

INTERNATIONAL PRACTICES IN **SDG** IMPLEMENTATION

MYANMAR NATIONAL PROCESSES OF SDG IMPLEMENTATION

30 AUGUST 2018

Daw Thi Dar Nwe
Senior Operations Specialist
Myanmar Development institute

The Myanmar Development Institute

- Since its establishment in February 2017, the Myanmar Development Institute has been working to strengthen the capacity of the government to analyse, formulate and implement long-term development in Myanmar, as it builds on Myanmar's new economic policy framework and roadmap for economic reforms declared by the Government of Myanmar.



- MDI is:
 - a member of the MSDP drafting team;
 - providing high-level technical input and advisory services to M&E framework and implementation arrangements of MSDP; and
 - ensuring broad-based consultation and dialogue with key stakeholders is maintained

Structure

- 1. Progress**
- 2. Where we are headed**
- 3. Challenges to overcome**

1. Progress



The Human Development Index

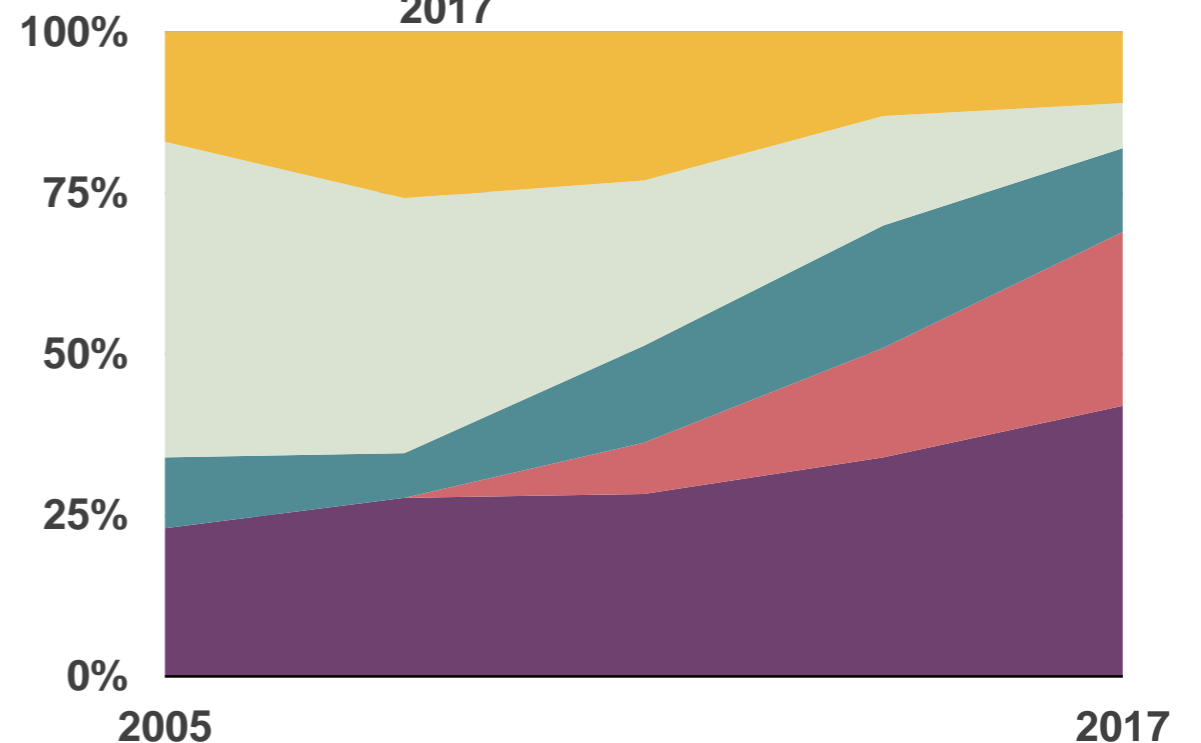
Myanmar has moved up the Human Development Index, attaining Medium Human Development status and ranking 145 out of 188 countries

Success Stories

Energy

- The number of households that used electricity for lighting rose from 3.4 million in 2015 to 4.5 million in 2017.
- In 2017, just over a quarter of all households used a solar system to light their houses, compared to almost none in 2009/10.

Source of electricity for lighting of households with various sources, 2005 to 2017

