



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

Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (2018 – 2030)

August 2018

CONTENTS

- THE MYANMAR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1**
 - ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR 6**
- STRATEGIES & ACTION PLANS 8**
- PILLAR 1: PEACE & STABILITY 8**
 - GOAL 1: PEACE, NATIONAL RECONCILIATION, SECURITY & GOOD GOVERNANCE 8**
 - Strategy 1.1: Secure and further foster Union-wide peace9
 - Strategy 1.2: Promote equitable and conflict-sensitive socio-economic development throughout all States and Regions 10
 - Strategy 1.3: Promote greater access to justice, individual rights and adherence to the rule of law..... 12
 - Strategy 1.4: Enhance good governance, institutional performance and improve the efficiency of administrative decision making at all levels..... 14
 - Strategy 1.5: Increase the ability of all people to engage with government..... 15
 - GOAL 2: ECONOMIC STABILITY & STRENGTHENED MACROECONOMIC MANAGEMENT 16**
 - Strategy 2.1: Effectively manage the exchange rate and balance of payments 17
 - Strategy 2.2: Reduce inflation and maintain monetary stability 18
 - Strategy 2.3: Increase domestic revenue mobilisation through a fair, efficient and transparent taxation system 20
 - Strategy 2.4: Strengthen public financial management to support stability and the efficient allocation of public resources..... 21
 - Strategy 2.5: Enhancing the efficiency and competitiveness of State Economic Enterprises..... 23
- PILLAR 2: PROSPERITY & PARTNERSHIP 25**
 - GOAL 3: JOB CREATION & PRIVATE SECTOR-LED GROWTH 25**
 - 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..... 25
 - Strategy 3.2: Support job creation in industry and services, especially through developing small-and medium-sized enterprises..... 28
 - Strategy 3.3: Provide a secure, conducive investment enabling environment which eases the cost of doing business, boosts investor confidence and increases efficiencies 29
 - Strategy 3.4: Further reform our trade sector and strengthen regional and international cooperation and linkages 31
 - Strategy 3.5: Increase broad-based access to financial services and strengthen the financial system overall ... 33
 - Strategy 3.6: Build a priority infrastructure base that facilitates sustainable growth and economic diversification..... 37
 - Strategy 3.7: Encourage greater creativity and innovation which will contribute to the development of a modern economy 39
- PILLAR 3: PEOPLE & PLANET 41**
 - GOAL 4: HUMAN RESOURCES & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR A 21ST CENTURY SOCIETY 41**
 - Strategy 4.1: Improve equitable access to high quality lifelong educational opportunities..... 41
 - Strategy 4.2: Strengthen health services systems enabling the provision of universal health care using a path that is explicitly pro-poor..... 43
 - Strategy 4.3: Expand an adaptive and systems based social safety net and extend social protection services throughout the life cycle..... 45

Strategy 4.4: Increase secure access to food that is safe and well-balanced.....	47
Strategy 4.5: Protect the rights and harness the productivity of all, including migrant workers.....	48
GOAL 5: NATURAL RESOURCES & THE ENVIRONMENT FOR POSTERITY OF THE NATION.....	49
Strategy 5.1: Ensure a clean environment together with healthy and functioning ecosystems.....	50
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.....	52
Strategy 5.3: Enable safe and equitable access to water and sanitation in ways that ensure environmental sustainability.....	54
Strategy 5.4: Provide affordable and reliable energy to populations and industries via an appropriate energy generation mix	56
Strategy 5.5: Improve land governance and sustainable management of resource-based industries ensuring our natural resources dividend benefits all our people.....	58
Strategy 5.6: Manage cities, towns, historical and cultural centers efficiently and sustainably	59
IMPLEMENTATION COORDINATION, PRIORITISATION & RESOURCE MOBILISATION	62
MONITORING & EVALUATION	64
CONCLUSION	66

FOREWORD



The Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP) is the expression of our national development vision – a vision that finds resonance in the global sustainable development agenda. 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.

Peace and stability constitute one of the Plan’s three pillars and they are fundamental to the sustainment of peace. At the same time, sustainable and equitable development promotes peace and cements stability. Under the guiding light of the MSDP, we will be able to balance our development across many dimensions. In accordance with this new approach, major project proposals from all line ministries and States and Regions shall be reviewed based upon their strategic alignment with the MSDP. A Project Bank shall also be created to facilitate the effective, coordinated and transparent implementation of these projects.

Project selection at present is largely based on budgetary considerations. Although budgetary concerns are important, it is far more important to select and prioritize projects that are truly needed for the country. We should select and implement projects that bring maximum benefit to our people. In short, national projects should be designed with a holistic view, and with the welfare of the nation in mind. Moving forward, national planning, including the implementation of existing projects, shall place a special focus on development sustainability and harmonious coordination. We, all of us, must be strategic in both thought and action if we are to realize our own needs as well as the needs of the nation.

The support of all our friends is warmly welcomed in our endeavour to achieve the goals set forth within this MSDP. We particularly depend on the entrepreneurial and ever-resilient spirit of our people and the participation of our private sector, a main driving force of inclusive and sustainable development.

I invite all our people to join hands and, based on this strategic plan, to strive and achieve their full potential, and together deliver a brighter future in a pluralistic and prosperous nation.

H.E. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi
State Counsellor

ACRONYMS

ACC	Anti-Corruption Commission
ADS	Agricultural Development Strategy
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AG	Auditor General
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATIGA	ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement
CBM	Central Bank of Myanmar
CBM-NET	CBM Financial Network System
CBTA	Cross-Border Transport Agreement
CSAP	Consolidated Strategic Action Plans
CSO	Central Statistical Organisation
DACU	Development Assistance Coordination Unit
DAO	District Administrative Office
DAP	Development Assistance Policy
DRD	Department of Rural Development
DTIS	Diagnostic Trade Integration Study
EAO	Ethnic Armed Organisation
EP	Economic Policy
EPHS	Essential Package of Health Services
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
G2B	Government-to-Business
G2C	Government-to-Consumer
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMS	Greater Mekong Subregion
GoM	Government of Myanmar
ICSRI	Implementation Committee for Suggestions on Rakhine Issue
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IRD	Internal Revenue Department
ITHP	Inclusive Township Health Plans
LG	Local Government
LM	Line Ministry
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MACCS	Myanmar Automated Cargo Clearance System
MDI	Myanmar Development Institute
MFI	Microfinance Institution
MIC	Myanmar Investment Commission
MMCWA	Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association
MNCW	Myanmar National Committee for Women

MoALI	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation
MoBA	Ministry of Border Affairs
MoCOM	Ministry of Commerce
MoCON	Ministry of Construction
MoEDU	Ministry of Education
MoEA	Ministry of Ethnic Affairs
MoEE	Ministry of Electricity and Energy
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoHS	Ministry of Health and Sports
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoINF	Ministry of Information
MoIND	Ministry of Industry
MoLIP	Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population
MoNREC	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
MoPF	Ministry of Planning and Finance
MoSCO	Ministry of the State Counsellor's Office
MoSWRR	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement
MoTC	Ministry of Transport and Communications
MTP-AFT	Medium Term Programme for Coordinated Aid-for-Trade Resources Mobilisation and Delivery
MSDP	Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan
MSDP-IU	Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan-Implementation Unit
NCA	Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement
NECC	National Economic Coordination Committee
NEER	Nominal Effective Exchange Rate
NES	National Export Strategy
NRPC	National Reconciliation and Peace Center
NSPA W	National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women
NTM	Non-Tariff Measures
OMO	Open Market Operation
PAPRD	Project Appraisal and Progress Reporting Department
PFM	Public Finance Management
PIP	Public Investment Programme
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSD-AP	Private Sector Development Action Plan
REER	Real Effective Exchange Rate
REPO	Repurchase Agreement
S/R Gov	State and Region Governments
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEE	State Economic Enterprise
SEZ	Special Economic Zone

SG	State Government
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SMI	Small and Medium Industry
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SSI	Single Stop Inspections
USC	Union Supreme Court
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UAGO	Union Attorney General's Office
UCB	Union Coordinating Body for Rule of Law Centres and Justice Sector Affairs
UCSB	Union Civil Service Board
UEHRD	Union Enterprise for Humanitarian Assistance, Resettlement and Development in Rakhine
ULAB	Union Legal Aid Board
UMFCCI	Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry
UN	United Nations
UPDJC	Union Peace Dialogue Joint Committee
VAT	Value Added Tax
WTO	World Trade Organisation

THE MYANMAR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The largest country in mainland Southeast Asia with a population of 53 million and located strategically between China and India, Myanmar plays a significant role – geographically, economically and politically – in the most rapidly advancing region in the world. Isolated, however, for much of the past six decades, Myanmar is currently undergoing a critical process of democratisation, along the way embracing many opportunities and challenges. The country has experienced rapid growth in recent years, becoming one of the world’s fastest growing economies. However, imbalances have also periodically emerged, requiring vigilance and the implementation of anti-inflationary and other counter-cyclical policies. Today Myanmar enjoys historically low inflation, monetary and fiscal stability, and holds amongst the lowest levels of external debt in the region.

As Myanmar opens up, investment and trade have grown significantly. Trade policies have been, and continue to be, revised in line with regional and global commitments and in accordance with liberal principles. Investment policies likewise have been revised with the aim of ensuring a level playing field for all investors, and to create in Myanmar a favourable, predictable and friendly investment climate.

In the financial sector, a facilitator of trade and investment, our late-comer advantage has been evident via the emergence of mobile-phone based financial services that not only cater to the existing banked population, but also greatly expands financial inclusion for the hitherto “unbanked”. Meanwhile, beneath the surface the sector

has been transformed by the application of online and secured systems allowing real-time settlements and securities transactions, and by the progressive implementation of international prudential bank regulations such as the Basel Accords.

Along with rapid growth, the Government of Myanmar (GoM) attaches utmost importance to both political and economic stability, implying peace and national reconciliation on the political side, as well as strong macroeconomic management and good governance on the economic side. Despite the strong necessity for infrastructure development in the reform process, the GoM is committed to continuing prudent fiscal discipline and to maintaining the fiscal deficit to no more than around five per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), while steadfastly reducing recourse to central bank financing to negligible levels.

The GoM continues to encourage equitable and inclusive private sector development (the true and most reliable engine of growth) and many infrastructure projects are being developed through various Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mechanisms to facilitate this. The GoM is encouraging its State Economic Enterprises (SEEs) to transform into non-budgeted units, and then into corporatised units that will eventually be equitised to the private sector as the GoM focuses more on its regulatory rather than business-proprietor role. In this, the GoM recognises that significant capacity building is required in delivering such outcomes.

The GoM strives to strike the right balance between economic and social development, and environmental protection and sustainability. The GoM also seeks to provide for the safety and security of our people by enhancing human security in all its forms and enabling the development of both hard and soft connectivity to help reduce the rural-urban divide in terms of access to markets, to information, to technology, to finance, to education, to basic infrastructure and healthcare, amongst others.

The GoM is committed to mitigating poverty throughout the country, and has developed comprehensive strategies to address the issue, beyond simply stimulating economic growth. As a consequence of these efforts, poverty has already steadily declined – from nearly a third of the population in 2005, to just over a quarter in 2009, and to below 20 per cent in 2015. However, here the rural-urban divide remains stark – with rural poverty at a still significant 23 per cent in 2015, compared to an urban poverty rate of nine per cent. Along with the steady reduction of poverty, resilience to economic shocks has also improved, although there still is a long way to go, as in so many other areas.

Migration has played a significant role in rural development and poverty reduction, hence, the GoM also strives to develop legal, convenient, affordable and secure channels of migration from which not only migrants themselves, but also their left-behind families and communities, will benefit.

Overview

The Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP) provides a long-term vision; a vision of a peaceful, prosperous and democratic country. Founded upon the objective of giving coherence to the policies and institutions necessary to achieve genuine, inclusive and transformational economic growth, this MSDP has been developed to

reinvigorate reform and promote bold action.

The product of the work of multiple agencies and individuals in Myanmar, and the active consultation of a myriad of stakeholders, the MSDP has been designed as a living document that presents practical and implementable pathways toward addressing development challenges, while maximising opportunities for the people of Myanmar to realise their full potential as individuals and citizens.

The MSDP has taken maximum advantage of existing sector and thematic-level plans and policies, and those currently being drafted. In this regard, the MSDP is intended to provide a whole-of-government development framework that offers coherence to these existing strategic documents, ensuring that they are executed in ways that are consistent with macro-level national development priorities. Therefore, the MSDP is the integration and distillation of existing plans and priorities. Furthermore, the MSDP mediates between local developmental needs and global sustainable development agenda by aligning MSDP action plans with global SDG targets.

Furthermore, and unlike previous strategies, the MSDP is designed to achieve its aims through coordinated effort involving public entities, the non-profit sector, as well as the private sector. The tireless and passionate work of our nation's vibrant civil society, community-based and other grass roots organisations and networks, will be crucial to ensuring successful implementation.

Some actions born from the MSDP will be achieved in months, others over many years. Likewise, as certain Action Plans are completed, others will emerge and take precedence. This will be reflected in subsequent MSDP revisions.

Cross Cutting Themes

Equity and Inclusion

The GoM is fully committed to harnessing the 'double dividend' i.e. the widespread demographic and democratic benefits brought about by investing in both women and youth, and in so doing facilitating the creation of an enabling environment in which a greater share of our population can contribute to national prosperity. It is for these reasons that issues pertaining to youth, gender empowerment, equity and inclusion shall be considered cross-cutting, to be mainstreamed into all aspects of MSDP implementation.

Sustainability in all its Forms

Myanmar's rich endowment of natural resources proffers a cornucopia of benefits, as well as some risks. The GoM recognises that the natural environment is the foundation upon which Myanmar's social, cultural and economic development may be sustained. Therefore, the GoM is committed to a national development framework that enshrines the notion of environmental sustainability for future generations by systematically incorporating environmental considerations into the design and the implementation of its policies and projects. The MSDP is based on the idea that without sound environmental governance, rapid economic development risks further exacerbating existing environmental problems such as deforestation, mangrove loss, the illegal wildlife trade, unregulated mineral extraction, air and water pollution, increases in waste, and climate change.

Myanmar is particularly vulnerable to the risks of climate change, having experienced widespread natural disasters such as coastal storms, floods and droughts. Our country's development strategy must be sensitive to these climatic vulnerabilities so that our social, economic and cultural lives are as

resilient and safeguarded as possible from a changing climate.

As noted, the GoM is committed to the achievement of the SDGs with the objective of ensuring balance between development in the economic, social and environment spheres. It is for these reasons that sustainability in all its forms shall be considered cross-cutting, to be mainstreamed into all aspects of MSDP implementation. The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda will be used to guide Myanmar's achievement of the SDGs over that same timeline.

Conflict-Sensitive Approaches

Myanmar has embarked upon a journey toward national reconciliation and Union-wide peace. All aspects of this MSDP have been designed to move the country forward in this regard. In consideration of the potential impact of development in this context, it is essential that all initiatives are designed, implemented, managed and monitored with the participation of all stakeholders in a conflict-sensitive manner. It is for these reasons that conflict sensitivity and conflict-sensitive approaches shall be considered cross-cutting, to be mainstreamed into all aspects of MSDP implementation.

