

FAST FACTS

United Nations

Development Programme



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Advancing Development Effectiveness in Myanmar (2013-2015)

Myanmar is at an historic stage in its development. The adoption of a new Constitution in 2008 and the launch of a series of far-reaching political, social and economic reforms have heralded a new era of international engagement. The removal or reduction of international sanctions on Myanmar has prompted increased interest in Foreign Direct Investment and increasing volumes of international aid.

UNDP's extensive experience across the globe underlines the importance of inclusive and participatory planning and policy making, based on reliable data, as well as effective development cooperation, to safeguarding sustainable and equitable development.

UNDP's country programme in Myanmar is supporting Myanmar to improve its planning system, develop statistical capacities, and strengthen effective development cooperation. Under UNDP's Democratic Governance Pillar, our work on Development Effectiveness focuses on:

National and regional planning for the people of Myanmar: Strengthening the capacity of institutions to collect and analyse data, set development priorities and formulate and implement plans, as well as monitoring their progress.

Enabling environment for advancing development effectiveness: Forming an enabling environment for development cooperation among various actors, including the private sector and the civil society. Strengthening national mechanisms for development cooperation and promoting south south cooperation. Strengthening capacities of institutions and civil society to monitor international aid cooperation in line with national priorities.



Figure 1 Helen Clark's video message to 8th ASEAN-China Forum on Social Development and Poverty Reduction in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, 2014.

National Policy Priorities

'Achieving success in both growth and poverty reduction will require the joint efforts of all the people of Myanmar together with the support of the international community.' - Framework for Economic and Social Reforms 2012-2015 (FESR).

The FESR sets out the Government of Myanmar's policy priorities from 2012 to 2015. It recognises the importance of development plans as an 'essential policy tool of the government to realize both the short-term and long-term potential of Myanmar.'

The National Comprehensive Development Plan, currently underway, is expected to articulate policy framework for socio economic development covering the next 20 years.

The Government's Commitment to effective development cooperation is enshrined in the Nay Pyi Taw Accord of January 2013.

Our Partners

- **Government Partners:** Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development; Planning Department, Foreign Economic Relations Department, Central Statistical Organization, Directorate of Investment and Companies Administration; President's Office; Working Group on Aid Coordination; Ministry of Health; Myanmar Positive Network.
- **Donors:** Australia, Poverty Environment Fund.

National and regional planning for the people of Myanmar.

UNDP works with partners in government to improve planning processes and ensure plans are informed by the needs and priorities of the people of Myanmar, and by high quality data. Actions include:

- Technical advice and facilitating inclusive discussions to support the completion of the National Comprehensive Development Plan and its monitoring framework.
- Providing trainings to government officials on inclusive and participatory planning and policy making process.
- Mentoring and coaching staff in the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development (MNPED), to analyze available socio-economic data, and integrate them into policy making.
- Providing technical advice and trainings to the MNPED to conduct the Business Census and the Integrated Households Living Conditions Assessment (IHLCA). Supporting relevant government offices to undertake surveys and studies relating to poverty reduction, private sector development, and development (including the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS).

UNDP's Global Role in Effective Development Cooperation

UNDP's global role in Development Cooperation ensures that Myanmar can benefit from global expertise and keep up to date with global developments.

UNDP sits on the Steering Committee for the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. The Global Partnership helps nations, business and organisations work better together to end poverty, ensuring that funding, knowledge and policy produce maximum impact for development. It builds on a long history of international cooperation, most recently the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005), and the Accra Agenda for Action (2008).

UNDP is a member of the Secretariat for the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). IATI aims to dramatically increase the availability and accessibility of aid information. IATI reduces the burden and increases the quality of reporting on aid flows at the global and country level by creating standardised reporting, and managing a central global registry of information: information on Myanmar's Aid Information Management System is imported directly from the IATI database.

Matters of Fact

- UNDP's Integrated Household Living Conditions Assessment in 2010 surveyed 18,660 households, making it one of the most wide-reaching and comprehensive sources of information about poverty in Myanmar to date.
- Myanmar is one of 161 governments and 56 organisations that have declared support for the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.
- Myanmar has an online portal for development cooperation, managed by the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development. <http://mohinga.info/en/>

Enabling environment for advancing development effectiveness.

Advancing development effectiveness requires cooperation among all actors in the country, from the government to the private sector, and to the civil society. UNDP partners with a variety of these stakeholders to enable development cooperation which can effectively and innovatively respond to the country's emerging needs. Actions include:

- Supporting Myanmar's engagement with global dialogues on effective development cooperation, such as the Global Partnership.
- Technical advice on national mechanisms for development cooperation, and on monitoring international aid cooperation in line with national priorities.
- Facilitating effective and inclusive development through the partnership with Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA) and related agencies on investment screening and monitoring¹; and strengthening capacities of the civil society in representing people's voices to national development.
- Promoting south south cooperation for development effectiveness.

For more information, visit:
www.mm.undp.org or contact

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¹ Support to DICA and related agencies is provided through the United Nations Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI). The Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) is a joint UNEP and UNDP global programme that supports country-led efforts to mainstream poverty-environment linkages into national development. (<http://www.unpei.org/>)

In Myanmar, PEI focuses on strengthening the capacity of Directorate of Investment and Company Administration (DICA) and related agencies, to promote, negotiate, and manage quality investment in natural resource based sectors, maximising the social benefits and minimising the environment impacts.