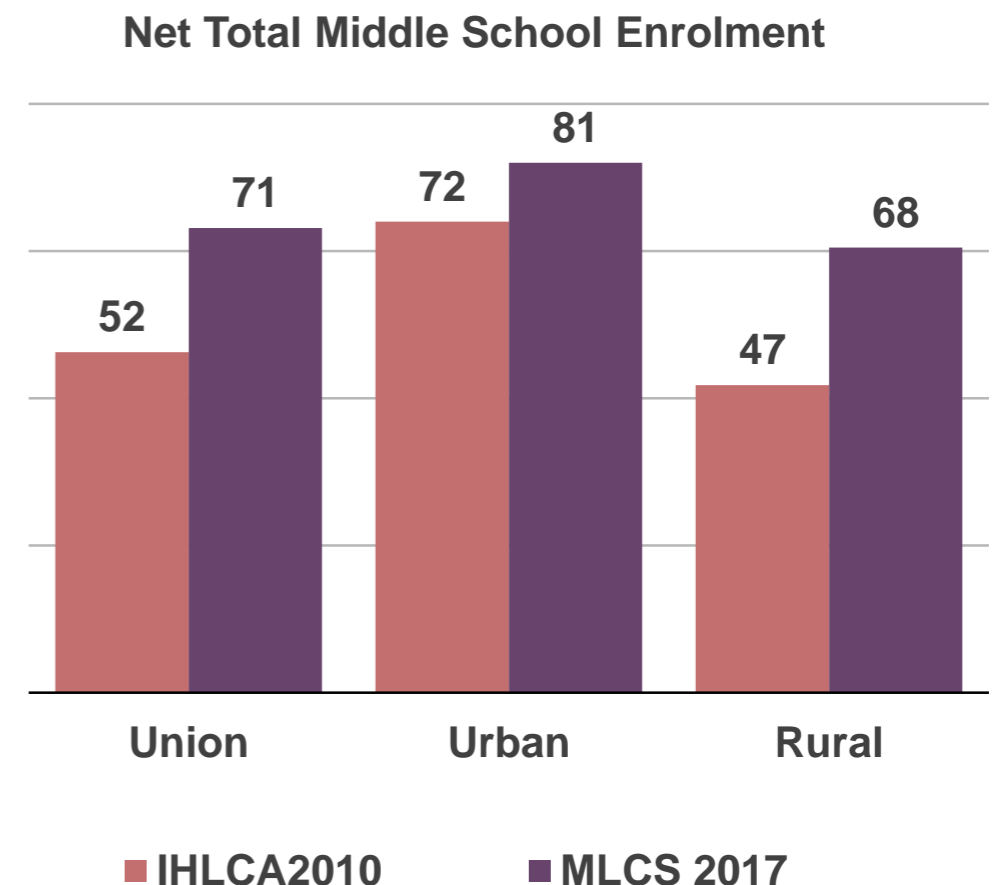
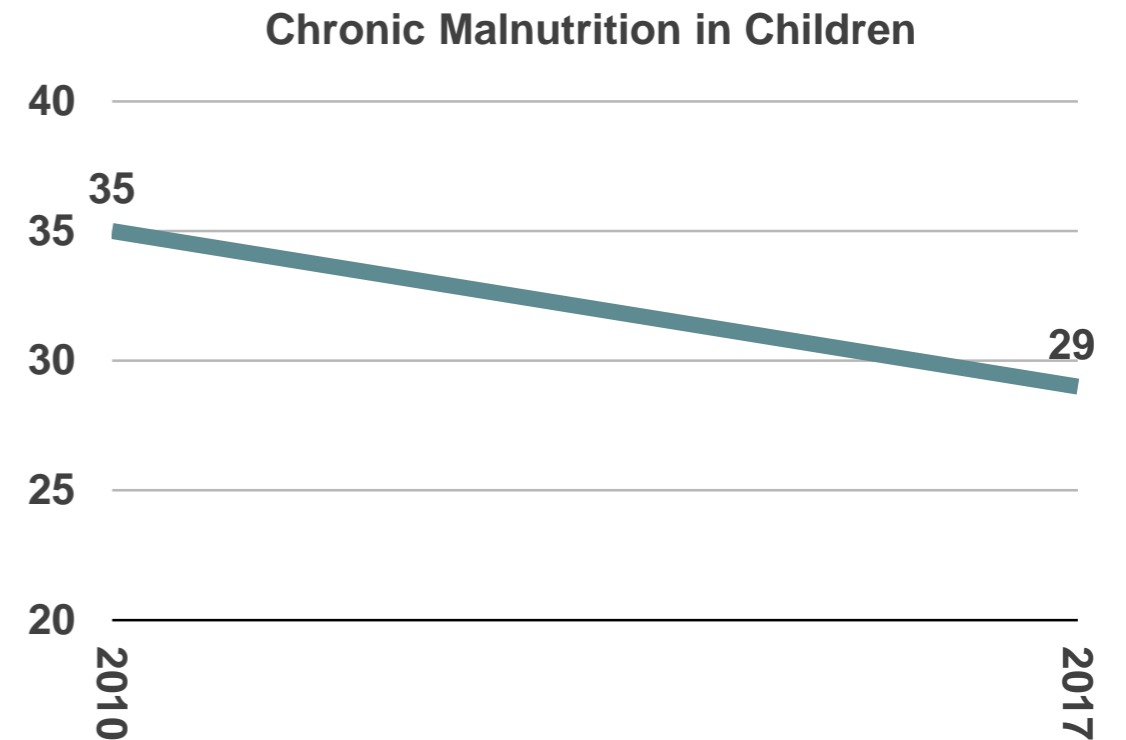