Democratic Principles

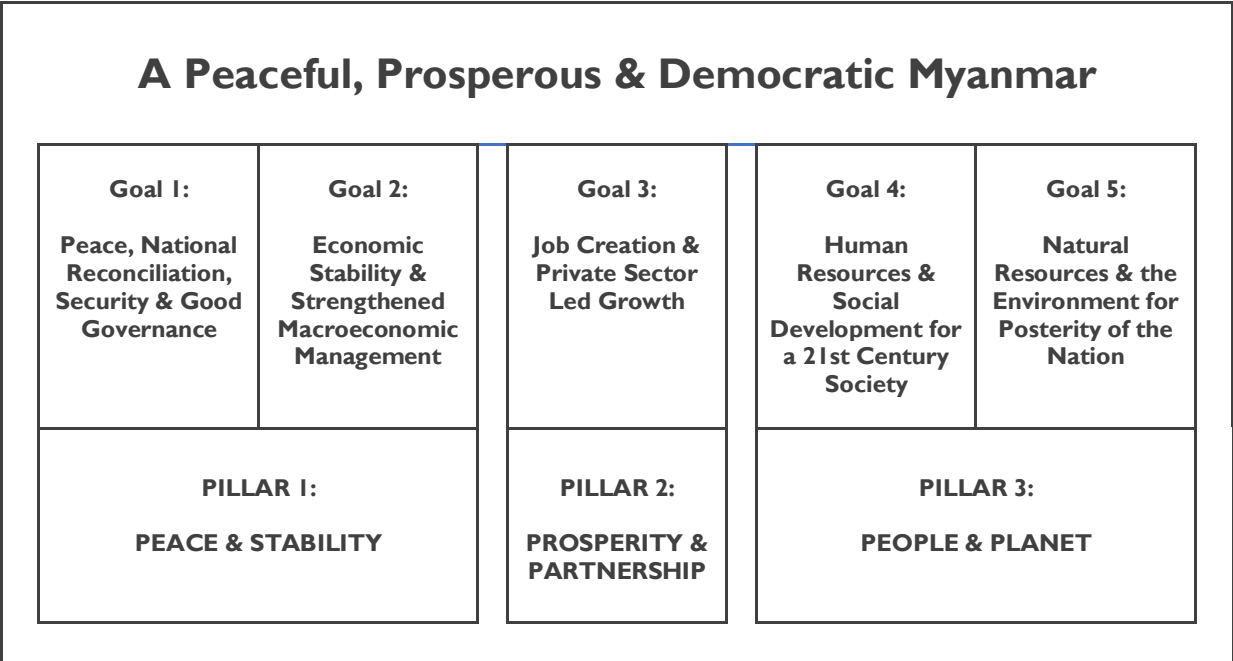
Foundational to all strategies and Action Plans noted within this MSDP is recognition of the economic dividends yielded from being a democracy. An end in itself and, as such, needing no other justification, it is the case that being a democracy brings the application to Myanmar the most powerful engine of economic growth known to human history. A system based on individual rights and freedoms, democracy and its accompanying institutions aligns incentives, allows spontaneous solutions to problems, promotes technological advancement and

the delivery of public services according to demand, and expands choice and opportunity. In short, democracy and a focus on individual rights and the rule of law are simultaneously the ends of policy, and the vehicles through which Myanmar may escape poverty and achieve the prosperity our people deserve. It is for these reasons that liberal democratic norms and principles shall be considered cross-cutting, to be mainstreamed into all aspects of MSDP implementation.

Framework

This MSDP is structured around 3 Pillars, 5 Goals, 28 Strategies and 251 Action Plans. All are firmly aligned with the SDGs, the 12 Point Economic Policy of the Union of Myanmar, and various regional commitments which Myanmar has made as part of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Strategic Framework, the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and many others.

Box 1: The Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan Summary Framework



For each of the 5 Goals, clear strategies have been developed. For each strategy, Action Plans have been identified. Action Plans are intended to be multidimensional, with successful implementation requiring the involvement of a broad range of stakeholders, including multiple ministries and departments.

Progress toward the Action Plans will typically require multiple programmes,

projects and activities. Hence, each Action Plan will require strong coordination amongst responsible stakeholders to ensure progress toward successful accomplishment. To the greatest extent possible, Action Plans have also been designed to encompass existing plans and strategies. Taken together, these Pillars, Goals, Strategies and Action Plans combine to form the MSDP Implementation Matrix.

ECONOMIC POLICY OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

Launched in July of 2016, the Economic Policy of the Union of Myanmar encapsulates the overall framework that guides Myanmar's economic and social development. This MSDP has been developed to ensure full alignment with this Policy framework.

Vision

The economic policy of the Union of Myanmar is people-centred and aims to achieve inclusive and continuous development. It aims to establish an economic framework that supports national reconciliation, based on the just balancing of sustainable natural resource mobilisation and allocation across the States and Regions.

Objectives

1. To support national reconciliation and the emergence of a united democratic federal Union.
2. To achieve balanced economic development across the States and Regions.
3. To create opportunities for the emergence of capable and skilled new generations for the benefit of the country.
4. To establish an economic system that can achieve and maintain positive development outcomes through the participation, innovation and efforts of all citizens.

Policies

1. Expanding our financial resources through transparent and effective public financial management.
2. Improving the operations of State-owned enterprises and privatising those State-owned enterprises that have the potential to be reformed, while promoting and assisting small and medium enterprises as generators of employment and growth.
3. Fostering the human capital that will be needed for the emergence of a modern developed economy and improving and expanding vocational education and training.
4. Prioritising the rapid development of fundamental economic infrastructure, such as electricity generation, roads and ports, and establishing a data ID card system, a digital government strategy, and an e-government system.
5. Creating employment opportunities for all citizens including those returning from abroad and giving greater priority in the short term to economic enterprises that create many job opportunities.
6. Establishing an economic model that balances agriculture and industry and supports the holistic development of the agriculture, livestock and industrial sectors, so as to enable rounded development, food security and increased exports.
7. Asserting the right of individuals to freely pursue the economic opportunities they choose, so as to enable private sector growth in line with a market economy system; formulating specific policies to increase foreign investment; and strengthening property rights and the rule of law.
8. Achieving financial stability through a finance system that can support the sustainable long-term development of households, farmers and businesses.

9. Building environmentally sustainable cities, upgrading public services and utilities, expanding public spaces, and making greater efforts to protect and conserve our cultural heritage.
10. Establishing a fair and efficient tax system in order to increase government revenues and protecting individual rights and property rights through enacting laws and regulations.
11. Establishing technical systems and procedures to support intellectual property rights that can encourage innovation and the development of advanced technology.
12. Identifying the changing and developing business environment both in ASEAN and beyond, so as to enable our own businesses to situate themselves to take advantage of potential opportunities.

STRATEGIES & ACTION PLANS

PILLAR I: PEACE & STABILITY

The achievement of a durable peace is integral to Myanmar's journey towards sustainable and inclusive development. However, the MSDP recognises that a just and sustainable peace will involve addressing both political and economic dimensions simultaneously.

Pillar I recognises that the generation and perpetuation of conflict is driven by mistrust between groups, the lack of transparent and accountable public institutions to express and address grievances, the exclusion and marginalization of people from decision-making processes as well as pervasive sense of injustice generated by inequitable distribution of resources, acute macroeconomic instability and vulnerability to economic shocks. Similarly, it recognises

that durable peace is engendered and preserved through strengthened State capacity to ensure security and stability, the equitable distribution of resources between groups, the strong presence of the rule of law, a common vision for political union between groups, as well as a robust and stable macroeconomic environment.

Building on these recognitions, this MSDP formulates specific strategies for peace and national reconciliation for Myanmar while taking into account and responding to specific challenges faced by vulnerable groups, including but not limited to children, youth, women, the elderly, ethnic minorities and others affected by armed conflict and inter-communal tensions.

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

Goal I focuses on the political dimensions underpinning the achievement of Union-wide peace and stability. Goal I recognises the essential and reinforcing roles played by open, inclusive and well-governed institutions, adherence to the rule of law and respect for human rights, the adoption of inclusive and conflict-sensitive approaches to socio-economic development and services provision (with a particular focus on marginalised and vulnerable groups) as a bridge towards trust, social cohesion and, ultimately, peace. Action Plans have also been designed to provide a clear framework which supports a more efficient, modern, and transparent public sector which engages

in a sustained and substantive dialogue with all stakeholder groups as part of standard policy development and implementation process.

Guiding Documents:

- Myanmar Civil Service Reform Strategic Action Plan 2017-2020
- Myanmar National Drug Control Policy 2018
- Judicial Strategic Plan 2018-2022
- Rule of Law Strategic Plan 2015-2019
- Myanmar Union Election Commission Strategic Plan 2014-2018

Strategy 1.1: Secure and further foster Union-wide peace

Myanmar is a multi-ethnic society with a protracted history of civil strife amongst various ethnic armed organizations (EAOs) and the armed forces of the government. In recent years, many of these groups have become signatories to the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA). Despite recent successes in broadening the coverage of the agreement, there is still a way to go to bring all the remaining non-signatories on board.

With the inauguration of the Union Peace Conference - 21st Century Panglong conference in 2016, Myanmar has initiated an inclusive framework for political dialogue so that all the stakeholders in the peace process can move towards building a common vision of a democratic federal Union. The continuation and expansion of this political dialogue will facilitate the process for securing a Union Peace Accord so that dividends of peace can be shared and enjoyed by everyone affected by more than 60 years of debilitating conflict.

Underdevelopment in social and physical infrastructure, limited trust in public institutions and circumscribed access to public service delivery in many conflicted-affected areas in Myanmar pose serious challenges to the GoM's efforts to reduce poverty and pursue comprehensive, sustainable development throughout the nation.

Unless a durable nation-wide peace is achieved, it will be considerably more difficult to ensure that the development efforts described throughout the MSDP can truly reach those made most vulnerable due to conflict.

Action Plans identified are considered to be 'priorities of priorities' — without which progress towards other strategies and actions plans will be negated. These Action Plans place a particular significance on ensuring meaningful involvement in the peace process by those rendered most vulnerable by conflict, including but not limited to those displaced by conflict, women and youth.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 1	Peace & Stability				
Goal 1	Peace, National Reconciliation, Security & Good Governance				
Strategy 1.1	Secure and further foster Union-wide peace				
1.1.1	Hold further sessions of the Union Peace Conference: 21st Century Panglong	Consolidated peace process	NRPC, UPDJC, MoSCO, S/R Gov	OBJ1	SDG 16.1
1.1.2	Conduct inclusive political dialogues with all relevant stakeholders at national and sub-national levels	More inclusive and sustainable peace dialogue and processes	NRPC, UPDJC, MoSCO, S/R Gov	OBJ1	SDG 16.1

1.1.3	Further integrate NCA non-signatory EAOs into peace processes and work toward their signing of the NCA, and expand participation of other relevant stakeholders, with clear roles and responsibilities for all	More inclusive and sustainable peace dialogue and processes	NRPC, UPDJC, MoSCO, S/R Gov	OBJ1	SDG 16.1
1.1.4	Ensure country ownership and leadership of the peace process	More inclusive and sustainable peace dialogue and processes	NRPC, UPDJC, MoSCO, S/R Gov	OBJ1	SDG 16.7
1.1.5	Strive for at least 30% participation of women in political dialogues	More inclusive and sustainable peace dialogue and processes	NRPC, UPDJC, MoSCO, S/R Gov	OBJ1	SDG 16.7
1.1.6	Based on the outcome of political dialogues, agree key principles for the establishment of a Union founded upon democracy and federalism	Strengthened foundation of Myanmar as a democratic, federal Union	NRPC, UPDJC, MoSCO, S/R Gov	OBJ1	SDG 16.1 SDG 16.6
1.1.7	Implement and follow the articles in the NCA	Consolidated peace process	NRPC, UPDJC, MoSCO, S/R Gov	OBJ1	SDG 16.1

Strategy I.2: Promote equitable and conflict-sensitive socio-economic development throughout all States and Regions

Peace and development go hand-in-hand as peace cannot be sustained without inclusive development, and development cannot be sustained without an inclusive peace. Hence, it is imperative that every effort in the pursuit of truly transformational economic growth is achieved in parallel with efforts to secure and foster a durable nation-wide, inclusive peace.

It is also imperative that the key tenets of fiscal federalism related to both equalisation payments and fiscal transfers to Myanmar's States and Regions, as well as decentralisation of natural resources management – are fully implemented under the umbrella of the MSDP and within the scope of the Constitution.

It is also critical that the provision of basic infrastructure, services delivery and connectivity are undertaken with enhanced cooperation with existing, ethnic-affiliated service providers and local communities. Basic infrastructure priorities in this context include education and healthcare services, electricity, telecommunications connectivity, and road connections to markets and major cities. The GoM firmly believes that social cohesion can be strengthened through the consultation and full engagement with ethnic leaders and communities, reinforced by the use of transparent and accountable community feedback mechanisms.

Local participation in the provision of basic infrastructure in remote ethnic regions provides a solid foundation for enhancing productivity in agriculture and other sectors, as well as cultivating

a sense of ownership and partnership in the national development agenda. Amongst a range of other initiatives, incubating and unlocking the entrepreneurial and productivity potential of our micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises will become an important driver of income and employment generation in post-conflict and conflict-affected communities.

