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).

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.
### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Trend 2018 vs 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements as scheduled</td>
<td>84% vs 99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium-term predictability</td>
<td>0% vs 66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Systems to track development co-operation information in Myanmar

100% of development partners report one or more of these systems.

- **AIMS**: Aid Information Management System
- **DMS**: Debt Management System
- **FMIS**: Financial Management Information System
- **Other**: Excel-based systems or similar

### 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
  - In place
- **Component 2**: Country-level targets for government and development partners
  - Not in place
- **Component 3**: Regular joint assessment of progress
  - Not in place
- **Component 4**: Assessments are inclusive and involve non-state actors
  - Not in place
- **Component 5**: Timely, publicly available results of assessments
  - Not in place

### 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.