- Public Grid
- Battery
- All other Sources
- Solar System
- Candle and Kerosene

Success Stories

Education & Health

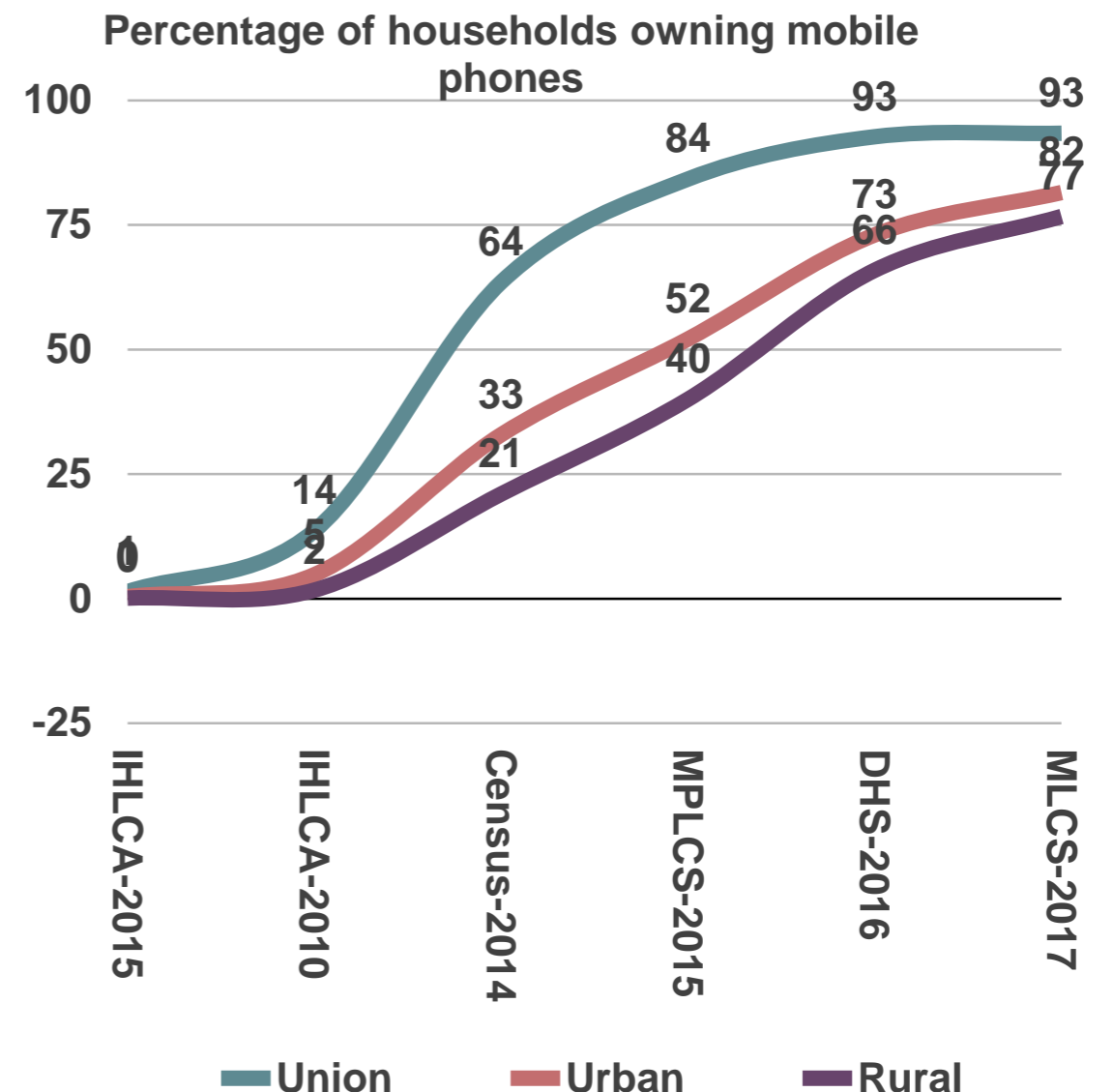
- Literacy has risen across generations. Gender gaps in literacy have closed at the national level. Half of States and Regions have literacy rates of 90 percent or higher.
- In rural Myanmar, middle school enrolment rates jumped from 47% to 68% between 2010 and 2017.
- Chronic malnutrition in children, one of the best indicators of long-term human capital development, fell from 35% in 2010 to 29% in 2017.



Success Stories

Communications

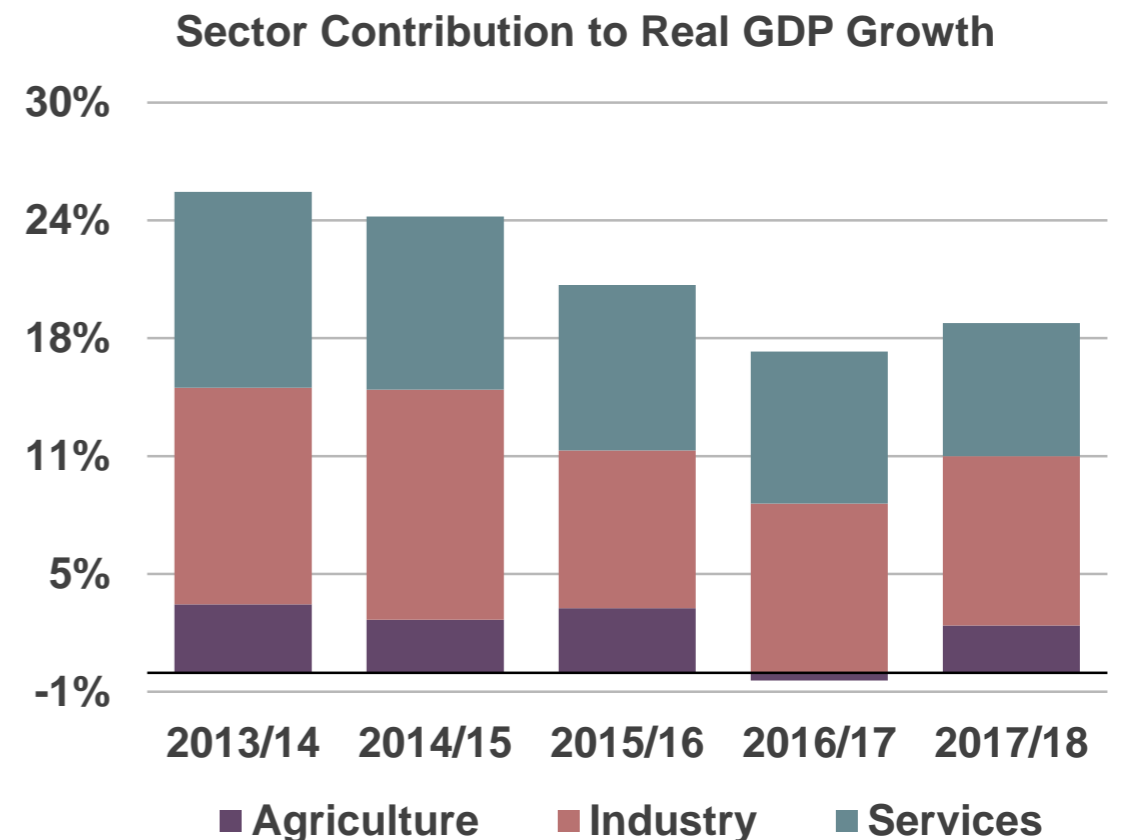
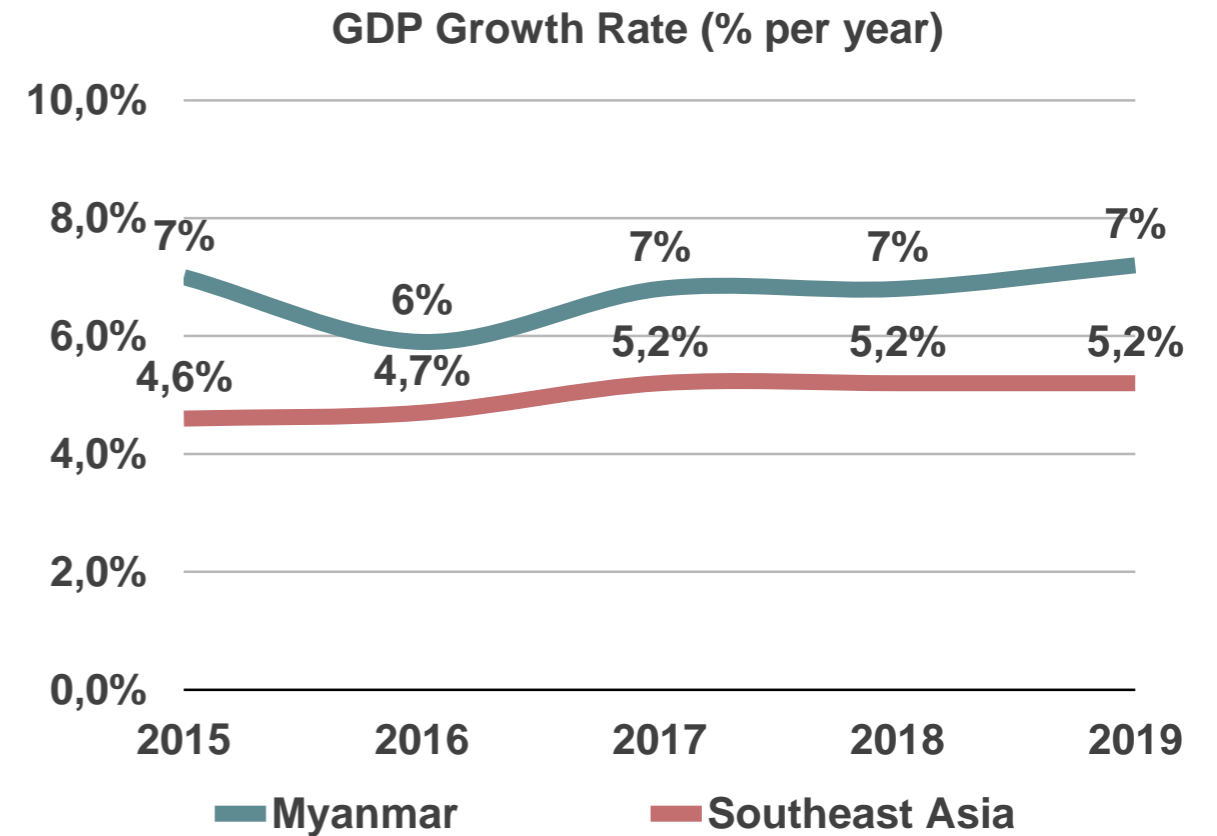
- Myanmar has made rapid strides in terms of access to information and communication technologies.
- The cost of mobile SIM cards fell from approximately \$5,000 in 2000 to just \$1.50 in 2015. Even the poorest now have access to mobile services.
- A rise in the ownership and use of cell phones has increased connectivity, with 82% of households reported owning at least one mobile phone, most likely a smartphone.