Furthermore, ensuring conflict-sensitive approaches to socio-economic development, with a focus on those most vulnerable and furthest behind, will contribute to the active management and mitigation of the risk of exacerbating inequalities or doing harm. It will also contribute to the creation of innovative, and contextually appropriate livelihood options that can then be further enhanced by broadening access to finance, markets, technology and information.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 1	Peace & Stability				
Goal 1	Peace, National Reconciliation, Security & Good Governance				
Strategy 1.2	Promote equitable and conflict-sensitive socio-economic development throughout all States and Regions				
1.2.1	Decentralize management of development activities, particularly in post-conflict and conflict-affected areas, as a means of fostering greater social cohesion, including the development of IDP resettlement plans that facilitate safe, voluntary, and dignified returns	Decision making delegated to the local level in support of greater social cohesion and effective service delivery in post-conflict socio-economic reconstruction efforts	MoPF, MoHA, MoALI, MoLIP, MoEA, S/R Gov	EP5, EP6	SDG 16.6 SDG 16.7
1.2.2	Develop and implement sub-national socio-economic development plans and plans for resource mobilisation	Effective public service delivery at the sub-national level	All LMs, S/R Gov	EP4, EP6	SDG 10.1 SDG 16.6
1.2.3	Promote and prioritize inclusive growth and job creation in post-conflict and conflict-affected areas	Balanced economic development across States and Regions (EP Objective 2)	MoPF, MoCOM, MoCON, MoLIP, MoIND, MoALI, MoEA	EP6, EP4, EP5, EP7	SDG 10.1 SDG 16.6 SDG 8.3
1.2.4	Strengthen social, economic and physical connectivity in lagging regions with growth/population hubs within Myanmar and regions beyond	Balanced economic development across States and Regions (EP Objective 2)	MoPF, MoHA, MoTC, MoCON, MoLIP, MoALI, MoEE, S/R Gov	EP4, EP5	SDG 10.1

1.2.5	Improve efficiency and equitable distribution of inter-governmental fiscal transfers to States and Regions, and strengthen fiscal capacities of sub-national public entities	Balanced economic development across States and Regions (EP Objective 2)	MoPF, MoHA, S/R Gov	EP1	SDG 10.1
1.2.6	Fully implement recommendations set forth within the Final Report of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State	Promote socio-economic development in Rakhine State	MoPF, MoHA, Rakhine SG, UEHRD, ICSRI	EP4, EP5, EP6	
1.2.7	Fully implement recommendations drawn from the Maungdaw Region Investigation Commission and those of other relevant military/security-related investigatory bodies	Promote socio-economic development in Rakhine State	MoPF, MoHA, Rakhine SG, UEHRD, ICSRI	EP4, EP5, EP6	
1.2.8	Prioritize flows of development assistance and investment into conflict-affected States and Regions	Balanced economic development across States and Regions (EP Objective 2)	DACU, MoPF, MIC	EP4, EP7	SDG 10.1

Strategy I.3: Promote greater access to justice, individual rights and adherence to the rule of law

The rule of law is the fundamental principle which underpins democratic governance. In Myanmar, weaknesses in the rule of law place a heavy burden upon our people, particularly those who are poor and vulnerable, and present institutional barriers to achieving durable peace, stability and other goals of sustainable development.

In pursuit of this strategy, the MSDP seeks to make the law more transparent and consultative, producing legislation that is in the interest of all our people, administered fairly and impartially, with respect for human rights, and without discrimination so that no person is above the law and every person may benefit equally from its administration.

To achieve this, our courts must be independent, and trials must be open and fair. Steps must also be taken to strengthen the rule of law at the community level so that people's life chances are not diminished by injustice. In this context, the GoM notes the important role played by civil society organisations in advancing justice and the rule of law, and the contribution they make to increasing public trust and awareness.

Steps will also be taken to strengthen the abilities of law enforcement institutions to deliver personal security, particularly for vulnerable groups, using new and innovative approaches such as community policing and other cross-border collaborations. In doing so, further crime prevention efforts, including progressive measures to combat drug harm, the dismantling of

criminal networks and the protection of social capital in families and within communities, will be taken.

It is also vitally important that concrete steps be taken to bring the rule of law to conflict-affected areas so that development efforts can be undertaken in an effective and rights-based manner.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 1	Peace & Stability				
Goal 1	Peace, National Reconciliation, Security & Good Governance				
Strategy 1.3	Promote greater access to justice, individual rights and adherence to the rule of law				
1.3.1	Improve efficiency and effectiveness in reviewing, vetting, drafting, implementing and enforcing contracts and legislation	Legal rights of individuals and the national interest protected	UAGO, USC, All LMs	EP7	SDG 16.3
1.3.2	Review the current legal aid system and develop a legal aid policy that expands coverage of eligible beneficiaries	Legal rights of individuals and the national interest protected	UAGO, ULAB	EP7	SDG 16.3
1.3.3	Strengthen adherence to fair trial standards during criminal prosecutions	Improved public trust and confidence in the justice system	UAGO	EP7	SDG 16.4
1.3.4	Ensure greater understanding of and access to justice and the rule of law, including individual rights, due process and legal services	Improved public trust and confidence in the justice system	UAGO, MoEDU	EP7	SDG 16.5
1.3.5	Develop a robust and independent bar, including by reforming the Bar Council Act	Improved public trust and confidence in the justice system	UAGO	EP7	SDG 16.6
1.3.6	Enhance independence, effectiveness and administrative capacity of the judiciary and justice sector institutions, while ensuring professionalism, accountability and integrity	Legal rights of individuals and the national interest protected	UAGO, USC,	EP7	SDG 16.7
1.3.7	Develop a comprehensive justice sector reform strategy	Legal rights of individuals and the national interest protected	UAGO, UCB	EP7	SDG 16.8
1.3.8	Support the security sector to effectively perform its role serving our people and ensuring peace, safety and	Legal rights of individuals and the national interest protected	MoHA	EP7	SDG 16.9

	security within communities and throughout the country				
--	--	--	--	--	--

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

Realising the full implementation of this MSDP, while at the same time achieving high levels of administrative and institutional performance, will only be possible by strengthening the machinery of government at all levels, together with the instalment of transparent and accountable systems that support effective service delivery. The GoM recognises that improving policy development that is rooted in strong evidence, enhancing its implementation through improved governance mechanisms, and strengthening institutional performance management and monitoring systems are all key elements which underpin good governance, and must form a central platform upon which any long-term development process is based. Therefore, institutional capacity development will be bolstered by renewed, modernised and clear regulations, policies and procedures and a more effective delegation of authority.

Institutional performance will be further enhanced with the introduction of e-government platforms and the use of online applications for information sharing, decision-making and approvals. Institutional capacity development will also be bolstered by a strong investment in civil service human capacity development. The MSDP includes a strong emphasis on modernising the public service and the introduction of new public-sector management practices. Transparency, accountability and integrity shall likewise serve as pinnacle elements of this drive towards improved institutional performance.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 1	Peace & Stability				
Goal 1	Peace, National Reconciliation, Security & Good Governance				
Strategy 1.4:	Enhance good governance, institutional performance and improve the efficiency of administrative decision making at all levels				
1.4.1	Continually review, standardize and upgrade as needed civil service regulations, procedures, codes of conduct, compensation and allowances to create new, innovative and inclusive pathways toward public sector employment and career advancement	Integrity and accountability enhanced across our public sector	UCSB	N/A	SDG 16.6

1.4.2	Increase public sector transparency and accountability by enhancing parliamentary oversight as part of standard budget, planning and audit processes	Increased transparency, predictability and accountability of government processes	MoPF, Hluttaw, AG, ACC	N/A	SDG 16.6
1.4.3	Bring public sector services delivery closer to communities through the use of G2B and G2C digital online government services	Enhanced public service delivery	S/R Gov, DAOs	EP4	SDG 16.6 SDG 9.c
1.4.4	Continually review, standardize and upgrade relevant legislation and undertake new initiatives which will facilitate more effective, accountable and transparent government	Enhanced public service delivery	UAGO, ACC	N/A	SDG 16.6
1.4.5	Review and strengthen anti-corruption related legislation, enforcement measures and policies, including strengthening grievance and whistle-blower mechanisms	Integrity and accountability enhanced across our public sector	ACC	N/A	SDG 16.5

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

The presence of a vibrant public sphere is a fundamental prerequisite for enhancing the role of the public in shaping policy dialogue around key issues facing individuals, communities and the nation. The ability of the GoM to communicate effectively is not only vital to the health of our democracy but also important in addressing public grievances and mitigating the risks of communal tension and civil conflict. Hence, it is imperative that enhanced engagement and greater understanding be facilitated through the use of modern communication strategies and technologies (including electronic means), across all levels of the government, within and between ethnic nationalities, and all other stakeholders.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 1	Peace & Stability				
Goal 1	Peace, National Reconciliation, Security & Good Governance				
Strategy 1.5:	Increase the ability of all people to engage with government				
1.5.1	Strengthen civic engagement and public consultation processes with	More inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making	All LMs, LG, S/R Gov	EP1	SDG 16.7

	respect to policy-making at all levels				
1.5.2	Strengthen public sector communications capacities, allowing for more effective policy dialogue and feedback mechanisms to emerge	Increased transparency, predictability and accountability of government processes	MoINF, MoPF	OBJ3	SDG 16.10 SDG 16.7
1.5.3	Improve and legalize citizens' access to information and broaden the accessibility of information on budgets, legislation, strategies plans, policies, statistics and other key information held by public authorities	Increased transparency, predictability and accountability of government processes	All LMs	EP1	SDG 16.10 SDG 16.7
1.5.4	Strengthen inclusive planning practices based on participatory processes across all levels of government	More inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making	All LMs, S/R Gov	EP1	SDG 16.7
1.5.5	Promote cultural and linguistic pluralism at all levels with legislation protecting the freedom of expression for individuals and groups	More inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making	MoEDU, MoEA	EP3	SDG 16.7
1.5.6	Establish a standardized, transparent and competitive tendering system for public procurement at both national and sub-national levels	More inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making	MoEA, MoLIP, MoBA	EP1	
1.5.7	Place equity, inclusivity and gender empowerment at the centre of development strategies and policies at all levels and in all sectors	More inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making	All LMs, S/R Gov,	N/A	SDG 5.1 SDG 16.7

GOAL 2: ECONOMIC STABILITY & STRENGTHENED MACROECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Goal 2 is focused on the economic dimensions that will contribute to sustained macroeconomic stability, an indispensable prerequisite for peace, security and many of the other SDGs. Goal 2 prioritises

establishing appropriate fiscal, monetary and exchange rate policy, improving Myanmar's balance of payments (BOP) and maintaining inflation at an appropriate level. In addition, macroeconomic strategies under this goal

include mobilising all necessary sources of development finance, strengthening public finance management (PFM) and enhancing the efficiency and competitiveness of SEEs. Subsidiary Action Plans are all likewise geared towards strengthening macroeconomic management and ensuring the overall stability of the nation.

Guiding Documents:

- Internal Revenue Department Reform Journey: A Medium-Term Revenue Mobilisation Strategy 2017/18 – 2021/22
- Myanmar Medium-term Debt Management Strategy

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

High volatility of the exchange rate is detrimental to export growth, the flow of foreign direct investment, and overall economic growth. In the same manner, sustained deficits in the BOP may generate pernicious outcomes while revealing structural problems within the economy. In the wake of the tapering of the loose monetary policies of the United States Federal Reserve and others from late 2015, Myanmar’s currency depreciated significantly. This pattern was repeated with subsequent global monetary tightenings, but it was also a trend driven by domestic factors. Not least amongst these was Myanmar’s relatively high inflation rate, which rose to double-digit levels in late 2015, as well as unfavourable BOP arising out of increasing current account deficits and slower foreign investment flows.

The Central Bank of Myanmar (CBM) made numerous attempts to control the situation, but due to both limited foreign exchange resources and constrained monetary policy implementation channels, exchange rate instability and unfavourable BOP persisted. This is understandable, given that often the solution to imbalances in the BOP require bold structural changes to macroeconomic management, rather than simply technical tinkering. Recently, the CBM has initiated a number of policy measures including the introduction of a market-based reference rate to effectively manage the exchange rate. It is policy measures such as these, combined with other ambitious reforms such as formalising informal remittance system that will contribute to a significantly strengthened macroeconomic landscape.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 1	Peace & Stability				
Goal 2	Economic Stability & Strengthened Macroeconomic Management				
Strategy 2.1	Effectively manage the exchange rate and balance of payments				
2.1.1	Allow the kyat to float more freely in response to market supply and demand	A more market-oriented exchange rate	CBM	EP8	
2.1.2	Ensure greater exchange rate flexibility as the CBM moves from a foreign exchange auction to an interbank transaction-	Alignment of the CBM’s reference rate to the market rate	CBM	EP8	

	based mechanism for setting the reference rate				
2.1.3	Stabilize high volatility of the exchange rate	Volatility of exchange rate movements will be minimized.	CBM	EP8	
2.1.4	Develop an exchange rate intervention mechanism	Abnormal exchange rate movements due to shocks will be stabilized	CBM	EP8	
2.1.5	Stabilize inflation both from a monetary and fiscal policy perspective	Stabilization of inflation will help stabilize exchange rate volatility	CBM, MoPF	EP8	
2.1.6	Promote more effective foreign exchange management through concentration of foreign exchange reserves in the CBM	CBM able to make more effective intervention if necessary	CBM	EP8	
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	Supply and demand for foreign currency stabilized	CBM	EP8	SDG 8.1
2.1.8	Develop the currency swap auction market through which foreign and domestic banks are more comfortable in conducting foreign currency interbank transactions, minimizing foreign exchange risk and uncertainty	Local banks' demand for foreign currency will be met more easily	CBM	EP8	
2.1.9	Develop a mechanism to allow all government foreign currency revenues to flow into national foreign exchange reserves held by the CBM rather than into other State-owned banks	Foreign currency reserves will be accumulated	CBM, MoPF	EP8	
2.1.10	Formalize <i>hundi</i> and similar informal remittance systems	Remittances attracted to strategic sectors with potential for productive investment while managing currency appreciation risks	CBM, MoPF	EP8	

Strategy 2.2: Reduce inflation and maintain monetary stability

Inflation and exchange rate stability, especially in nominal terms, are closely correlated. Thus, the real effective exchange rate (REER) of the kyat has largely been quite stable, while the nominal

effective exchange rate (NEER) has at times depreciated drastically, especially during periods of high relative inflation.

It is imperative that inflation be stabilised to maintain monetary stability. Despite the present lack of a secondary bond market in Myanmar, which limits monetary policy instruments, it is crucial that efforts be made to develop the financial markets necessary to achieve monetary policy objectives. Such markets include, but are not limited to, the interbank and REPO markets needed to conduct more effective open market operations (OMO) by the CBM. Once the market has matured, and various necessary institutions are in place, other mechanisms such as interest rate and reserve money targeting can be deployed.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 1	Peace & Stability				
Goal 2	Economic Stability & Strengthened Macroeconomic Management				
Strategy 2.2	Reduce inflation and maintain monetary stability				
2.2.1	Continue monetary policy prudence with a view to stabilizing inflation and ensuring balance between economic growth and stability	Inflation stabilised	CBM	EP8	SDG 8.1
2.2.2	Continue conducting deposit auctions	Excess liquidity in the market will be absorbed	CBM	EP8	SDG 8.2
2.2.3	Continue enforcing reserve requirement instructions on banks with flexibility to account for seasonality	Credit growth will be controlled to stabilize inflation	CBM	EP8	SDG 8.3
2.2.4	Strengthen treasury securities auctions and expand public understanding of bonds, bills and similar instruments	CBM's financing will be reduced, and inflation will be stabilized	CBM	EP8	SDG 8.4
2.2.5	Acquire sufficient budget to pay higher interest at the auctions to make auctions more effective	Treasury securities' yields will be more in line with the market	MoPF	EP8	SDG 8.5
2.2.6	Develop the interbank money market, and ultimately liberalize bank interest rates based on borrower risk profiles	Supply and demand for liquidity of the banks will be met	CBM	EP8	SDG 8.6
2.2.7	Develop the REPO market through which the CBM can absorb excess liquidity from the market through open market operations, including possibly REPO auctions	Central bank will be able to use this channel to absorb excess liquidity of the banks to stabilize inflation	CBM	EP8	SDG 8.7
2.2.8	Reduce CBM financing to negligible levels	Inflation will be stabilized	CBM	EP1, EP8	SDG 8.8

2.2.9	Strengthen BOP shock absorptive capacity and build up foreign exchange reserves to support a more favourable BOP position	The economy will be more resilient to shocks	CBM	EP8	SDG 8.9
-------	---	--	-----	-----	---------

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

Myanmar's tax revenue currently amounts to approximately eight per cent of GDP. This is the lowest in the ASEAN region. The GoM must obtain significantly increased tax revenues to help fund the nation's social and economic development and national poverty alleviation. Increasing tax revenue requires a reformed and professional tax administration with high levels of integrity and clear powers to assess and collect tax as well as to manage tax exemptions. The job also requires a legal framework that encourages taxpayers to meet their tax obligations, as well as the extensive use of modern technology to make it easy for taxpayers to file tax returns and pay tax online.

