



The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Planning and Finance

**Myanmar Sustainable
Development Plan
(2018 – 2030)**

Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP)

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National Economic Coordination Committee (NECC)

What is Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan?

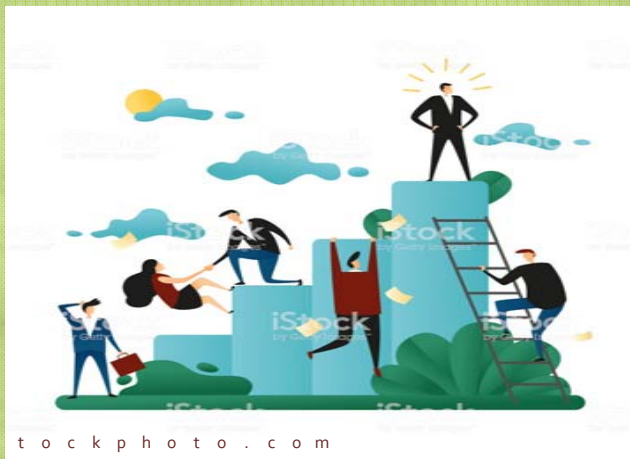
The expression of our national development vision – a vision which finds resonance in the global sustainable development agenda.”



What is MSDP?

“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.”

From myriad sectoral, ministerial and sub-national plans to harmoniously and coherently movement of plans under the aegis of a single national strategy... the implementation of the MSDP also requires well-coordinated effort between public sector, private sector and civil society.



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Internal Strategic Alignment

- **The 12-Point Myanmar Economic Policy**
- **Sectoral and Thematic Plans e.g.**
 - Lessons learned from other National Strategic documents
The Framework for Economic and Social Reforms (FESR)
National Comprehensive Development Plan)
- The integration and distillation of existing plans and priorities

Strategic Alignment: Internal Coherence

▪ (Goal 3: JOB CREATION & PRIVATE SECTOR-LED GROWTH)

- Myanmar Agriculture Development Strategy 2018/19 – 2022/23
- National Export Strategy 2015-2019
- Myanmar Financial Inclusion Roadmap 2014-2020
- Myanmar Industrial Policy 2016
- Private Sector Development Framework and Action Plan
- National Strategy for Rural Roads and Access 2016
- SME Policy 2015
- Myanmar National Transport Master Plan 2016

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

- National Education Strategic Plan (2016-2021)
- Strategic Plan for Reproductive Health 2014-2018
- Myanmar National Eye Health Plan 2017-2021
- National Strategic Plan for Tuberculosis 2016-2020
- Myanmar National Strategic Plan on Viral Hepatitis 2016-2020
- Myanmar National Health Plan 2017-2021
- National Strategic Plan on HIV and AIDS 2016-2020
- Myanmar National Social Protection Strategic Plan 2014

Strategic Alignment: External Coherence

- The global development agenda e.g. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Regional plans & commitments e.g. Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) Strategic Plan
Action Plans of the ASEAN Economic Community