Success Stories

The Economy

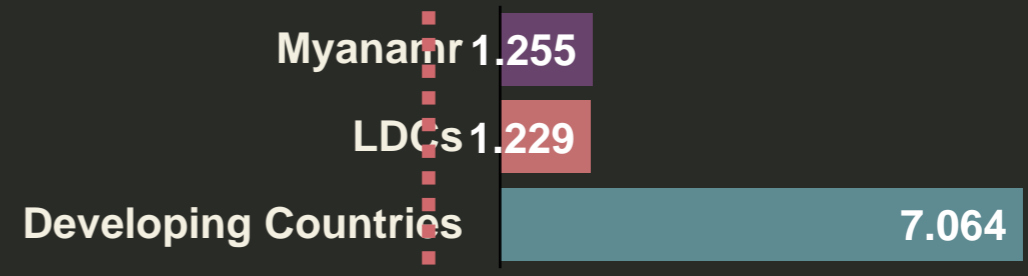
- Myanmar has seen incredible progress over the past few years.
- Per-capita incomes have risen by 50%.
- The poverty rate has fallen from over 40% to almost 30% today.



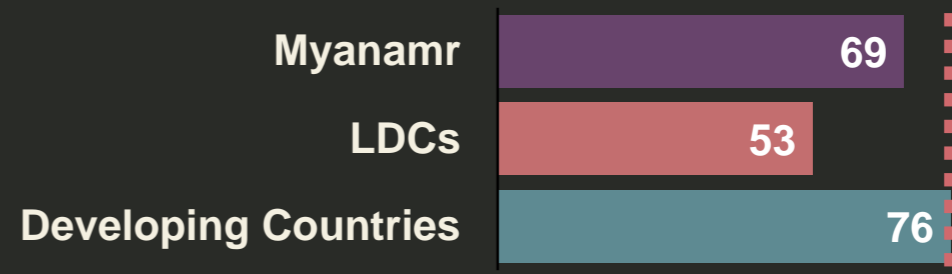
LDC Graduation

Myanmar fulfilled eligibility criteria for the first time in 2018

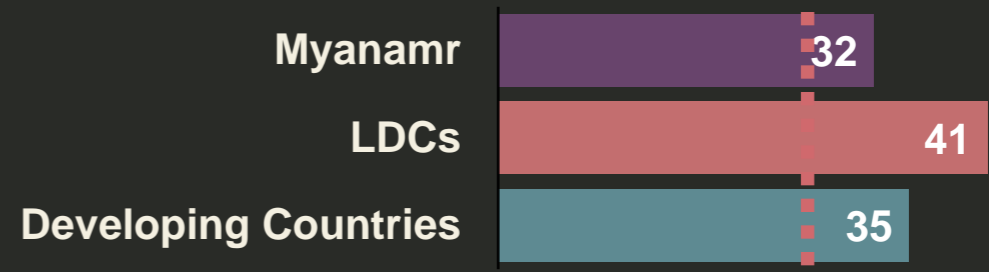
Gross National Income (GNI) Per Capita



Human Assets Index (HAI)