The MSDP prioritises improvements to Myanmar's tax collection systems by creating an enabling environment in which tax laws are progressively modernised, in which the tax system is made more transparent and in which corruption is addressed. The MSDP also prioritises significant investments in information technology and expanding tax education through various channels. Clearly, efficient tax collection will also make a major contribution towards reducing current fiscal deficits.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 1	Peace & Stability				
Goal 2	Economic Stability & Strengthened Macroeconomic Management				
Strategy 2.3	Increase domestic revenue mobilisation through a fair, efficient and transparent taxation system				
2.3.1	Reform the structure and governance mechanisms of IRD and other relevant entities, and establish functionally based departments organized to best administer the tax system for different groups of taxpayers	Tax collections will be more effective	MoPF	EP10	SDG 17.1
2.3.2	Expand electronic payment systems throughout the country	Tax payments will be more convenient	CBM	EP10, EP4	SDG 17.1
2.3.3	Implement new information technology systems for registration, processing, accounting, and case work	Tax collections will be more effective	MoPF	EP10	SDG 17.1

2.3.4	Develop modern tax laws, including a new Tax Administration Law, a new Income Tax Law and a new VAT Law	Tax revenues will be higher	MoPF	EP10	SDG 17.1
2.3.5	Introduce anti-corruption and tax evasion counter-measures to protect the integrity and reputation of the tax system, including expanding the focus of internal audit and establishing an Internal Affairs Unit	Tax collections will be more effective	MoPF	EP10	SDG 16.5
2.3.6	Expand the implementation of a Self-Assessment System to Medium Taxpayer Offices.	Tax payment will be more convenient	MoPF	EP10	SDG 17.1
2.3.7	Implement a risk-based approach to tax administration using a Compliance Improvement Strategy to guide the administration of taxpayer services and enforcement strategies.	Tax collection will be more effective	MoPF	EP10	SDG 17.1
2.3.8	Streamline tax processes and procedures to reflect good international practice and maximise opportunities provided by modern technology	Tax payment will be more convenient and effective	MoPF	EP10	SDG 17.1
2.3.9	Develop IRD staff capabilities by providing clear expectations of staff roles and responsibilities, relevant training, modern work practices including effective performance management	Tax collection will be more effective	MoPF	EP10	SDG 17.1

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

Modernizing Myanmar’s PFM systems while strengthening the capacity of relevant institutions will enable the efficient, accountable, transparent and responsive delivery of public services. In doing so, evidence-based PFM reform, enhanced implementation strategies, and strong institutional performance management/monitoring systems, at both the Union and State/Region level, will be required. Furthermore, overall PFM structures will need to be revisited in order to reflect our country’s drive towards a more decentralized system of governance in line with the vision of a democratic federal Union.

From enhancing revenue sharing mechanisms, including those revenues generated from extractives industries, to supporting the more equitable allocation of tax revenues across all States and Regions; from strengthening the mandates of key institutions responsible Myanmar's core PFM functions, to enhancing both soft and hard PFM architecture, Myanmar's PFM roadmap shall be ambitious yet attainable.

At the same time, maintaining positive momentum for continued improvement while cultivating a culture of social accountability, thus making PFM reforms more resilient to political changes, will also be key. Therefore, important steps will be taken to enhance external oversight and overall accountability of Myanmar's PFM system, including making significantly more budget information available to the general public and to integrating gender-responsive approaches amongst other measures.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 1	Peace & Stability				
Goal 2	Economic Stability & Strengthened Macroeconomic Management				
Strategy 2.4	Strengthen public financial management to support stability and the efficient allocation of public resources				
2.4.1	Significantly increase overall budget transparency, including the continued publication of Citizen Budgets, presentation of tax expenditures in annual budgets and other measures	Strong and transparent public finance management (EP1)	MoPF	EP1	SDG 16.6
2.4.2	Implement recommendations of Public Expenditure Reviews	Strong and transparent public finance management (EP1)	MoPF	EP1	SDG 16.6
2.4.3	Strengthen fiscal prudence to narrow the deficit	Strong and transparent public finance management (EP1)	MoPF	EP1	SDG 16.6
2.4.4	Strengthen scrutiny and oversight of budget proposals and cut unnecessary expenditures	Strong and transparent public finance management (EP1)	MoPF	EP1	SDG 16.6
2.4.5	Enhance the capacity of national and sub-national PFM, including provisions for nationally-led strategic infrastructure planning and investment and related revenue generation and asset management	Strong and transparent public finance management (EP1)	MoPF, All S/R Gov	EP1	SDG 16.6

2.4.6	Encourage greater and more inclusive public participation in budgetary processes at all levels	Strong and transparent public finance management (EP1)	MoPF	EP1	SDG 16.6
2.4.7	Integrate gender responsive budgeting at all levels to ensure the budget is adequately structured to address gender inequality	Strong and transparent public finance management (EP1)	MoPF, MoSWRR	EP1	SDG 16.6
2.4.8	Introduce revenue sharing mechanisms, including revenues generated from the extractives industry, to support more equitable allocation of tax revenues across all States and Regions	Strong and transparent public finance management (EP1)	MoPF, All S/R Gov	EP1	SDG 16.6

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

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. As of 2018, a small number of SEEs remain in operation serving as significant revenue generators for the government. However, many SEEs remain a fiscal burden due to the trend of decreasing profits and increasing operation costs over the years. As such, improved SEE governance shall be key to both mobilising fiscal resources for the GoM and unlocking the country's economic potential.

Due to heterogeneity in the roles, responsibilities and commercial viabilities across SEEs, it is important to map out a nuanced reform agenda according to function and classification. For example, regulatory SEEs are vastly different from operational SEEs in terms of roles and responsibilities. Therefore, the GoM intends to reform SEEs by re-categorising them according to function, reforming their financing formulae, professionalising their management and operations, enhancing oversight and transparency, and, where appropriate, equitizing or privatising assets in a manner that will improve Myanmar's economic performance.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 1	Peace & Stability				
Goal 2	Economic Stability & Strengthened Macroeconomic Management				
Strategy 2.5	Enhancing the efficiency and competitiveness of State Economic Enterprises				

2.5.1	Develop a national SEE policy based on a comprehensive review and assessment of existing SEEs	SEEs operate on commercial principles, with independence, transparency, and accountability (PSD-AP Pillar 4)	MoPF	EP2	SDG 8.3
2.5.2	Corporatize, commercialise, restructure, or, where appropriate, privatize SEEs which operate in competitive markets	SEEs operate on commercial principles, with independence, transparency, and accountability (PSD-AP Pillar 4)	MoPF	EP3	SDG 8.3
2.5.3	Identify SEEs that should be fully or partially equitized and identify possible strategic partners	SEEs operate on commercial principles, with independence, transparency, and accountability (PSD-AP Pillar 4)	MoPF	EP4	SDG 8.3
2.5.4	Standardize financial reporting structures across SEEs and release financial data on SEEs to the public	SEEs operate on commercial principles, with independence, transparency, and accountability (PSD-AP Pillar 4)	MoPF	EP5	SDG 8.3
2.5.5	Develop competitive salary schemes for SEEs employees to boost SEEs competitiveness	SEEs operate on commercial principles, with independence, transparency, and accountability (PSD-AP Pillar 4)	MoPF	EP6	SDG 8.3

PILLAR 2: PROSPERITY & PARTNERSHIP

Enhancing national prosperity while expanding and deepening partnerships with all stakeholders, at all levels, and with the private sector in particular, will be essential to achieving the levels of economic growth

which Myanmar requires and is capable of. Such growth will lead to further economic opportunities, generating in turn still further growth along the way to broad-based economic development.

GOAL 3: JOB CREATION & PRIVATE SECTOR-LED GROWTH

Goal 3 is focused on the creation of quality jobs, together with the expansion of the private sector as the engine of environmentally conscious and socially responsible economic growth.

This MSDP seeks to enhance both the quantity and quality of jobs in the economy. Accordingly, the strategies under Goal 3 are formulated with the recognition that the government has a critical role to play in improving the enabling environment in order to stimulate foreign and domestic investment, increasing access to finance, strengthening existing partnerships, and forging new linkages with the global and regional communities.

Given the current structure of the economy, agriculture and SME sectors are prioritized as important sources of job creation. In conjunction with these sectors, the GoM will promote the role of creativity and innovation in manufacturing, industrial and service sectors, with an emphasis on preparing for the coming digital economy to further generate high quality jobs and induce structural transformation.

Attention is paid throughout to ensuring that job creation and labour market governance is inclusive and equitable, with a particular focus on increasing access to decent, safe and quality work for women and other vulnerable groups. Subsidiary Action Plans have been designed to complement strategies and Action Plans under Goal 1 – all contributing in their own way to the achievement of equitable socio-economic development across all States and Regions.

Guiding Documents:

- 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

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

With 70 per cent of our population living in rural areas, the majority of whom are dependent directly or indirectly on the agricultural sector, Myanmar’s economy is highly agro-dependent. Therefore, increasing productivity in this sector will contribute significantly towards the creation of jobs and decent economic livelihoods for many of our poorest people.

The private sector’s involvement in agriculture is already significant, contributing towards job creation at all stages throughout the value chain – from cultivating, harvesting, animal husbandry to value-added processing. All of these require willing and able workers, many of whom are internal migrants.

However, productivity remains below regional averages. Myanmar needs to address structural and systematic constraints in the agricultural sector to remain competitive. High production costs and high harvesting losses due to a lack of adequate support in the form of financing, technological inputs and market access have also weakened Myanmar’s ability to participate in and move along the agricultural value chain, both domestically and regionally.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
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				
3.1.1	Revise and develop education and training in the agriculture, aquaculture and food sectors, responding to the evolving needs of farmers and the rural private sector	Increased Productivity and Farmers’ Income (AD SIP Outcome 2)	MoLIP, MoALI, MoEDU	EP3, EP5, EP6	SDG 2.3
3.1.2	Enhance irrigation and drainage services, and support more efficient and sustainable water management systems	Increased Productivity and Farmers’ Income (AD SIP Outcome 2)	MoALI, MoNREC	EP4, EP6	SDG 2.3, SDG 2.4, SDG 6.4, SDG 6.5
3.1.3	Create market conditions to enable greater investment in agriculture, aquaculture and polyculture, and mechanization	Increased Productivity and Farmers’ Income (AD SIP Objective 2)	MoALI, MoNREC, MoLIP	EP5, EP6	SDG 2.3
3.1.4	Strengthen rural households’ land tenure, property rights and related enforcement capacities	Enhanced Governance and Capacity of Institutions Responsible for Agricultural Development (AD SIP Objective 1)	MoALI, MoLIP, MoHA, MoNREC	EP5, EP6	SDG 1.4, SDG 5.a

3.1.5	Improve access to market intelligence and other key data to support more informed producer and consumer decision making	Enhanced Market Linkages and Competitiveness (AD SIP Objective 3)	MoLIP, MoC	EP5, EP6	SDG 2.3, SDG 2.c
3.1.6	Develop market and logistics infrastructure to support agricultural, aquacultural and polycultural productivity and value chain enhancement	Enhanced Market Linkages and Competitiveness (AD SIP Objective 3)	MoALI, MoLIP, MoHA, MoPF, MoCON, MoCOM	EP5, EP6	SDG 2.3
3.1.7	Improve investment regulations for agri-investors, including through facilitating foreign investor access to the agriculture, aquaculture and polyculture sectors	Enhanced Market Linkages and Competitiveness (AD SIP Objective 3)	MoALI, MoCOM, MoPF, MIC	EP5, EP6	SDG 2.3, SDG 2.a
3.1.8	Enable and empower rural communities to initiate locally-generated, inclusive and consultative development initiatives	Enhanced Market Linkages and Competitiveness (AD SIP Objective 3)	MoALI, MoLIP, MoHA, MoPF	EP5, EP6	SDG 16.6, SDG 16.7
3.1.9	Lessen rural communities' exposure to extreme climate-related events, especially in disaster prone areas including supporting the development of climate-resilient rural infrastructure	Increased Productivity and Farmers' Income (AD SIP Objective 2)	MoALI, MoPF, MoCON, MoNREC	EP5, EP6	SDG 2.4, SDG 9.1, SDG 13.1, SDG 1.5,
3.1.10	Facilitate an enabling environment which enables farmers to grow, produce, and trade freely	Increased Productivity and Farmers' Income (AD SIP Objective 2)	MoALI, MoLIP, MoPF, MoHA	EP5, EP6, EP7	SDG 2.3
3.1.11	Improve food safety standards to protect human health and extract greater value from agricultural, aquacultural, livestock and related exports	Enhanced Market Linkages and Competitiveness (AD SIP Objective 3)	MoALI, MoCOM, MoPF	EP5, EP6, EP7	SDG 2.3
3.1.12	Improve the regulatory environment such that it facilitates the development of financial products, and risk management tools and strategies that respond to the unique requirements of rural populations	Increased Productivity and Farmers' Income (AD SIP Objective 2)	MoALI, MoCOM, MoPF	EP5, EP6, EP7	SDG 2.3

3.1.13	Develop agricultural development plans responsive to specific contexts and needs at all levels	Enhanced Market Linkages and Competitiveness (AD SIP Objective 3)	MoALI, MoCON, MoPF	EP5, EP6, EP7	SDG 2.3
---------------	--	---	--------------------	---------------	---------