Four Cross Cutting Themes in MSDP



Equity & Inclusion



Sustainability in all its Forms

MSDP



Conflict-Sensitivity

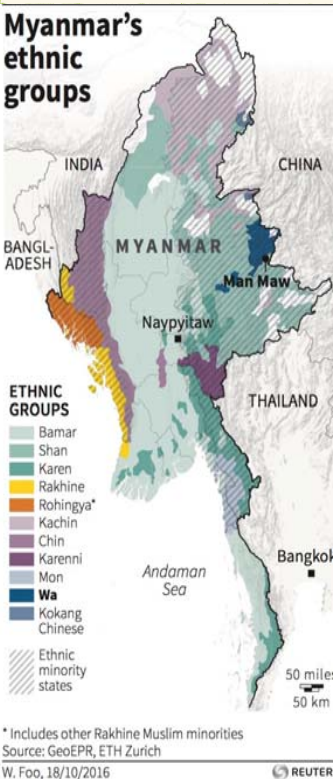


Democratic Principles

Articulation of Four themes

- ❖ An enabling environment in which a greater share of our population can contribute to national prosperity.
- ❖ Systematically incorporating environmental considerations into the design and the implementation of its policies and projects
- ❖ Viewing development in light of peace and national reconciliation, it is essential that all initiatives are designed, implemented, managed and monitored with the participation of all stakeholders in a conflict-sensitive manner.
- ❖ Recognizing and utilizing economic dividends yielded from being a democracy. (Development as a function of human freedom and expansion of functioning space for individuals)

MSDP: Vision of Myanmar Economy

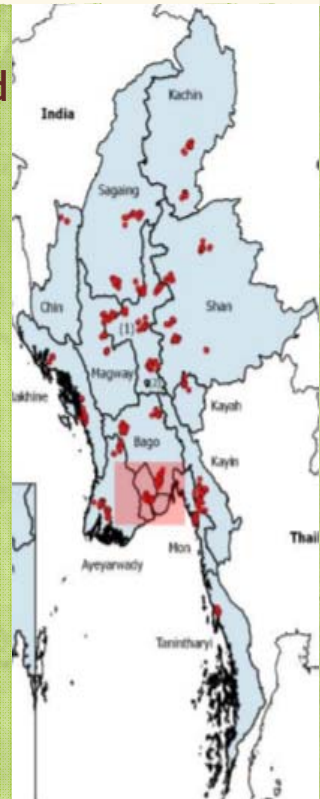


Strategic issue: Excess regional inequality can pose a challenge for peace and national reconciliation and inclusive economic growth.

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

- Decentralize management of development activities
- Develop and implement sub-national socioeconomic development plans
- Improve the scheme of inter-governmental fiscal transfers
- Prioritize flows of development assistance and investment into conflict-affected States and Regions
- Promote and prioritize inclusive growth and job creation in conflict-affected areas

Strategy 2.4.8: Introduce revenue sharing mechanisms.... to support more equitable allocation of tax revenues across all States and Regions



Infrastructure as the engine of Domestic Market Integration

- Transport Infrastructure removes barriers to mobility of labour, goods and services in the domestic economy.

(1) Decrease trade costs and interregional price gaps

(2) Increase interregional and international trade

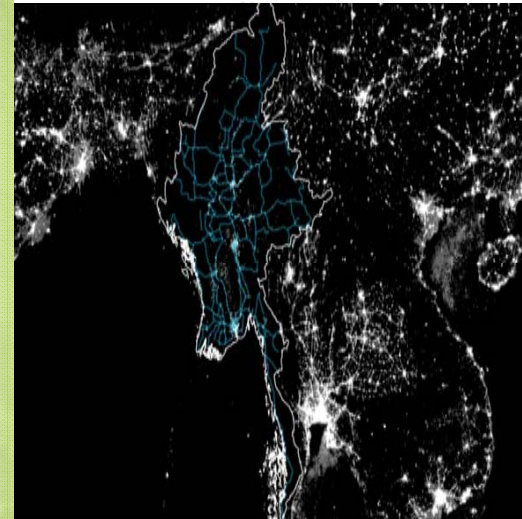
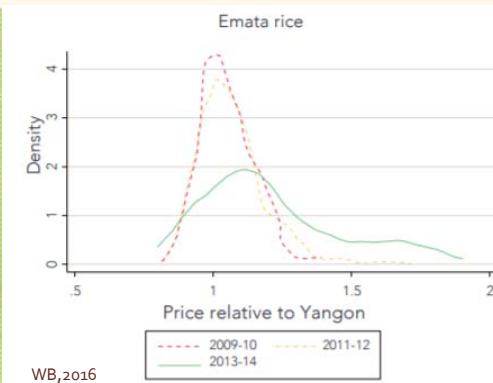
(3) Higher regional economic growth and convergence in regional growth rates.