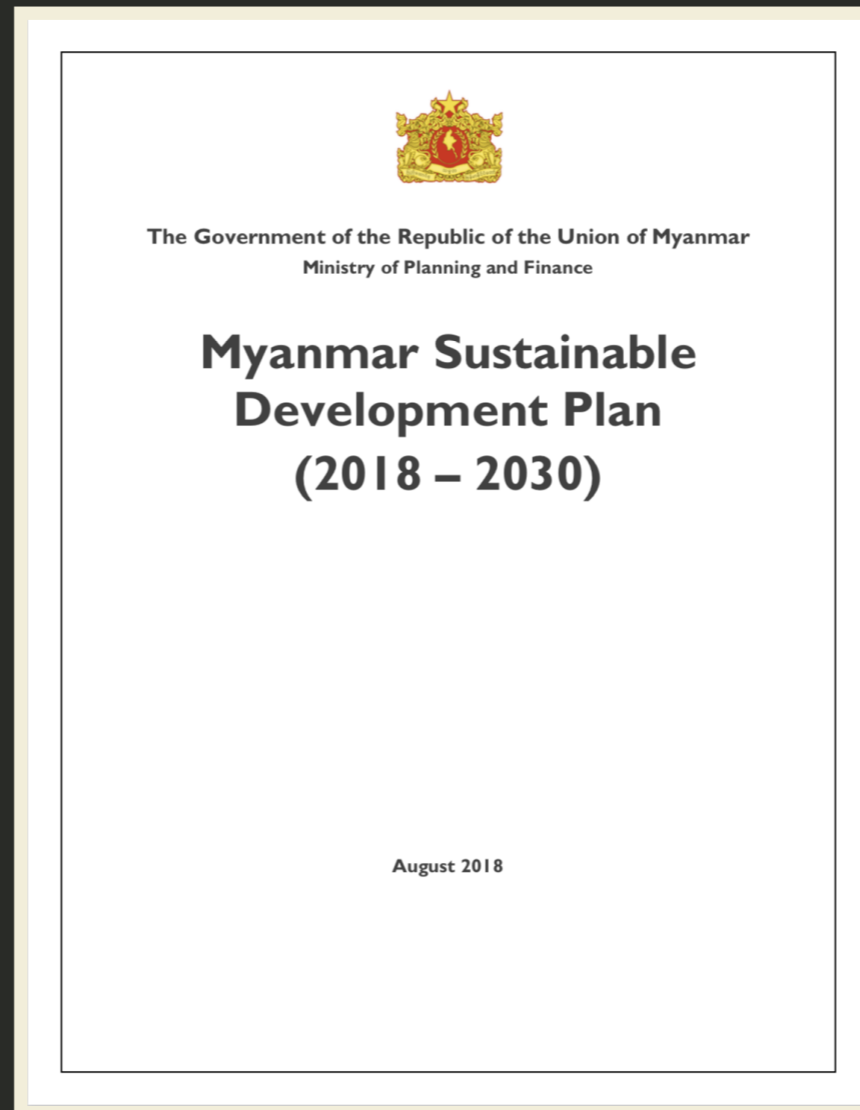
Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI)



but...

**There is much *much*
much. more to be done...**

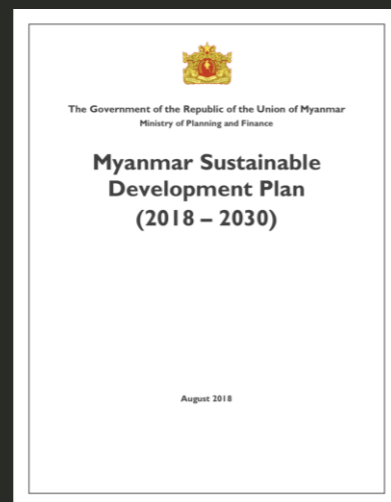
2. Where we are headed



*The Myanmar Sustainable
Development Plan 2018-2030*

The MSDP is...

“...the expression of our national development vision – a vision which finds resonance in the global sustainable development agenda.”





The Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan

“The Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan, which could also be seen as a roadmap for our transition, identifies five goals, supported by three pillars.

Goal 1 is Peace, National Reconciliation, Security and Good Governance and Goal 2 is Economic Stability & Strengthened Macroeconomic Management. These rest on the pillar of Peace & Security.

Goal 3 is Job Creation & Private Sector-led Growth, held up by the pillar of Prosperity & Partnership.

The third pillar, People and Planet, supports Goal 4, Human Resources & Social Development for 21st Century Society and Goal 5, Natural Resources & the Environment for Prosperity of the Nation.”

H.E. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi
State Counsellor, Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar

The MSDP Purpose

- The MSDP localises and contextualises Myanmar's commitments to the global sustainable development agenda (e.g. the SDGs) and other regional commitments such as the ASEAN Economic Community and Greater Mekong Sub-region initiatives.
- The MSDP is also founded upon the objective of giving coherence to the policies and institutions across the government necessary to achieve genuine, inclusive and transformational economic growth and social development.
- Currently, Myanmar has myriad sectoral, ministerial and sub-national plans. Genuine development will only come to Myanmar if, and only if, all these plans move harmoniously and coherently under the aegis of a single national strategy.
- The MSDP delivers this strategy, providing an overall framework for coordination and cooperation across all ministries, and all States and Regions to forge a common path towards the emergence of a prosperous, peaceful and democratic Myanmar.