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

The development of Myanmar's SMEs is vital not only in that they contribute to the strength of private sector-led economic growth, but also because they are essential for sustained, broad-based job creation. However, in Myanmar SME growth has been hampered by a plethora of inhibiting factors including limited access to finance, market access, security of land tenure, access to technology and information, amongst many other obstacles. Hence, development of SMEs, including small-to-medium industries (SMIs) is considered as policy priority in this MSDP.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 2	Prosperity & Partnership				
Goal 3	Job Creation & Private Sector Led Growth				
Strategy 3.2	Support job creation in industry and services, especially through developing small-and medium-sized enterprises				
3.2.1	Enable private sector actors to freely choose and manage their businesses while providing incentives for producers to intensify and diversify production to optimize returns	Legal and regulatory frameworks provide a clear and stable foundation for business activity and are applied fairly and transparently (PSD-AP Pillar 1)	MoPF, MoIND, MoALI, MoLIP, MoCOM	EP2, EP3	SDG 12.6
3.2.2	Enable stronger linkages between firms and markets, with a focus on rural areas	Robust environment for sustainable trade and investment to grow inclusively (PSD-AP Pillar 3); Enhanced role of SMEs in local, sub-national and regional development (MTP-AFT Pillar 4)	MoPF, MoIND, MoALI, MoLIP, UMFCCI	EP2	
3.2.3	Introduce and enforce regulations and protections related to workplace safety, inclusivity and non-discrimination in all forms, and the practice of equal pay for work of equal value	Our people enjoy safe, secure and equitable workplaces (NSPAW)	MoPF, MoIND, MoSWRR, MoALI, MoLIP, UMFCCI		
3.2.4	Enable SMEs and SMIs to increase the use of environmentally sound and resource-efficient infrastructure, machinery,	Enhanced role of SMEs in local, sub-national and regional development (MTP-AFT Pillar 4)	MoPF, MoIND, MoALI, MoLIP, UMFCCI	EP2, EP3, EP4, EP5	SDG 8.2, SDG 8.3, SDG 12.6, SDG

	equipment and other technologies and industrial processes				12.a, SDG 9.3, SDG 9.4
3.2.5	Support the emergence of inclusive business and trade associations, representative employers' organisations and trade unions	Enhanced role of SMEs in local, sub-national and regional development (MTP-AFT Pillar 4); Create a robust environment for sustainable trade and investment to grow inclusively (PSD-AP Pillar 3)	MoALI, MNCW, UMFCCI, MoIND, MoLIP	EP2, EP5	SDG 2.3, SDG 8.3, SDG 8.5
3.2.6	Create appropriate incentives for SME, SMI and foreign firms to invest in Myanmar enterprises (both financially and in skills transfer) without sacrificing revenue generation potential	Enhanced role of SMEs in local, sub-national and regional development (MTP-AFT Pillar 4)	MoCOM, MoPF, MoIND, MoALI, MIC	EP2	SDG 8.3, SDG 1.b
3.2.7	Eliminate both formal and informal cultural and structural barriers faced by various groups in order to broaden participation in, and expand equitable benefits enjoyed through participation in the private sector	Our people enjoy safe, secure and equitable workplaces (NSPAW)	MoALI, MoIND, UMFCCI, MoLIP, MNCW, MoSWRR	EP2, EP5	SDG 2.3, SDG 8.3, SDG 8.5
3.2.8	Encourage quality, transparent and competitive PPPs in order to ensure better quality public services through improved operational efficiency	Robust PPP program created that gives the government a modality for procuring needed infrastructure services and achieving value for money (PSD-AP Pillar 4)	MoPF, CBM, MoNREC, MoIND, MoLIP, MoALI, MoCOM, MoCON		SDG 17.17

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

In recent years, Myanmar has enacted both the Myanmar Investment Law and the Myanmar Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Law. Both laws include tax incentives, guaranteed investment protections and certain other privileges. However, the GoM recognises that in addition to clear laws and regulations, it is important to create a favourable, predictable, facilitative and friendly investment climate broadly. The MSDP recognises that achieving this requires better coordination amongst government departments, clear standard operating procedures (SOPs) and facilitative one-stop and single window services – all bolstered by the application of information technology.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 2	Prosperity & Partnership				
Goal 3	Job Creation & Private Sector Led Growth				
Strategy 3.3	Provide a secure, conducive investment enabling environment which eases the cost of doing business, boosts investor confidence and increases efficiencies				
3.3.1	Ensure the systematic, predictable, and transparent enforcement of rules, procedures, notifications, orders, directives and permits	Improved transparency, predictability, and quality of the business environment (PSD-AP Pillar 3)	MoPF, MIC, MoIND, MoCOM	EP7	SDG 8.3, SDG 16.6
3.3.2	Develop streamlined and efficient SOPs for all services that investors require from public sector entities	Improved transparency, predictability, and quality of the business environment (PSD-AP Pillar 3)	MIC, MoPF	EP7	SDG 8.3, SDG 16.6
3.3.3	Enhance systems for dispute resolution, such as the use of ombudsmen and alternative dispute mechanisms	Improved implementation and enforcement of laws and better dispute resolution mechanisms (PSD-AP Pillar 1)	MIC, MoPF	EP7	SDG 8.3, SDG 16.6
3.3.4	Improve and enforce corporate governance (including for SEEs), strengthen disclosure rules, enhance auditing and accounting standards, and introduce improved regulatory and enforcement measures to support more transparent and ethical corporate practices	Robust environment for sustainable trade and investment to grow inclusively (PSD-AP Pillar 3)	MoPF, MIC, CBM	EP7	SDG 16.5, 16.6
3.3.5	Improve administrative practices and procedures to reduce compliance burden and transaction costs for SMEs and SMIs	Legal and regulatory frameworks which provide a clear and stable foundation for business activity and are applied fairly and transparently (PSD-AP Pillar 1)	MoPF, MIC, MoCOM, MoIND	EP4, EP7	SDG 8.3, SDG 16.5, SDG 16.6
3.3.6	Eliminate restrictive policies that discourage FDI including the use of FDI ceilings for certain sectors or businesses	Robust environment for sustainable trade and investment to grow inclusively (PSD-AP Pillar 3)	MoCOM, MoPF, MIC, CBM	EP7	SDG 17.3, SDG 17.5
3.3.7	Develop SEZ and industrial estates based on strategic planning that considers all economic, social and environmental aspects and	Legal and regulatory frameworks which provide a clear and stable foundation for business activity and are applied	MoPF, MoHA, MoIND, MoLIP, MoCON, MoCOM	EP2, EP5, EP7	SDG 8.3

	the views of impacted communities	fairly and transparently (PSD-AP Pillar 1)			
3.3.8	Enact and enforce the Companies Law and Competition Law	Legal and regulatory, frameworks which provide a clear and stable foundation for business activity and are applied fairly and transparently (PSD-AP Pillar 1)	MIC, MoCOM, MoPF	EP2, EP7	SDG 8.3, SDG 16.5, SDG 16.6
3.3.9	Strengthen the quality of our commercial law framework, ensuring the application of effective and efficient commercial rule of law and commercial dispute resolution mechanisms	Legal and regulatory, frameworks which provide a clear and stable foundation for business activity and are applied fairly and transparently (PSD-AP Pillar 1)	MIC, MoCOM, MoPF, UAGO	EP2, EP7	SDG 8.3, SDG 16.5, SDG 16.6

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

Trade facilitation will play a critical role in supporting a more inclusive and connected Myanmar. However, decades of isolation from the international community have led to a deterioration of Myanmar’s trade capacity. This trend must be reversed.

Myanmar has made regional commitments to facilitate the transport of goods and services across our borders via key economic corridors. With this MSDP, the GoM confirms its intention to implement its regional and global commitments. To do so, this MSDP notes that Myanmar will review its institutional and legal framework governing domestic and international trade and pursue a range of policies to facilitate trade and to diversify its exports. All of these will contribute to a more efficient and effective climate for trade and investment.

In particular, Myanmar will improve our connectivity with neighbouring countries and those further afield, by ensuring that relevant regulations and procedures are clear; that customs, trade and logistical services are improved; that more advanced IT and database systems are in place; that single-window one-stop centres are developed; and that customs single stop inspections (SSIs) are established in cooperation with neighbouring countries. Reform of the formal trade sector is also of particular importance in a country such as Myanmar, where a sizeable informal trade sector exists in parallel.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 2	Prosperity & Partnership				

Goal 3		Job Creation & Private Sector Led Growth			
Strategy 3.4		Further reform our trade sector and strengthen regional and international cooperation and linkages			
3.4.1	Strengthen priority, pro-job creation export value chains and build linkages with foreign companies and buyers, aligned with the NES	Empowered local firms join regional and international value chains (PSD-AP Pillar 3)	MoCOM, MoALI, MoIND	EP2, EP5, EP6	SDG 16.6
3.4.2	Improve the efficiency and transparency of customs, trade, and logistical services including by implementing relevant recommendations in the DTIS	Robust environment for sustainable trade and investment to grow inclusively (PSD-AP Pillar 3)	MoCOM, MoPF, MoIND, MoALI	EP5, EP6, EP12	SDG 16.6
3.4.3	Publish clear guidelines on trade and customs procedures/regulations, including on the ASEAN National Trade Repository	Commitments made under ASEAN and WTO on trade in goods to benefit from accrued market access, simplified tariff structure and increased transparency (MTP-AFT, Pillar 1)	MoCOM, MoPF	EP4, EP6, EP12	SDG 16.6
3.4.4	Conduct tariff rationalization, including to support the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA)	Commitments made under ASEAN and WTO on trade in goods to benefit from accrued market access, simplified tariff structure and increased transparency (MTP-AFT, Pillar 1); Robust environment for sustainable trade and investment to grow inclusively (PSD-AP Pillar 3)	MoCOM, MoFA, MoPF	EP6, EP12	SDG 16.6
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	Robust environment for sustainable trade and investment to grow inclusively (PSD-AP Pillar 3)	MoCOM, MoPF, MoIND, MoALI, MoNREC, MIC	EP5, EP6	SDG 16.6
3.4.6	Narrow gaps in legislation, and review incentives, mandates and organizational structures of trade related public entities to facilitate increased trade	Design and implement a thorough reshaping of MoC and trade-related institutions organizational capabilities to respond effectively to the needs of reform (MTP-AFT Pillar 1)	MoCOM, MoPF, MoIND, MoALI, MoNREC	EP5, EP6	SDG 16.6

3.4.7	Simplify trade and customs regulations and procedures, with effective use of MACCS, to reduce regulatory discretion, and reduce cost/time for customs clearance in line with sub-regional, regional, and international commitments	Robust environment for sustainable trade and investment to grow inclusively (PSD-AP Pillar 3)	MoCOM, MoPF	EP6, EP12	SDG 16.6
3.4.8	Implement the GMS Cross Border Transport Facilitation Agreement (CBTA)	Robust environment for sustainable trade and investment to grow inclusively (PSD-AP Pillar 3)	MoCOM, MoFA, MoTC, MoALI	EP6	SDG 9.1, SDG 11.a
3.4.9	Review Non-Tariff Measures (NTM) and reform as needed, while ensuring the protection of workers, social norms, the environment, and public health	Enhance the country's regulatory framework by increasing transparency, access to information and addressing legal and regulatory bottlenecks (MFT for AFT, Pillar 1)	MoCOM, MoPF, MoIND, MoALI	EP6	SDG 16.6
3.4.10	Continue implementing the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2025 Consolidated Strategic Action Plans (CSAP)	Commitments made under ASEAN and WTO on trade in goods to benefit from accrued market access, simplified tariff structure and increased transparency (MTP-AFT, Pillar 1)	MoCOM, MoPF, MoIND, MoALI	EP4, EP6, EP12	SDG 16.6
3.4.11	Develop a comprehensive trade policy to provide the basis for efficient and effective trade negotiations at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels	Robust environment for sustainable trade and investment to grow inclusively (PSD-AP Pillar 3)	MoCOM, MoPF, MoIND, MoALI	EP4, EP6, EP12	SDG 16.6
3.4.12	Develop and implement National Quality Infrastructure Roadmap (both SPS and Non-SPS measures) which meets both service provision and trade facilitation need	Ensure that our products meet required safety standards and enhance our competitiveness in exporting agricultural and other products.	MoCOM, MoPF, MoIND, MoALI	EP4, EP6, EP12	SDG 16.6

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

It is estimated that less than 20 per cent of our population has access to formal financial services. Providing greater access to formal finance i.e. financial inclusion will play an important role in supporting Myanmar's continued development, including the advancement of an innovative and competitive private sector. However, capacity constraints experienced by our domestic financial institutions, as well as conditions imposed on foreign bank branches operating in Myanmar, continue to pose challenges. It is therefore imperative that the banking and financial services sector be further liberalised, and also that the capacity of the CBM be enhanced, particularly in

the area of financial supervision. Naturally, a delicate balance must also be struck with regard to financial sector reform, as moving too fast poses risks to financial sector stability. However, retaining too much control, and moving too slowly, will also impede overall development. To move forward in this important sector, partnerships between domestic and foreign financial institutions will be encouraged in various forms, particularly those that enhance the capacity of our domestic banks to expand access to financial services. To implement this strategy, the MSDP seeks to relax conditions imposed on foreign bank branches, not only so that they can contribute to national capital formation, but also so that they contribute to making the interbank market more efficient. Meanwhile, reform of Myanmar’s remaining State-owned banks aims at rehabilitating institutions that can act as a bulwark against instability, while pursuing national and social goals beyond those amenable to private incentive.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 2	Prosperity & Partnership				
Goal 3	Job Creation & Private Sector Led Growth				
Strategy 3.5	Increase broad-based access to financial services and strengthen the financial system overall				
3.5.1	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions	A robust set of commercial banks, including both local and foreign-owned banks, compete to offer a wide variety of financial products to a broad spectrum of customers (PSD-AP, Pillar 2)	CBM, MoPF	EP8	SDG 8.10, SDG 1.4, SDG 5.a, SDG 8.3
3.5.2	Strengthen and expand support to non-bank financial institutions	The legal and regulatory environment enables financial institutions to manage and price risk, secure creditor rights and claims, and inclusively finance sustainable growth (PSD-AP, Pillar 2)	CBM, MoPF	EP8	SDG 8.10, SDG 1.4, SDG 5.a, SDG 8.3
3.5.3	Expand the scope of mobile and fin-tech services, including through both domestic and foreign financial actors	A robust set of commercial banks, including both local and foreign-owned banks, compete to offer a wide variety of financial products to a broad spectrum of customers (PSD-AP, Pillar 2)	CBM, MoPF	EP8	SDG 8.10, SDG 1.4, SDG 5.a, SDG 8.3

3.5.4	Continue liberalisation of the banking sector including through plans and regulations for the Financial Institutions Law (FIL) and Foreign Exchange Management Law (FEML)	The legal and regulatory environment enables financial institutions to manage and price risk, secure creditor rights and claims, and inclusively finance sustainable growth (PSD-AP, Pillar 2)	CBM, MoPF	EP8	SDG 8.10, SDG 1.4, SDG 5.a, SDG 8.3
3.5.5	Establish early detection and management mechanisms for weak banks, develop plans for bank recovery and resolution, and develop lender of last resort capabilities to contribute to increased financial sector stability	A robust set of commercial banks, including both local and foreign-owned banks, compete to offer a wide variety of financial products to a broad spectrum of customers (PSD-AP, Pillar 2)	CBM, MoPF	EP8	SDG 8.10
3.5.6	Promote more inclusive access to finance by developing a comprehensive microfinance sector strategy with clear regulatory arrangements, including a tiered system that serves different objectives and is cognizant of barriers faced by women and ethnic groups	A strong microfinance industry led by well-managed MFIs which compete to provide payment, deposit, loan, and other financial products, and serve both microenterprises and SMEs in urban and rural areas (PSD-AP, Pillar 2)	CBM, MoPF	EP5, EP8	SDG 1.4, SDG 2.3, SDG 5.a, SDG 8.3, SDG 9.3
3.5.7	Strengthen the financial system against money laundering and the funding of terrorism and other nefarious activities	The legal and regulatory environment enables financial institutions to manage and price risk, secure creditor rights and claims, and inclusively finance sustainable growth (PSD-AP, Pillar 2)	CBM, MoPF	EP8	SDG 16.4
3.5.8	Introduce measures that enable Myanmar banks to ensure full compliance with applicable prudential standards	A robust set of commercial banks, including both local and foreign-owned banks, compete to offer a wide variety of financial products to a broad spectrum of customers (PSD-AP, Pillar 2)	CBM, MoPF	EP8	SDG 8.10

