTs.

solution

Myanmar ranks 119th out of the 158 countries in the International Telecommunication Union's (ITU) ICT Development Index; and 159th out of 161 countries when considering the fixed broadband sub-basket as a percentage of gross national income per capita. Prohibitive broadband costs make it difficult to participate in the socioeconomic opportunities that individuals and societies enjoy with increased internet access and use. Given a landmark shift in the political climate of Myanmar, the internet also promotes more efficient and transparent government services. Despite these tangible benefits, online connectivity in Myanmar is restricted to the urban centers of Yangon and Mandalay, and is too expensive for use by the majority of the population. While access to global internet services may be prohibitively expensive, there are many options to increase local and regional communications networks through email, voice technologies and local area networks, which can benefit individual, commercial and governance activities. These systems require skills not generally available in the population, creating a vast opportunity for technical university students to supply this expertise. Universities in Myanmar also have a need to update their technical curriculum, providing the opportunity for teaching such technologies as wireless networking.

The objective of this project is to support ICT capacity building in Myanmar by translating one of the leading books in wireless networking into the Myanmar language for use in university classrooms. The title, "Wireless Networking in the Developing World" (WNDW), is a well-known resource and guidebook for those working in ICT in emerging countries. WNDW was initially created as an outcome of the 2005 World Summits on Free Information Infrastructures (WSFII), and has been regularly updated and made available online under the Creative Commons license. The third and most recent edition of WNDW was published as both a book and online resource in 2013, and has been adopted by leading universities around the world as a primary textbook.

First Myanmar Korea Group Co. Ltd. (FMK) aims to translate WNDW into Myanmar in order to build awareness about the capabilities of wireless networking as a socioeconomic development strategy. FMK is working closely with the University of Computer Studies, Yangon (UCSY) to provide both linguistic and