A Peaceful, Prosperous & Democratic Myanmar

Goal 1:
Peace, National
Reconciliation, Security
& Good Governance

Goal 2:
Economic Stability &
Strengthened
Macroeconomic
Management

Pillar 1:
Peace &
Stability

Goal 3:
Job Creation & Private
Sector Led Growth

Pillar 2:
Prosperity &
Partnership

Goal 4:
Human Resources &
Social Development for
a 21st Century

Goal 5:
Natural Resources & the
Environment for
Posterity of the Nation

Pillar 3:
People &
Planet

PILLAR 1:

PEACE & STABILITY

GOAL 1: PEACE, NATIONAL RECONCILIATION, SECURITY & GOOD GOVERNANCE

Strategy 1.1: Secure and further foster Union-wide peace

Strategy 1.2: Promote equitable and conflict-sensitive socio-economic development throughout all States and Regions

Strategy 1.3: Promote greater access to justice, individual rights and adherence to the rule of law

Strategy 1.4: Enhance good governance, institutional performance and improve the efficiency of administrative decision making at all levels

Strategy 1.5: Increase the ability of all people to engage with government

GOAL 2: ECONOMIC STABILITY & STRENGTHENED MACROECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Strategy 2.1: Effectively manage the exchange rate and balance of payments

Strategy 2.2: Reduce inflation and maintain monetary stability

Strategy 2.3: Increase domestic revenue mobilisation through a fair, efficient and transparent taxation system

Strategy 2.4: Strengthen public financial management to support stability and the efficient allocation of public resources

Strategy 2.5: Enhancing the efficiency and competitiveness of State Economic Enterprises

PILLAR 2:

PROSPERITY & PARTNERSHIP

GOAL 3: JOB CREATION & PRIVATE SECTOR-LED GROWTH

Strategy 3.1: Create an enabling environment which supports a diverse and productive economy through inclusive agricultural, aquacultural and polycultural practices as a foundation for poverty reduction in rural areas

Strategy 3.2: Support job creation in industry and services, especially through developing small-and medium-sized enterprises

Strategy 3.3: Provide a secure, conducive investment enabling environment which eases the cost of doing business, boosts investor confidence and increases efficiencies

Strategy 3.4: Further reform our trade sector and strengthen regional and international cooperation and linkages

Strategy 3.5: Increase broad-based access to financial services and strengthen the financial system overall

Strategy 3.6: Build a priority infrastructure base that facilitates sustainable growth and economic diversification

Strategy 3.7: Encourage greater creativity and innovation which will contribute to the development of a modern economy

PILLAR 3:

PEOPLE & PLANET

GOAL 4: HUMAN RESOURCES & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR A 21ST CENTURY SOCIETY

Strategy 4.1: Improve equitable access to high quality lifelong educational opportunities

Strategy 4.2: Strengthen health services systems enabling the provision of universal health care using a path that is explicitly pro-poor

Strategy 4.3: Expand an adaptive and systems based social safety net and extend social protection services throughout the life cycle

Strategy 4.4: Increase secure access to food that is safe and well-balanced

Strategy 4.5: Protect the rights and harness the productivity of all, including migrant workers

GOAL 5: NATURAL RESOURCES & THE ENVIRONMENT FOR POSTERITY OF THE NATION

Strategy 5.1: Ensure a clean environment together with healthy and functioning ecosystems

Strategy 5.2: Increase climate change resilience, reduce exposure to disasters and shocks while protecting livelihoods, and facilitate a shift to a low-carbon growth pathway

Strategy 5.3: Enable safe and equitable access to water and sanitation in ways that ensure environmental sustainability

Strategy 5.4: Provide affordable and reliable energy to populations and industries via an appropriate energy generation mix

Strategy 5.5: Improve land governance and sustainable management of resource-based industries ensuring our natural resources dividend benefits all our people

Strategy 5.6: Manage cities, towns, historical and cultural centers efficiently and sustainably

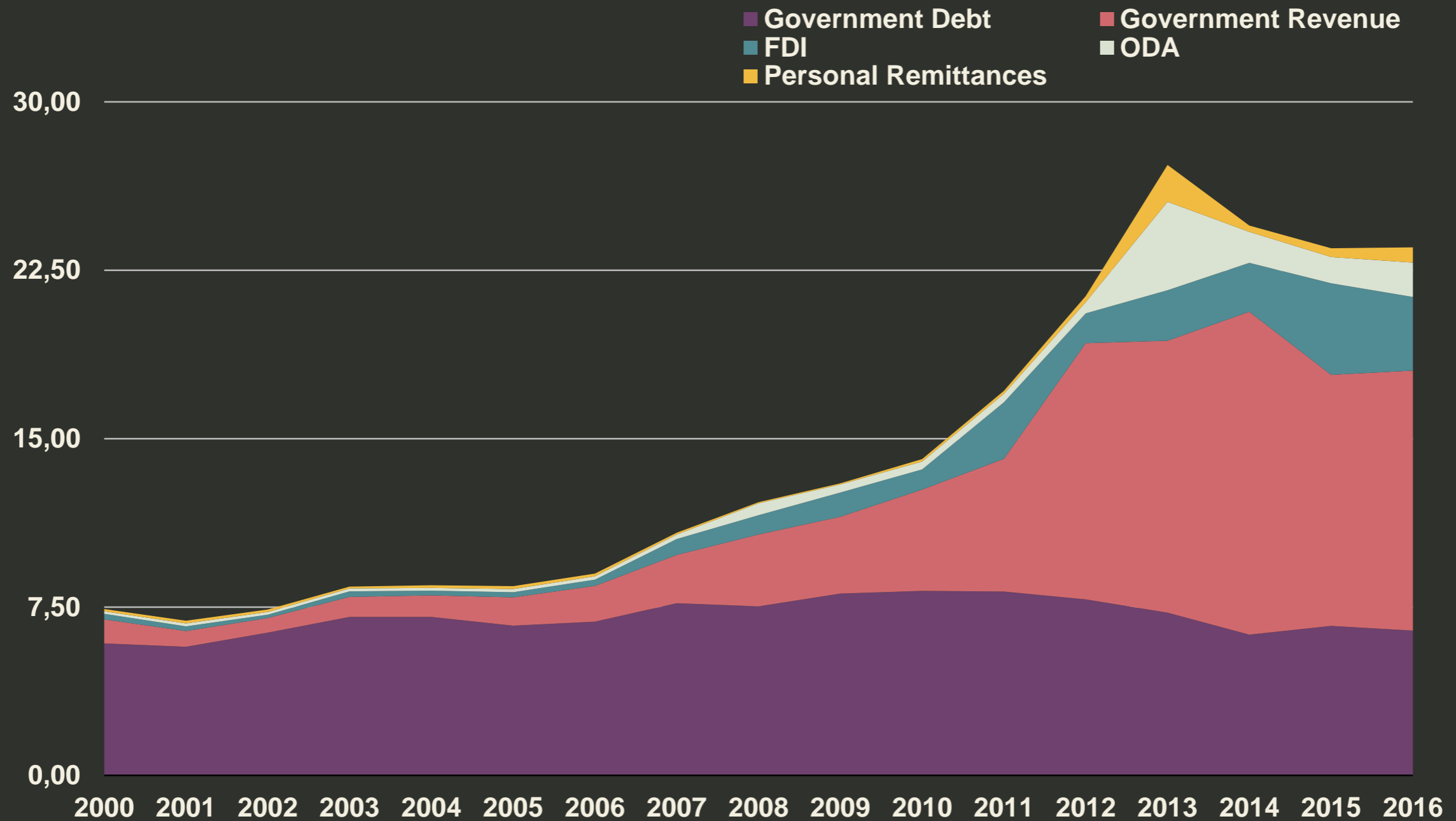
“The MSDP envisions a future Myanmar in which all our people have access to the essential elements required for them to live full and happy lives, as expressed within the overarching vision of “A Peaceful, Prosperous and Democratic Myanmar”.