3.5.9	Increase ability of foreign banks to participate in domestic banking activities, including through continued liberalisation of market access and allowing foreign banks to take equity positions in domestic banks	A robust set of commercial banks, including both local and foreign-owned banks, compete to offer a wide variety of financial products to a broad spectrum of customers (PSD-AP, Pillar 2)	CBM, MoPF	EP7	SDG 8.10
3.5.10	Restructure State owned banks to ensure stability of the financial system, reduce fiscal risk and ensure a level playing field for all financial institutions	State-owned banks are restructured and/or liquidated, with remaining State FIs competing on equal terms with private FIs (PSD-AP, Pillar 2)	CBM, MoPF	EP2	SDG 8.10, SDG 16
3.5.11	Improve the legal and financial infrastructure required to enhance greater and more inclusive access to finance	The legal and regulatory environment enables financial institutions to manage and price risk, secure creditor rights and claims, and inclusively finance sustainable growth (PSD-AP, Pillar 2)	CBM, MoPF	EP7	SDG 8.10, SDG16.6
3.5.12	Strengthen the CBM's supervisory and regulatory capacity, including through the development of a comprehensive banking sector strategy with clear responsibilities for the CBM	A robust set of commercial banks, including both local and foreign-owned banks, compete to offer a wide variety of financial products to a broad spectrum of customers (PSD-AP, Pillar 2)	CBM, MoPF	EP8	SDG 8.10
3.5.13	Improve the financial soundness indicators	There is greatly improved transparency about (i) the financial performance and condition of banks and MFIs, and (ii) the formation of policies and regulations related to all financial institutions (PSD-AP Pillar 2)	CBM, MoPF	EP7, EP8	SDG 8.10, SDG 16.5, SDG 16.6
3.5.14	Increase financial transparency, including by enforcing existing regulations on financial reporting and the introduction of additional transparency-related regulations for financial institutions	There is greatly improved transparency about (i) the financial performance and condition of banks and MFIs, and (ii) the formation of policies and regulations related to all financial institutions (PSD-AP Pillar 2)	CBM, MoPF	EP7, EP8	SDG 8.10, SDG 16.5, SDG 16.6
3.5.15	Strengthen and further liberalize the insurance sector	A competitive domestic insurance market that serves the needs of our people	CBM, MoPF	EP7, EP8	SDG 8.10

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

Myanmar’s development ambitions will be challenged if our nation’s infrastructure gap is not adequately addressed. Nationally significant infrastructure, infrastructure in rural areas, and infrastructure that facilitates greater rural-urban connectivity are in particular need and will be prioritised to narrow regional and inter-group inequalities; to enhance and equalize access to markets, finance, and information technology. However, the GoM also recognises the need to diversify its financing options for infrastructure given fiscal constraints faced by the government. The GoM will focus on targeted infrastructure development with the aim of maximising development outcomes drawing on all available sources of finance, including the promotion of private sector finance and participation.

A Project Bank of public investments required to implement the MSDP shall provide a list of prioritized projects, particularly infrastructure projects, for public consumption so that the flow of development assistance, the allocation of the budget, and the participation of private sector can be strategically aligned with the goals and strategies contained within this MSDP.

In principle, infrastructure projects that are deemed commercially viable and bankable (as well as those that may not be bankable in the immediate-term but could be made bankable in partnership with other stakeholders) shall be pursued through PPP and other innovative financing models. Other priority projects with a clear social and economic development impact will be financed by the government’s budget or through the targeted and strategic use of other sources of development finance, including development assistance.

To further foster an enabling environment in which our private sector can lead infrastructure growth, PPP mechanisms will be further strengthened through the introduction of key legislation, including those relating to procurement, PFM and other relevant areas.

It is also important that GoM entities that have been conducting commercial operations are appropriately transformed through a process of corporatisation and equitisation to encourage greater private sector involvement.

Finally, there is an opportunity to ensure that infrastructure is located and designed thoughtfully and constructed responsibly to ensure increased mobility for people and goods while protecting nature and reducing long-term maintenance costs. As Myanmar expands road, rail and other transport networks and infrastructure, there is an opportunity to plan and construct these permanent structures from the beginning to produce long-term savings.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 2	Prosperity & Partnership				
Goal 3	Job Creation & Private Sector Led Growth				

Strategy 3.6		Build a priority infrastructure base that facilitates sustainable growth and economic diversification			
3.6.1	Identify priority infrastructure projects, with a focus on job creation, to be developed together with viable and appropriate financing mechanisms	Accelerated development of priority infrastructures and introduction of e-government (EP 4)	MoPF, CBM, MoCOM, MoTC, MoEE, MoALI	EP4, EP7	
3.6.2	Promote PPP mechanisms which facilitate the development of commercially viable infrastructure projects through greater public-private sector collaboration	Conditions created for a robust PPP program in Myanmar that gives the government a modality (in addition to traditional public procurement and SEEs) for procuring needed infrastructure services and achieving value for money (PSD-AP Pillar 4)	MoPF, MoCON	EP4, EP7	SDG 2.a, SDG 9.1, SDG 7.b, SDG 11.2
3.6.3	Develop a Project Bank of Public Investment Programs (PIPs)	Accelerated development of priority infrastructures and introduction of e-government (EP 4)	MoPF	EP4, EP7	SDG 2.a, SDG 9.1, SDG 7.b, SDG 11.2
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	Legal and regulatory frameworks which provide a clear and stable foundation for business activity and are applied fairly and transparently (PSD-AP Pillar 1)	MoPF, CBM, MoCON, MoTC, MoEE, MoALI	EP4, EP7	SDG 9.1
3.6.5	Establish and implement effective social and environmental safeguards against negative impacts of infrastructure development	Accelerated development of priority infrastructures and introduction of e-government (EP 4)	MoPF, CBM, MoCOM, MoTC, MoEE, MoALI, MoNREC	EP4, EP7	SDG 9.1
3.6.6	Upgrade international transport corridors, such as expanding access to expressways for heavy commercial vehicles, rehabilitating and modernizing the pavement for high traffic highways, and improving road safety	Accelerated development of priority infrastructures and introduction of e-government (EP 4)	MoPF, MoTC	EP4	SDG 9.1
3.6.7	Implement measures to improve road user fees framework, including heavy vehicle license fees, fuel levies, and road tolls	Accelerated development of priority infrastructures and introduction of e-government (EP4)	MoPF, MoTC	EP4	SDG 9.1

3.6.8	Expand, modernize and maintain domestic rail lines	Accelerated development of priority infrastructures and introduction of e-government (EP4)	MoTC, MoCON	EP4	SDG 9.1
3.6.9	Further administrative decentralization of the transport sector	Effective public service delivery provided to the population at the sub-national level.	MoPF, MoTC, MoHA	EP4	SDG 9.1, SDG 6.b, SDG 16.6, SDG 16.7
3.6.10	Improve rural transport connectivity, including through a new National Rural Road Access Program	Accelerated development of priority infrastructures and introduction of e-government (EP4); Enhanced Market Linkages and Competitiveness (AD SIP Outcome 3	MoPF, MoTC, MoCON	EP4	SDG 9.1, SDG 11.a, SDG 2.a
3.6.11	Revise and enhance key transport related laws, policies programmes and strategies	Accelerated development of priority infrastructures and introduction of e-government (EP4)	MoPF, MoTC	EP4	SDG 9.1

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

Creativity and innovation are important drivers to enable Myanmar to leapfrog into the 21st century, creating opportunities for the generation to come, while allowing us to catch up with our peers within the region. However, at this time, Myanmar lags behind our peers in the adoption of key technologies conducive to the generation and dissemination of knowledge and creative enterprise. Historical isolation and a top-down management culture have further hampered our potential for creativity and innovation. In order to reverse this trend, and to fully embrace what has been called the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the GoM will seek to support the development of our nation's creative industries, encourage innovation, research and development, entrepreneurship and creative disruption. Related reform initiatives must begin in the classroom and follow the individual into the workplace, leading to a more vibrant, innovative and competitive private and public sector.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 2	Prosperity & Partnership				
Goal 3	Job Creation & Private Sector Led Growth				
Strategy 3.7	Encourage greater creativity and innovation which will contribute to the development of a modern economy				
3.7.1	Develop and strengthen relevant legal and regulatory frameworks in support of greater	Strengthen legal and institutional basis to promote innovation (EP11)	MoIND, MoTC, MoEDU, MoCOM	EP4, EP11	SDG 9.5, SDG 9.b

	innovation, creativity and a spirit of entrepreneurialism, including through the development of a National Innovation Policy				
3.7.2	Strengthen links between academia, research institutions and the private sector to develop a national innovation and creativity ecology	Strengthen legal and institutional basis to promote innovation (EP11)	MoIND, MoTC, MoEDU, MoCOM	EP4, EP11	SDG 9.5, SDG 9.b
3.7.3	Increase access to financing for research and development	Strengthen legal and institutional basis to promote innovation (EP11)	MoIND, MoTC, MoEDU, MoCOM	EP4, EP11	SDG 9.5, SDG 9.b
3.7.4	Facilitate greater access to finance and the commercialization of products and services produced by local entrepreneurs and ‘start-ups’	Strengthen legal and institutional basis to promote innovation (EP11)	MoIND, MoTC, MoEDU, MoCOM	EP4, EP11	SDG 9.5, SDG 9.b, SDG 8.3
3.7.5	Encourage and support innovation and scientific research in all sectors	Strengthen legal and institutional basis to promote innovation (EP11)	MoIND, MoTC, MoEDU, MoCOM	EP4, EP11	SDG 9.5, SDG 9.b
3.7.6	Strengthen intellectual property rights, including through a Myanmar patent and trademark office to protect innovations and inventions	Strengthen legal and institutional basis to promote innovation (EP11)	MoIND, MoTC, MoEDU, MoCOM	EP4, EP11	SDG 3.b
3.7.7	Enable our transition toward an inclusive digital economy, expanding connectivity and access to online services, supporting innovation and data literacy while ensuring security and online privacy	Strengthen legal and institutional basis to promote innovation (EP11)	MoINF, MoTC	EP4, EP11	SDG 9.c

PILLAR 3: PEOPLE & PLANET

Empowering our people and protecting our planet is prioritised within the MSDP and is necessary for sustainable development to be achieved. Protecting our natural capital and

strengthening our human capital will be essential in meeting our national development objectives and ensuring the sustainability of economic growth.

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

Goal 4 lays down strategies that will raise the overall capacity of Myanmar's human capital and contribute to social development, without which genuine, sustainable economic development cannot be sustained.

This goal focuses primarily on improving quality and access to social services, such as education and health, and the expansion and strengthening of social protection programmes. This goal also prioritises improved access to quality food and nutrition, protecting the rights of both inward- and outward-flowing migrant workers, and strengthening positive linkages between migration and local-level development.

Guiding Documents:

- 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

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

Myanmar's most invaluable asset is our people. In acknowledging this fact, the MSDP notes the critical role played by the education system as being indispensable to a healthy economy. The MSDP envisions an education system in Myanmar that will support our country's human resources, our people, to develop their full potential. To achieve this goal the GoM is determined to promote more equitable access and higher quality outcomes for students – commitments which are clearly set out in the National Education Strategic Plan (2016-2021). Doing so will mean ensuring our schools are safe and cater to the needs of all, and investing in early childhood education during the students' most formative years. At the same time, the GoM recognises that schooling differs from learning, and that broad-ranging structural reforms are required in order to ensure that basic education not only delivers literacy and numeracy, but also contributes to students' overall development in ways that allow them to realise their full potential. The MSDP also recognises that further effort is required to strengthen career-relevant education streams, including demand-driven TVET courses and quality tertiary education opportunities.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
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				
4.1.1	Develop a comprehensive national curriculum which will provide our youth with 21st century skillsets to enable them to serve the nation as drivers of a competitive, innovative and creative economy	All school children develop knowledge, skills, attitudes and competencies that are relevant to their lives, and to the socio-economic development needs of 21st century Myanmar	MoEDU, MoLIP, MoSWRR	EP3	SDG 4.7, SDG 12.8, SDG 13.3
4.1.2	Eliminate abuse, discrimination, and exploitation faced by young people, including girls and other vulnerable groups, in all educational environments	All children have access to, progress through and successfully complete a quality basic education	MoEDU, MoSWRR	EP3	SDG 5.2
4.1.3	Expand access to both the hard and soft infrastructure necessary to enable access to a comprehensive, quality, free basic education, ensuring provision of gender and disability-sensitive school facilities, technologies, including water and sanitation services	All children have access to, progress through and successfully complete a quality basic education	MoEDU, MoEE, MoALI, MoTC, MoPF, MoCON	EP3, EP4	SDG 4.a, SDG 4.1
4.1.4	Strengthen the quality of teacher recruitment, training, academic administration and quality assurance measures at all levels and in all forms	Teachers and education managers implement a quality assessment system to improve student learning outcomes	MoEDU	EP3	SDG 4.c, SDG 4.1
4.1.5	Develop comprehensive 21st century-ready TVET curricula that meets current and future private sector needs	More learners access TVET and graduate from quality-assured and labour market-responsive TVET programmes under a more effective TVET management system	MoEDU, MoLIP, MoCOM, MIC, UMFCCL, MoALI	EP3, EP5	SDG 4.3, SDG 4.4

4.1.6	Enable greater access to TVET for target and underrepresented groups, including disadvantaged population groups and people living with disabilities	More learners can access TVET and graduate from quality-assured and labour market-responsive TVET programmes under a more effective TVET management system	MoEDU, MoLIP, MoCOM, MIC, UMFCCI, MoSWRR, MOALI	EP3, EP5	SDG 4.3, SDG 4.4, SDG 4.5
4.1.7	Improve the quality of and access to higher education through improved teacher training and academic administration	Students have equitable MOE access to a world-class higher education system, leading to better opportunities for employment and significant contributions to a knowledge-based economy	MoEDU, MoLIP	EP3, EP5	SDG 4.3
4.1.8	Improve access to quality basic education, including through the use of multilingual and ethnic-language based content	Students have equitable access to a multilingual and multicultural quality education system which enables them to become productive members of a pluralistic society	MoEDU	EP3, EP5	SDG 4.3
4.1.9	Expand access to and improve quality of alternative and out-of-school education services	Students of all ages benefit from more accessible and flexible quality education	MoEDU	EP3, EP5	SDG 4.3
4.1.10	Expand access to and improve quality of preschool and kindergarten services	Students have equitable access to quality learning at an early age, thus equipping them with the requisite tools to propel them toward lifelong quality learning	MoEDU	EP3, EP5	SDG 4.3