Strategy 1.2.4: Strengthen social, economic and physical connectivity in lagging regions with growth/population hubs within Myanmar and regions beyond

Strategy 3.2.2: Enable stronger linkages between firms and markets, with a focus on rural areas

Strategy 3.6: Build a priority infrastructure base that facilitates sustainable growth and economic diversification (11 strategic action plans with the focus on enhancing the role of the private sector in the provision of infrastructure)

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



International and regional Connectivity: A more inclusive and connected Myanmar

- Strategy 3.4: Further reform our trade sector and strengthen regional and international cooperation and linkages
- Simplify trade and customs regulations and procedures
- Develop a comprehensive trade policy
- Develop and implement National Quality Infrastructure Roadmap

Strategy 3.7.7: Transition toward an inclusive digital economy, expanding connectivity and access to online services





Optimizing Development Finance



- (1) Mobilizing Domestic Public Revenue
- (2) Harnessing Financial Markets for MSDP
- (3) Stimulating Investment (Foreign and National)
- (4) Establishing PPP mechanisms
- (5) Aligning Official Development Assistance

Mobilizing Domestic Public Revenue

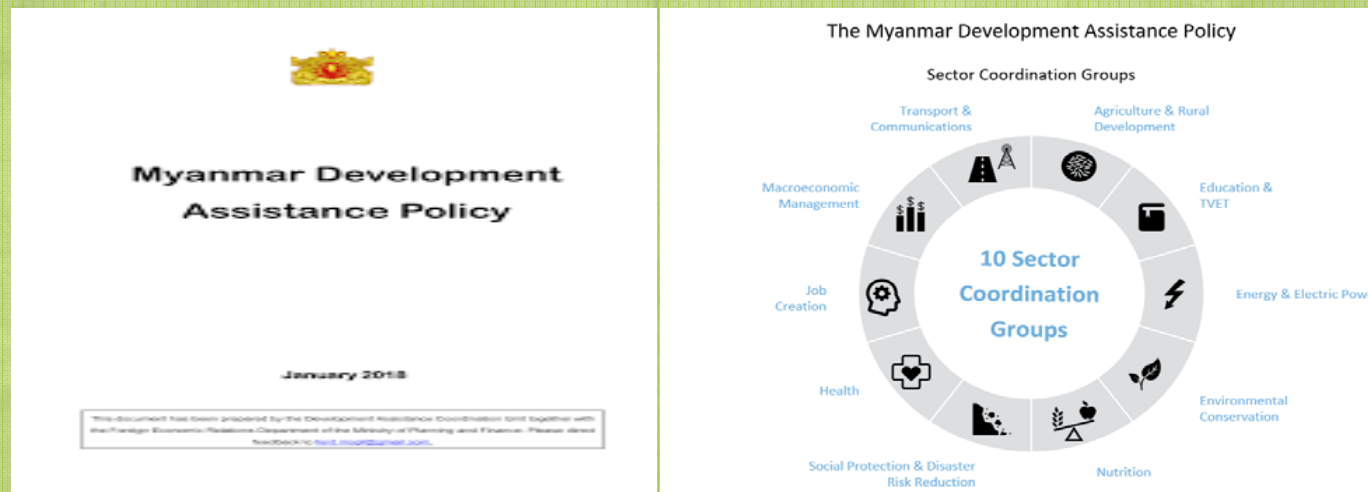
- Myanmar's tax revenue currently amounts to approximately eight per cent of GDP. This is the lowest in the ASEAN region.
- Strategy 2.3: Increase domestic revenue mobilisation through a fair, efficient and transparent taxation system.
 - Administrative and legal reforms
 - Extensive use of modern technology (including electronic payments)
 - Implement a risk-based approach to tax administration
- Strategy 2.4: Strengthen public financial management to support stability and the efficient allocation of public resources
 - increase overall budget transparency
 - Enhance the capacity of national and sub-national PFM
 - Encourage greater and more inclusive public participation in budgetary processes at all levels

Promoting the role of Financial Markets and Private Sector in the national development Strategy.