“Myanmar welcomes all those who share this vision to join us in its implementation.”

3. Challenges to overcome



Financing the MSDP



The MSDP is...

“...Myanmar shall be both innovative and visionary, ensuring that development assistance is at all times used in ways which accelerate our nation’s development and contributes to our achievement of the Economic Policy of the Union of Myanmar and the SDGs, supported by clear, integrated and holistic policies, with access to the resources required for effective implementation.

- Myanmar Development Assistance Policy (2018)

Coordination



The Project Bank

- Specific programmes and projects will be linked to specific actions and strategies that will contribute toward the achievement of each of the 5 goals expressed within the MSDP.
- These will form the Public Investment Programme (PIP), allowing Myanmar to break-away from single year planning cycles into medium- to long-term planning and budgeting.

Coordination



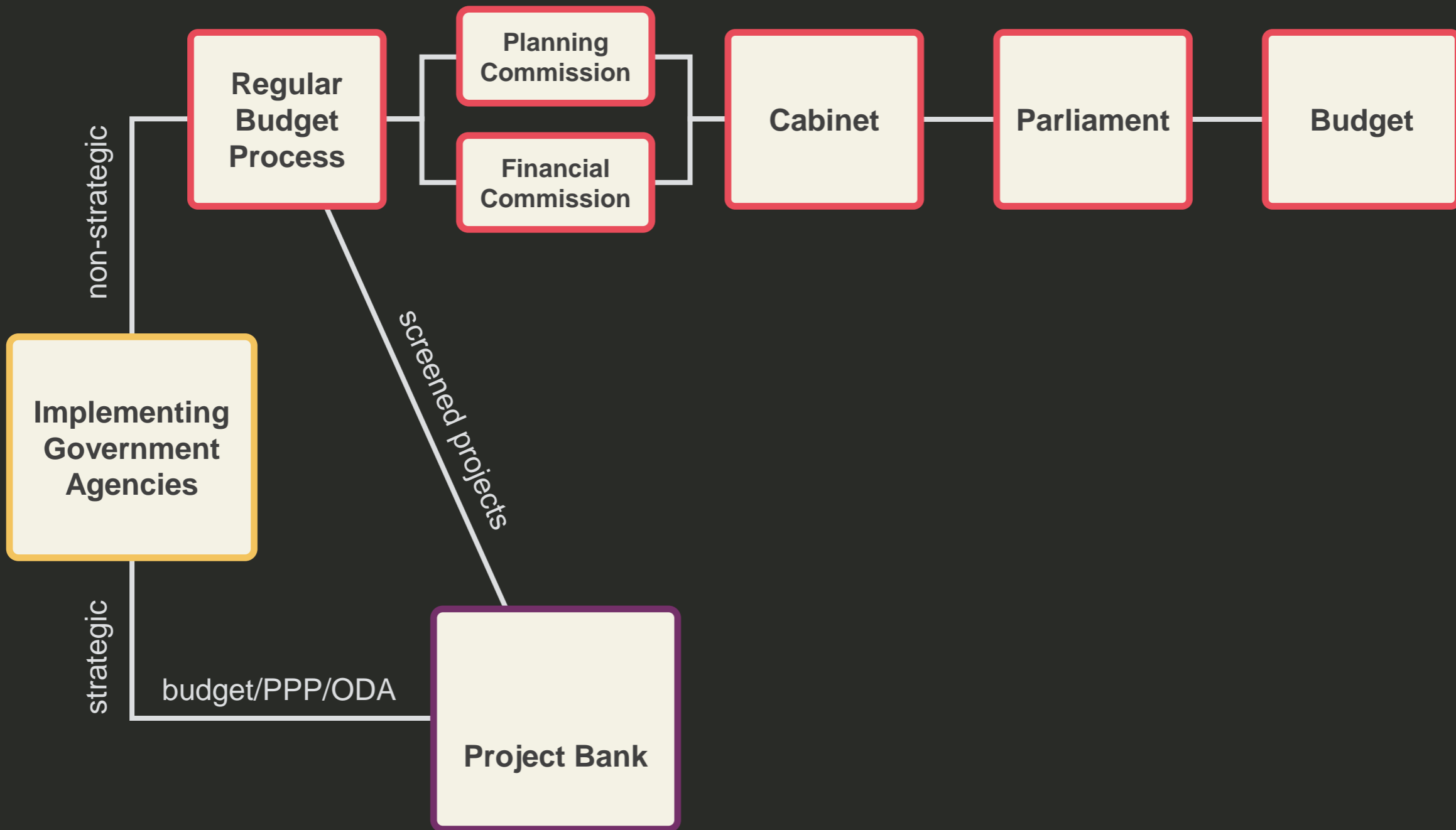
The Project Bank

will include
projects that...