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

A strong and healthy population makes for a strong and healthy nation. The revitalisation of our nation's health care delivery systems has only recently begun after years of underinvestment. This neglect has resulted in Myanmar falling behind in many key health-related indicators when compared with others in the region. Challenges for Myanmar to overcome include inadequate and outdated physical and institutional infrastructure, insufficient resources available to frontline health care providers, limited experience implementing complex, decentralised health policy reform and nascent opportunities for private sector health providers to expand. However, with the right mix of sequenced and appropriately financed investments, Myanmar today has a unique opportunity to recover lost ground. To do so, Myanmar will focus on improving both the quality of and access to a broad range of essential health services, tailored to the needs of individuals and groups at all levels, including those most vulnerable.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 3	People & Planet				
Goal 4	Human Resources & Social Development for a 21st Century Society				
Strategy 4.2	Strengthen health services systems enabling the provision of universal health care using a path that is explicitly pro-poor				
4.2.1	Define a set of essential services and interventions to be included in an essential package of health services (EPHS), an intermediate package, and a comprehensive package	Improved quality of health services	MoHS	EP3	SDG 3.8
4.2.2	Establish a transparent system to prioritize health investments equitably and free from all forms of discrimination	Improved quality of health services	MoHS, MoSWRR, MoPF	EP3	SDG 3.8
4.2.3	Develop Inclusive Township Health Plans (ITHP) supported by national templates and guidelines	Improved quality of health services	MoHS, MoPF, MoSWRR, MoHA	EP3	SDG 3.8
4.2.4	Develop and update standard treatment guidelines with a process for periodic review and improvement	Improved quality of health services	MoHS	EP3	SDG 3.8
4.2.5	Improve links between the production, recruitment and deployment of our health workforce, including through gradually decentralizing decision-making to States and Regions.	Strengthened supply of human resources needed for equitable and effective delivery of services and interventions	MoHS, MoHA, MoLIP	EP3	SDG 3.8 SDG 3.c
4.2.6	Strengthen health worker training, including through an accreditation system, to provide skills required for the delivery of basic health services	Improved quality of health services	MoHS	EP3	SDG 3.8 SDG 3.c
4.2.7	Enhance availability and awareness of family planning, and ensure access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive education and healthcare services	Improved quality of health services	MoHS, MMCWA	EP3	SDG 3.7

4.2.8	Control and combat epidemics such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases, hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	Improved quality of health services	MoHS, MoALI, MoSWRR	EP3	SDG 3.3
4.2.9	Control and combat non-communicable diseases	Improved quality of health services	MoHS, MoSWRR, MoEDU	EP3	SDG 3.4

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

A comprehensive, well-resourced and inclusive social safety net protects against a wide range of risks faced by those living below the poverty line and those hovering close to it, particularly women and youth. A social safety net also allows greater economic mobility so that all Myanmar's people may be supported in realising their full potential as citizens and human beings. With few social safety net and protection services in place today, expanding and deepening these programmes throughout the individual's life-cycle will ensure that a package of standard protections is accessible to all citizens. With a priority focus on children and youth, pregnant women, workers and the elderly, these services will promote a holistic, transformative approach, enabling our people to pursue full, happy and productive lives, and allowing our elders to retire with dignity and in safety.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 3	People & Planet				
Goal 4	Human Resources & Social Development for a 21st Century Society				
Strategy 4.3	Expand an adaptive and systems based social safety net and extend social protection services throughout the life cycle				
4.3.1	Expand the universal cash allowance to all pregnant women and children up to age 2	Pregnant women and infants receive adequate care and nutrition	MoSWRR, MoHS, MoPF, MMCWA	EP3	SDG 1.3 SDG 3.1 SDG 3.2
4.3.2	Ensure implementation of cash allowances for people with disabilities	Specialized needs of people with disabilities are met	MoSWRR, MoPF, MoHS	EP3	SDG 1.3 SDG 10.2
4.3.3	Introduce universal cash allowances for children above 3	Children and young people have services to protect them against risk and support their development	MoSWRR, MoHS, MoPF, MoLIP	EP3	SDG 1.3
4.3.4	Expand school feeding programmes to all government schools	Children and young people have services to protect them against risk and support their development	MoEDU, MoSWRR, MoHS, MoALI	EP3, EP6	SDG 4.1 SDG 2.1 SDG 2.2

4.3.5	Introduce programmes and services to prevent and punish human trafficking	Children and young people have services to protect them against risk and support their development	MoSWRR , MMCWA , MoALI, MoLIP, MoHA	EP3	SDG 5.2
4.3.6	Introduce measures to prevent school dropout and combat the use of child labour	Children and young people have services to protect them against risk and support their development	MoSWRR , MoEDU, MoLIP	EP3	SDG 4.1
4.3.7	Strengthen awareness and educational programs related to the harmful use of drugs, alcohol, tobacco, and other commonly consumed carcinogens	Children and young people have services to protect them against risk and support their development	MoSWRR , MoEDU, MoLIP, MoALI	EP3	SDG 3.5
4.3.8	Provide back to school programmes for working children and/or vocational training school assistance until they reach the legal age for work	Children and young people have services to protect them against risk and support their development	MoSWRR , MoEDU, MoLIP, MoALI	EP3	SDG 8.7 SDG 4.1
4.3.9	Introduce public employment opportunities for poor populations	Working age people are protected against risk and income loss, and poor populations with opportunities for employment	MoLIP, MoALI, MoSWRR , MoPF, MoHA	EP3, EP5	SDG 10.4
4.3.10	Introduce vocational education and training programmes for poor populations	Working age people are protected against risk and income loss, and poor populations with opportunities for employment	MoLIP, MoEDU, MoSWRR	EP3, EP5	SDG 10.4 SDG 4.3 SDG 4.4
4.3.11	Enforce the minimum wage together with monitoring mechanisms that track both application and impact	Working age people are protected against risk and income loss, and poor populations with opportunities for employment	MoPF, MoSWRR , MoLIP	EP3, EP5	SDG 10.4
4.3.12	Introduce incapacity and unemployment benefits	Working age people are protected against risk and income loss, and poor populations with opportunities for employment	MoPF, MoSWRR , MoLIP	EP3, EP5	SDG 1.3 SDG 10.4
4.3.13	Provide universal cash benefits to people of older age	Working age people are protected against risk and income loss, and poor populations with opportunities for employment	MoSWRR , MoPF, MoLIP	EP3, EP5	SDG 1.3

4.3.14	Scale up existing social protection schemes and public employment programmes to mitigate the impact of and better manage responses to natural and man-made disasters and other shocks	Vulnerability to disasters and their impact is lessened	MoSWRR, MoPF, MoHS, MoLIP, MoALI, MoIND	EP3, EP5	SDG 1.3
4.3.15	Link public employment programmes to disaster risk management where feasible/appropriate	Vulnerability to disasters and their impact is lessened	MoSWRR, MoPF, MoLIP, MoIND, MoALI	EP3, EP5	SDG 10.4

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

Human flourishing is a function of physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. However, this is not always the case in Myanmar today. While progress is being made, many of our people remain vulnerable to periods of food insecurity, often exacerbated by their exposure to social, economic and environmental shocks. As a result of Myanmar’s shift towards an open, market-based economy, the range of actors which may contribute to addressing food security is changing, with our private sector playing an increasingly important role.

Myanmar shall seek to enhance household-level food security by tackling the root causes of food insecurity and under-nutrition, while supporting healthy dietary practices. In doing so, Myanmar will prioritise safe and efficient food production, particularly where chronic and acute food insecurity persists, while recognising that the natural environment – fertile soil, clean water and pollination – provides the very foundation of food production. As such, environmental sustainability will be essential in increasing food security.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 3	People & Planet				
Goal 4	Human Resources & Social Development for a 21st Century Society				
Strategy 4.4	Increase secure access to food that is safe and well-balanced				
4.4.1	Develop comprehensive national strategies and actions plans to increase secure access to quality food, including a National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition and a National Strategy on Micronutrient Fortification and other relevant guidelines	Improved nutrient intake across the population	MoH, MoALI, MoLIP, MoSWRR, MoNREC	EP3, EP6	SDG 2.1 SDG 2.2

4.4.2	Develop comprehensive approaches to acute malnutrition, including emergency feeding	Improved nutrient intake across the population	MoHS, MoALI, MoSWRR, MoLIP	EP6	SGG 2.2
4.4.3	Enhance nutrition education and communication, including guidelines and awareness raising regarding healthy food related practices	Improved nutrient intake across the population	MoHS, MoALI, MoLIP, MoEDU	EP3, EP6	SDG 2.2 SDG 3.4
4.4.4	Promote the cultivation of crops resistant to pests, droughts and floods	Increased and diversified domestic food production	MoALI, MoLIP, MoNREC	EP6	SDG 2.1
4.4.5	Develop plans for emergency food reserves at different levels	Increased and diversified domestic food production	MoHS, MoALI, MoNREC, S/R Gov	EP6	SDG 2.2
4.4.6	Empower farmers with knowledge regarding proper seed utilization, including the importance of not mixing varieties and types of seeds	Increased and diversified domestic food production	MoALI, MoNREC	EP6	SDG 2.5
4.4.7	Develop conservation facilities to secure plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture related research, and classify local species, including those at risk of extinction	Increased and diversified domestic food production	MoALI, MoNREC	EP6	SDG 2.5
4.4.8	Enhance food and food-borne disease surveillance	Improved environmental health and food safety	MoHS, MoALI, MoNREC	EP6	SDG 3.3

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

Myanmar is committed to supporting the rights of individuals to freely pursue decent work within an environment free from discrimination and abuse, protected by law. Myanmar has already embarked upon a number of important initiatives to further this commitment; however additional efforts must be made to strengthen the institutions and structures responsible for ensuring these protections are upheld. Myanmar shall focus on actions that will ensure our nation's places of work are safe from the indignity of oppression, discrimination and harassment, with particular attention placed upon protecting the rights of women, children and migrant workers, each deserving special and particular protection and support. In doing so, Myanmar shall ensure that all workers are provided with opportunities to develop the skills and experience necessary to support their social and economic mobility, allowing them to fully contribute to the nation's development with dignity and respect.

Given the magnitude of internal and external migration in Myanmar, this MSDP also emphasizes the need to harness the expertise, financial resources and energies of migrants for the development of the country while ensuring their safety and rights both domestically and internationally.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 3	People & Planet				
Goal 4	Human Resources & Social Development for a 21st Century Society				
Strategy 4.5	Protect the rights and harness the productivity of all, including migrant workers				
4.5.1	Provide a legal identity for all, including birth registration	Increased portion of legal migration	MoHS, MoLIP, MoSWRR	EP3	SDG 16.9
4.5.2	Promote legal, affordable and secure migration services	Increased contribution of migration towards development	MoLIP, MoSWRR	EP3, EP5	SDG 8.8
4.5.3	Provide improved cross-border financial services for migrant workers	Increased contribution of migration towards left-behind families' social resilience	MoLIP, MoSWRR, MoPF, CBM	EP3	SDG 10.c
4.5.4	Develop measures to encourage our diaspora's contribution to our domestic economy	Increased contribution to diasporas towards economic development	MoLIP, MoSWRR, MoPF, CBM	EP3, EP5	SDG 10.c
4.5.5	Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers	Improved and safe working environment leading to increased productivity	MoLIP, MoSWRR, MoPF, MoIND, MoALI	EP3, EP5	SDG 8.8

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

Protecting Myanmar’s natural environment is essential to ensuring Myanmar’s development gains may be enjoyed by both our present and future generations. Goal 5 focuses on the legal, institutional and policy frameworks required to better protect and manage our natural environment and ecosystems, through strengthened conservation efforts, improved development and infrastructure planning, and increased enforcement against illegal natural resource related practices, pollution and other harmful activities. Strategies and Action Plans involve encouraging good water use practices, increasing renewable energy generation, climate change mitigation, increasing green investments, protecting biodiversity, improving waste management,

promoting sustainable urban development and the mainstreaming of environmental consideration into policies, plans and national accounting systems.

Guiding Documents:

- Myanmar National Climate Change Policy 2017-2030
- Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction 2017
- Myanmar Energy Master Plan 2015
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2020
- Myanmar Elephant Conservation Action Plan 2018-2027

- Marine Spatial Planning for Myanmar 2016
- Myanmar Plant Health System Strategy 2016-2020
- Myanmar Tourism Master Plan 2013-2020
- Myanmar Tourism Human Resource Development Strategy & Action Plan 2017-2020
- National Investment Plan for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools and WASH in Health Facilities 2016-2030
- Green Economic Policy Framework

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

Myanmar's rich biodiversity underpins a range of critical sea, air and land-based ecosystems. If managed well through the use of sustainable land and marine use practices, these vast and complex systems have the potential to contribute to a more stable climate, boost agricultural productivity, contribute to energy security and sustain growth for generations to come. Myanmar will mainstream the protection of our environmental and biodiversity dividend into all manner of planning and decision making. Whether on land, above ground or under water, a range of policy safeguards, legal protections and enforcement mechanisms will be deployed to ensure that unsuitable and destructive practices are phased out and replaced with more environmentally conscious approaches. Myanmar will also ensure that individuals and communities, including those most vulnerable, are included in decision-making processes at all levels.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 3	People & Planet				
Goal 5	Natural Resources & the Environment for Posterity of the Nation.				
Strategy 5.1	Ensure a clean environment together with healthy and functioning ecosystems				
5.1.1	Promote broad based environmental awareness, with a focus on integrating conservation practices into development and planning processes at all levels, including national accounting and reporting systems	Underlying causes of biodiversity loss are addressed through mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	MoNREC, MoEDU, MoALI, MoLIP	EP3	SDG 15.1
5.1.2	Revise and address, eliminate, phase out, or reform incentives, including subsidies, that are harmful to our natural assets, and introduce positive incentives that promote conservation and sustainability	Underlying causes of biodiversity loss are addressed through mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	MoPF, MoIND, MoNREC, MoALI, MoEE	NA	SDG 12.c