- Strategy 2.1.7: Allow authorized foreign banks to provide both kyat and foreign currency loans to domestic borrowers, and to engage in interbank lending with local institutions.
- Strategy 3.5: Increase broad-based access to financial services and strengthen the financial system overall
- Strategy 3.4.5: Introduce a robust, innovative enabling policy and legislative environment which promotes efficient practices and facilitates greater investment without sacrificing potential revenue generation
- Strategy 3.6.2: Promote PPP mechanisms which facilitate the development of commercially viable infrastructure projects through greater public-private sector collaboration

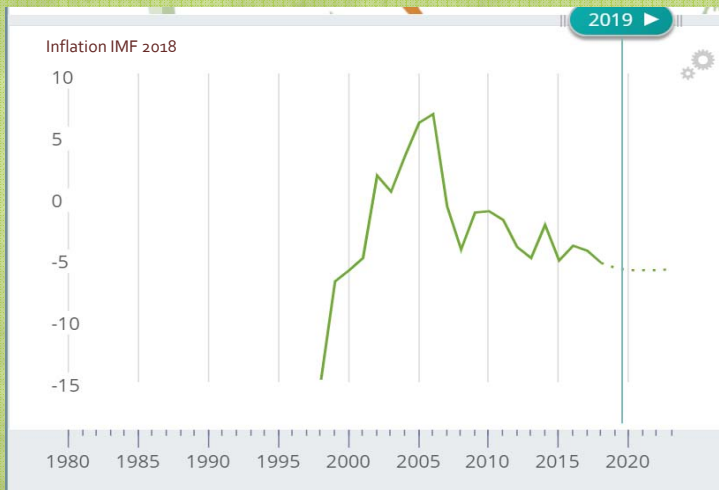
Aligning Official Development Assistance with MSDP and DAP.

- International Development Assistance is “mobilised and channelled into relevant priority sectors and projects in accordance with both the MSDP and Development Assistance Policy (DAP).
- DAP provides a comprehensive set of policy guidelines, an articulation of procedures and other key related information to ensure that development assistance is used as effectively, and as transparently as possible in the interests of the people of Myanmar.



Maintaining Economic Stability

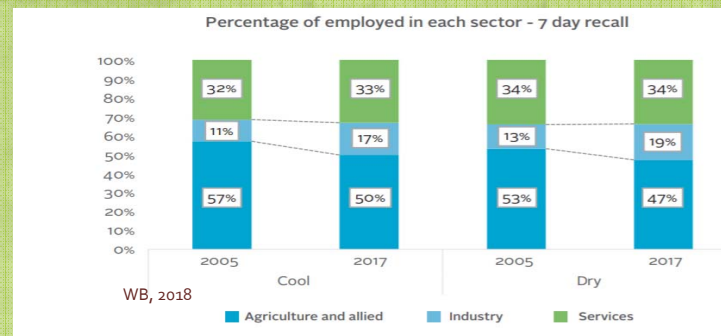
- Strengthen fiscal prudence to narrow the deficit
- Competitiveness and stability of exchange rate
- Price Stability



From Economic Growth to Economic Structural Transformation

Strategic: Robust economic growth has yet to be translated into structural transformation of the economy.

- Structure of output (GDP)----49.5 billion USD in 2010 to 69.3 billion USD In 2017 . The share of the agriculture sector in GDP has declined steeply from 46.69 to 23.3 percent between 2005 and 2017 while the labour force participating in agriculture has only declined from 57 to 50 percent.
- A greater share of the labour force is now working in manufacturing and service sector.



Strategy 3.1 : Create an enabling environment which supports a diverse and productive economy through inclusive agricultural...practices.