- Implementing Government Agencies (IGA) plan to invest and develop with the Government's budget;
- IGAs plan to develop through the use of Official Development Assistance (ODA) or ODA-like finance types;
- IGAs plan to develop in partnership with the private sector through Private Public Partnership (PPP) mechanisms;
- are submitted by private entities via unsolicited proposals which exceed a defined capital expenditure threshold; and,
- State Economic Enterprises that Government entities plan to transform into corporatised/equitised or PPP enterprises.

The Project

Pipeline

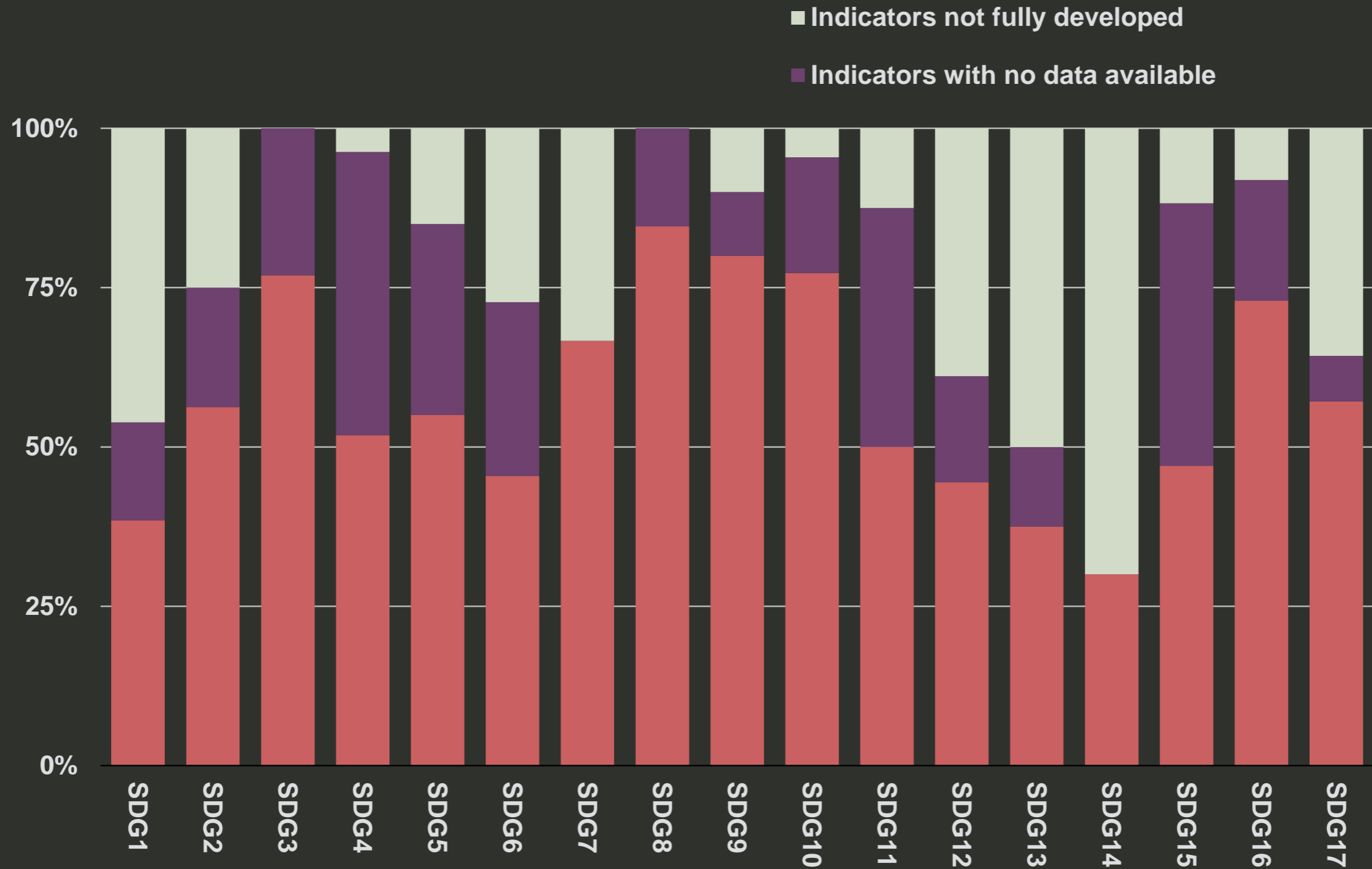




Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

- A coherent and consistent government-wide monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework will be critical in the implementation of the MSDP in terms of tracking and measuring its effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact throughout and following the implementation period.
- A M&E framework will be developed by the MSDP Implementation Unit which will focus on a comprehensive results framework including inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes and impacts.
- At the strategy level, annual reports on the progress and performance of projects and programmes against specified outcomes shall be submitted to the MoPF at pre-specified dates as part of the implementation of this MSDP.

MSDP & SDG Progress Tracking



Conclusion

“The MSDP envisions a future Myanmar in which all our people have access to the essential elements required for them to live full and happy lives, as expressed within the overarching vision of “A Peaceful, Prosperous and Democratic Myanmar”



INTERNATIONAL PRACTICES IN SDG IMPLEMENTATION

THANK YOU

30 AUGUST 2018

Daw Thi Dar Nwe
Senior Operations Specialist
Myanmar Development institute