Myanmar

Myanmar is a lower middle-income country and a least developed country with a GNI of 1,210 USD per capita (2017) and a population of 53 million inhabitants (2017). In the 2018 Monitoring Round, Myanmar reported on 822 million USD in development co-operation flows.

1. National development planning and results orientation

Overall quality of national results framework
High-quality, inclusive and results-oriented development strategies are critical for countries’ ownership over their development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The quality of national development planning in Myanmar is medium (69%).

Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks by development partners
Development partner alignment to country-led development priorities is at the heart of country ownership. Global Partnership monitoring assesses whether interventions: draw objectives from national development strategies; draw indicators from country results frameworks; use government data and statistics for monitoring; and involve government in evaluations. The first three elements provide the official data to report on SDG indicator 17.15.1. In Myanmar, development partners align to country priorities to a medium extent (54% - SDG indicator 17.15.1).

The national development strategy and results framework...
... defines priorities, targets and indicators

- YES
- NO

... includes budget or costing information

- YES
- NO

... aligns to SDGs

- YES
- NO

Regular progress reports are available

- YES
- NO

2. Multi-stakeholder engagement

Recognising that successful development efforts require the inclusive and equitable participation of all actors, the 2030 Agenda calls for collective action by the whole of society. Global Partnership monitoring examines the engagement of civil society and the private sector from both the perspective of the government and representatives of these stakeholder groups.

Quality of public-private dialogue

In the 2018 Monitoring Round, government representatives and representatives of large firms, SMEs and trade unions in Myanmar did not assess the quality of public-private dialogue.

Enabling environment for civil society organisations...
... was reported as negligible by government representatives.
3. Quality and use of public financial management systems

**Strengthening public financial management systems**

Strong public financial management (PFM) systems are an essential element of good governance and vital to achieving development goals. Myanmar did not assess progress in the quality of its PFM systems.

- Budget
- Procurement
- Auditing
- Financial reporting

**Development partners’ use of country systems**

Development partners’ use of these systems to deliver co-operation both lowers transaction costs but also helps to accelerate their strengthening. In Myanmar, use of country PFM systems increased from 22% in 2016 to 48% in 2018.

Further, legislative oversight of the budget has decreased. The share of development co-operation recorded on budgets subject to parliamentary scrutiny decreased from 44% in 2016 to 21% in 2018.

**Systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment**

Adequate and effective financing is essential to achieve gender equality and to empower all women and girls. Myanmar has some elements of a system in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment, approaching the requirements of SDG indicator 5.c.1.

- Gender responsive PFM systems
- Transparent information on resource allocations
- Aid Information Management System (AIMS)
- Debt Management System (DMS)
- Financial Management Information Systems (FMIS)
- Other systems

4. Predictability and forward planning

High-quality and timely information on development co-operation helps governments in planning and managing resources for results and can guide development partners in coordinating their support with other providers, as to avoid fragmentation and duplication of efforts. Annual predictability of development co-operation is high, with 99% of co-operation disbursed as scheduled. Medium-term predictability is low, with 38% of co-operation available in forward looking expenditure plans for the next three years.

**Predictability of development co-operation**

- Disbursements as scheduled
- Medium-term predictability

5. Mutual accountability mechanisms

Mutual accountability underpins the efforts of development actors to meet joint commitments, improve how they work together and increase their development effectiveness. Mutual accountability mechanisms are made up of multiple, reinforcing components that can help enhance transparency and accountability at country level. Global Partnership monitoring defines and assesses mutual accountability against five components. Myanmar has one out of five components in place.

- Component 1: Comprehensive policy framework for development co-operation
- Component 2: Country-level targets for government and development partners
- Component 3: Regular joint assessment of progress
- Component 4: Assessments are inclusive and involve non-state actors
- Component 5: Timely, publicly available results of assessments

**Disclaimer:** This document was prepared based on data collected from voluntary reporting to the 2018 Monitoring Round of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation. The information provided does not necessarily represent the views of OECD, UNDP or the Government of Myanmar. For ease of reference, the term ‘country’ is used to refer to developing countries and territories that reported to the 2018 Monitoring Round. Participation in this process and mention of any participant in this document is without prejudice to the status or international recognition of a given country or territory.