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

Promoting Competitive Market Economy

- “This MSDP recognizes the role of the private sector as the primary engine of economic growth and job creation in Myanmar. As the MSDP prioritizes market-based solutions, our reform strategies regarding existing SEEs are a complement to other strategies to develop and enhance the role of the private sector in the economy.”
- Strategy 2.5: Enhancing the efficiency and competitiveness of State Economic Enterprises (Market-orientation)
- Corporatize, commercialise, restructure, or, where appropriate, privatize SEEs which operate in competitive markets
- Strategy 3.3 : A secure, conducive investment enabling environment (standard operating procedures)
- Facilitate policy, legal, regulatory and broader good governance actions which will enable greater investment and private sector participation in energy generation and provision
- Strategy 3.6.4: Create an enabling environment in which standardized and transparent competitive international tendering for nationally significant projects is the norm, including but not limited to the enactment of a Procurement Law
- Strategy 3.7.2: Develop relevant legal and regulatory frameworks in support of innovation, creativity and spirit of entrepreneurialism

MSDP: Strategy with a heartbeat

The MSDP is considered to be a 'living document'. Progress toward MSDP completion will undergo a thorough review every two years from the date of issuance

- (1) measure progress made in accordance with the established M&E framework
- (2) recommend new strategies and Action Plans to be included, or removed



Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

- Development of Monitoring and 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 with a focus on a comprehensive results framework.

Development of the National Indicator Framework (Central Statistical Organization)

- **Completion of Phase 1**

264 indicators have been proposed by the 12 Task Teams with an average 11.5 indicators per MSDP strategy

70 % of the indicators proposed by the 12 Task Teams are national indicators (80 SDG indicators on the list)

- **Commencement of Phase II. (December, 2018)**

Ministerial Reviews

Second round (TT) meetings.

Deliverable: A draft of the national indicator framework.

Introduction to Project Bank

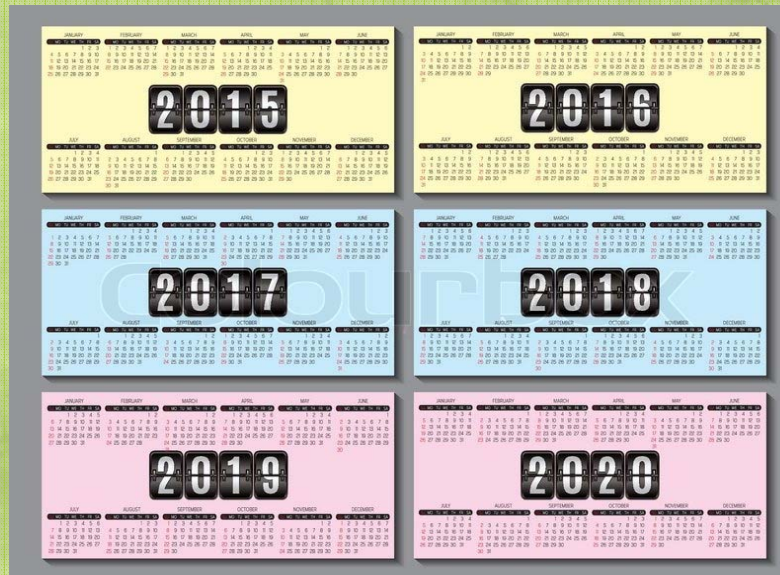
Strategy 3.6.3: Develop a Project Bank of Public Investment Programs (PIPs)

The purpose of the Project Bank is to strengthen the development of Projects that will enable the Government to effectively implement the MSDP, including:

- a. by publishing government plans for the priority projects needed to achieve national development objectives in a predictable and transparent way; and
- b. by developing procedures to ensure that Projects are well coordinated and facilitated among the MOPF and IGAs

From MSDP to Project Bank

- “There are decades where nothing happens; and there are weeks where decades happen.”
- Let’s make decades happen in the next few months.



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