5.1.3	Implement plans at all levels to promote the sustainable production, consumption and use of our natural resources	Underlying causes of biodiversity loss are addressed through mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	MoNREC, MoIND, MoPF, MoLIP, MoALI, MoEE, MoHS, MoEDU	NA	SDG 12.1 SDG 14.6
5.1.4	Reduce loss of, and restore degraded, natural habitats, through sustained, well-resourced land use management and take action against those committing unlawful environmental damage	Reduced direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	MoNREC, MoALI, MoIND, MoEE, MoHA	NA	SDG 12.1 SDG 14.6
5.1.5	Improve land use monitoring systems in order to better inform sustainable policy and planning	Reduced direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	MoNREC, MoEE, MoPF	NA	
5.1.6	Ensure pollution levels are not damaging to the health of our people or ecosystems	Reduced direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	MoNREC, MoEE, MoIND, MoALI	NA	SDG 3.9 SDG 6.3 SDG 14.1
5.1.7	Conserve and protect terrestrial and inland water areas, coastal and marine areas, and national sanctuaries through integrated resources planning and effective and equitable management	Status of biodiversity improved through safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	MoNREC, MoIND, MoALI, MoEE	NA	SDG 15.1 SDG 14.2
5.1.8	Strengthen monitoring and enforcement of environmental regulations and take serious action against environmental crimes such as the illegal trade, poaching and trafficking of protected flora and fauna	Reduced direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	MoNREC, MoALI, MoHA	NA	SDG 14.4
5.1.9	Implement an updated National Biodiversity Strategy and associated action plans	Enhanced implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management, and capacity building	MoNREC, MoEE, MoPF, MoALI	NA	SDG 15.1
5.1.10	Prevent the extinction of threatened species and improve their conservation status	Status of biodiversity improved through safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	MoNREC, MoALI	NA	SDG 15.1
5.1.11	Introduce and strengthen regulation and notifications	Status of biodiversity improved through	MoNREC, MoALI	NA	SDG 15.8

	with a view to controlling and preventing invasive alien species	safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity			
5.1.12	Restore and safeguard ecosystems that provide essential services to local communities taking into account gender and the needs of youth, ethnic and local communities, the poor and other cultural considerations	Enhanced benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	MoNREC, MoEE, MoIND, MoALI, MoLIP, MoHA, MNCW,	EP6	SDG 15.1
5.1.13	Ensure access to alternative livelihoods for local populations as a strategy to ensure environmental protection and conservation	Enhanced benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	MoNREC, MoALI	NA	

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

Myanmar is a country blessed with great development potential; however, our infrastructure gap remains significant. Without dramatically increased investment in a range of modern infrastructure from a variety of financing sources, this infrastructure gap risks hampering Myanmar’s ability to sustain the high rates of growth necessary for economic take-off. At the same time, Myanmar remains amongst those countries most vulnerable to the effects of climate change and related natural disasters. However, addressing our nation’s need for infrastructure in the short term must not come at the expense of future generations. Therefore, Myanmar will embark upon a low-carbon, green economy development trajectory that prioritises the efficient use of natural resources.

Strategic infrastructure planning that takes into consideration social, environmental and economic costs and benefits will be necessary to ensure that the country can reap the greatest possible benefit from infrastructure development. Doing so will avoid the negative impact of poorly planned infrastructure such as deforestation, pollution and other negative social impacts - degrading the essential benefits that the people of Myanmar derive from their natural environment.

Doing so will, in turn, ensure healthy ecosystems can protect our infrastructure by reducing their exposure to damage from natural hazards such as landslides, flooding and erosion. Myanmar will also integrate climate-sensitive approaches to existing laws and planning processes and will work with individuals and communities at all levels to improve natural resource management and mitigate, potentially even reverse, the impacts of climate change.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 3	People & Planet				
Goal 5	Natural Resources & the Environment for Posterity of the Nation				
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				
5.2.1	Integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change mitigation measures in policies, planning and budgeting procedures for all sectors	Climate-resilient productivity and climate-smart responses promoted in the agriculture, fisheries and livestock sectors while also promoting resource-efficient and low-carbon practices	MoNREC, MoPF, MoALI, MOHS, MoLIP, MoEDU, MoEE	EP6	SDG 13.2 SDG 11.b
5.2.2	Adopt climate-resilient and environmentally sound adaptation technologies and climate-smart management practices in all sectors	Climate-resilient productivity and climate-smart responses promoted in the agriculture, fisheries and livestock sectors while also promoting resource-efficient and low-carbon practices	MoNREC, MoPF, MoALI, MoLIP, MoEE	EP6	SDG 2.4
5.2.3	Incorporate climate change dimensions into environmental and natural resource management policies, rules and regulations	Natural resource management system adopted that enhances the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystem services to support social and economic development and deliver carbon sequestration	MoNREC, MoPF, MoALI, MoLIP	NA	SDG 13.2 SDG 11.b
5.2.4	Adapt infrastructure systems, including transport systems, to mitigate against heightened risks of natural disasters and new climatic conditions, while facilitating a transition to more efficient, low-carbon technologies	Climate-resilient and low-carbon energy, transport and industrial systems promoted	MoNREC, MoPF, MoALI	NA	SDG 14.2 SDG 15.1
5.2.5	Increase the productivity and competitiveness of industrial systems through disaster and climate resilience, and low-carbon and green characteristics	Natural resource management system adopted that enhances the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystem services to support social and economic development and deliver carbon sequestration	MoNREC, MoIND, MoEE, MoCOM	EP5, EP6	SDG 9.4
5.2.6	Establish comprehensive disaster and climate risk management systems to	Enhanced ability of communities and economic sectors to respond to and	MoNREC, MoHS	NA	SDG 13.1 SDG 1.5

	respond effectively to increased intensity and impact of risks	recover from climate-induced disasters, risks and health impacts			
5.2.7	Improve access to shock responsive social protection and risk mitigation financing, taking into consideration gender and the needs of vulnerable groups, to assist preparation for, and recovery from loss and damage resulting from, natural disasters and climate triggered events	Enhanced ability of communities and economic sectors to respond to and recover from climate-induced disasters, risks and health impacts	MoSWRR , MoPF, MoHS, MoNREC, MoEE	NA	SDG 1.5
5.2.8	Increase the adaptive capacity of vulnerable households, communities and sectors so that they are resilient to the adverse impacts of natural disasters including climate triggered events	Enhanced ability of communities and economic sectors to respond to and recover from climate-induced disasters, risks and health impacts	MoSWRR , MoPF, MoHS, MoNREC, MoEE	NA	SDG 1.5
5.2.9	Support skills development in preparation for our transition to a green economy	Climate-resilient and low-carbon energy, transport and industrial systems promoted	MoSWRR , MoNREC, MoEE, MoHS, MoEDU, MoLIP, MoALI, LG, S/R Gov	NA	SDG 13.1 SDG 13.3 SDG 1.5

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

Access to adequate water, sanitation and hygiene are essential to ensuring the health of individuals and communities, combatting the spread of disease and keeping our young people in school. Much of Myanmar receives abundant rainfall; however, water shortages can still be found throughout the Dry Zone area. Geographical disparities between urban and rural areas also exist. The result of geographic variation, degradation of important ecosystems and underinvestment in water-related infrastructure (for household, private sector and agricultural usage) has meant that too many of our people remain without access to improved sanitation facilities. Recognising the important role that ecosystems play in providing clean water during the dry season and that degradation of these ecosystems ultimately affects water quality and quantity, Myanmar will enhance investments in conservation and in water-related infrastructure. The GoM will also promote township-level water use planning and encourage healthy water use practices, in order to ensure that the water supply, sanitation and hygiene needs of our schools, health facilities, urban, private sector, and rural communities are met.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 3	People & Planet				
Goal 5	Natural Resources & the Environment for Posterity of the Nation				
Strategy 5.3	Enable safe and equitable access to water and sanitation in ways that ensure environmental sustainability				
5.3.1	Introduce catchment-based integrated water resources planning and management to ensure that water resources are used equitably and sustainably and are responsive to gender-specific needs	Water resources are managed to support access to effective, efficient and affordable services for improved water supply	MoALI, MoNREC, MoSWRR	EP9	SDG 6.1
5.3.2	Develop national and sub-national inventories of existing water supply services, repair and/or upgrade existing water supply services, and prepare plans for the development of new water supply services	Water resources are managed to support access to effective, efficient and affordable services for improved water supply	MoHA, MoPF, MoNREC, MoALI, MoH, LG, S/R Gov	EP9	SDG 6.5 SDG 6.b
5.3.3	Develop township and village water safety plans, including ensuring the provision of clean and safe water to all people	Water resources are managed to support access to effective, efficient and affordable services for improved water supply	MoHA, MoPF, MoNREC, MoALI, LG	EP9	SDG 6.b SDG 6.3
5.3.4	Facilitate greater cross-border, regional and international collaboration on water related matters in partnership with sub-national governments	Water resources are managed to support access to effective, efficient and affordable services for improved water supply	MoNREC, MoALI	EP9	SDG 6.5 SDG 6.a
5.3.5	Increase people's use of safe practices for the handling and use of water for domestic and drinking purposes	Water quality standards are ensured for access to effective, efficient and affordable services for improved water supply	MoNREC, MoALI, MoLIP, MoEDU, LG	EP9	SDG 6.1
5.3.6	Practice effective and environmentally safe waste management and disposal in industrial, commercial, household, and public-sector use contexts	Domestic solid waste safely and effectively disposed to promote healthy communities	MoNREC, MoLIP, MoALI, MoH, LG	EP9	SDG 6.2
5.3.7	Enable greater knowledge, attitude and practice of safe hygiene at household and community levels	Hygiene behaviour change to promote healthy communities	MoNREC, MoHS, MoEDU, MoLIP	EP9	SDG 6.2

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

Access to energy cuts across all aspects of Myanmar’s development. Access to electricity bears a direct linkage to greater individual opportunities at the household level, greater productivity and competitiveness of our private sector, and can facilitate the emergence of new and innovative SMEs. Myanmar’s energy needs have increased significantly in recent years. Continued strong economic growth, rapidly increasing private sector energy consumption and an increasingly urbanised population all suggest that electricity demand is set to continue to increase for the foreseeable future.

Achieving an appropriate energy generation mix, including carefully managing the balance between renewable and non-renewable sources, will be essential. Given our abundance of renewable energy sources, such as sun, wind and geothermal, Myanmar has an opportunity to leapfrog and develop a renewable energy sector that ensures more rapid access to electricity, less pollution and faster economic gains.

Myanmar will prioritise the long-term benefits gained by managing the safe and sustainable development of our energy sector, including ensuring careful consideration of available energy resources, together with analysis of consumption patterns and future projections. The country will also prioritise the creation of an investment friendly environment which encourages the use of innovative, sustainable and renewable energy generation technologies.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 3	People & Planet				
Goal 5	Natural Resources & the Environment for Posterity of the Nation				
Strategy 5.4	Provide affordable and reliable energy to populations and industries via an appropriate energy generation mix				
5.4.1	Achieve an optimal level of renewable sources in the primary energy fuel supply mix	Climate-resilient and low-carbon energy, transport and industrial systems promoted	MoEE, MoIND, MoPF, MoALI, MoCON	EP4	SDG 7.2
5.4.2	Scale-up use of renewable energy resources such as wind, solar, hydro, geothermal and bio-energy in partnership and with agreement of local populations	Climate-resilient and low-carbon energy, transport and industrial systems promoted	MoEE, MoIND, MoPF, MoALI, MoCON	EP4	SDG 7.2
5.4.3	Develop and implement comprehensive national and sub-national energy development plans, prioritising least-cost generation expansion,	Affordable and reliable energy supply to all categories of consumers, especially to those living in the remote areas that are	MoEE, MoNREC, MoPF, MoIND, MoALI,	EP4	SDG 7.2

	potential financing from sector revenues, while ensuring minimal adverse impact on our natural environment and local communities	currently without electricity	MoLIP, MoTC		
5.4.4	Facilitate policy, legal, regulatory and broader good governance actions which will enable greater investment and private sector participation in energy generation and provision	Affordable and reliable energy supply to all categories of consumers, especially to those living in the remote areas that are currently without electricity	MoEE	EP4	SDG 7.2
5.4.5	Promote energy generation and distribution efficiency and conservation in industry, commercial, household, and public-sector use	Climate-resilient and low-carbon energy, transport and industrial systems promoted	MoPF, MoEDU, MoCOM, MoCON, MoEE, MoNREC	EP3, EP4	SDG 7.3
5.4.6	Facilitate greater cross-border, regional and international collaboration in energy matters in partnership with State and Region governments	Affordable and reliable energy supply to all categories of consumers, especially to those living in the remote areas that are currently without electricity	MoNREC, MoEE, MoPF, MoFA	EP4, EP7	SDG 7.a
5.4.7	Formulate policies to inform appropriate electricity product pricing (including appropriate use of subsidies) which strike an appropriate balance between needs of producers and consumers	Affordable and reliable energy supply to all categories of consumers, especially to those living in the remote areas that are currently without electricity	MoEE, MoIND, MoNREC, MoALI, MoLIP, MoPF	EP4	SDG 7.3
5.4.8	Ensure access to affordable, sustainable energy for rural populations and vulnerable groups	Affordable and reliable energy supply to all categories of consumers, especially to those living in the remote areas that are currently without electricity	MoEE, MoALI	EP4	SDG 7.2
5.4.9	Create an enabling environment which promotes greater private sector participation in energy generation and supply including privatization of State-owned energy providers	SEEs operate on commercial principles, with independence, transparency, and accountability (PSD-AP Pillar 4)	MoEE, MoCOM, UMCCI, MoPF	EP2, EP4	SDG 7.2

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

Ensuring the effective governance and sustainable management of our resource-based industries will be essential to sustaining Myanmar’s economic growth. Rapid economic development and related policy shifts have had vast implications for sustainable land governance and resource use. Historical mismanagement and opacity have meant that our natural resources have too often been a cause of, rather than part of a cure for, Myanmar’s underdevelopment. In addition, the rapid degradation of essential ecosystems stems partly from decades of mismanagement and overuse. To address these and related challenges, Myanmar will prioritise policies focused on long-term sustainable land management, including protecting and sustainably managing our nation’s forests, rivers, mangroves, mountain areas, lakes and coastal areas, and developing the necessary institutions at all levels required to manage our natural resources in a sustainable manner. Quantifying the value of our natural resource wealth will be one important step towards a more effective and transparent management regime, which must include continued engagement with affected communities. Considering natural capital value, and its contribution to the economy and the lives of our people, in sectoral and economic planning, budgeting and policies will be essential to improving natural resource management.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 3	People & Planet				
Goal 5	Natural Resources & the Environment for Posterity of the Nation				
Strategy 5.5	Improve land governance and sustainable management of resource-based industries ensuring our natural resources dividend benefits all our people				
5.5.1	Establish a comprehensive, clear and coherent regulatory framework that informs the sustainable management, exploitation and trade of natural resources supported by appropriate enforcement mechanisms	Improved land governance	MoPF, MoNREC, MoHA	EP1	SDG 12.2
5.5.2	Use innovative mechanisms to more effectively and transparently manage revenues generated from the extractive industries for the longer-term benefit of the country	Prudent and transparent management of natural resources revenue	MoNREC, MoPF, CBM	EP1	SDG 12.2
5.5.3	Reform the nature of the minerals sector such that it becomes both sustainable and profitable, while making both a positive contribution to	Prudent and transparent management of natural resources revenue	MoNREC, MoPF	EP1	SDG 12.2

	government revenues and to the lives of our people				
5.5.4	Greatly accelerate all necessary measures to meet requirements for EITI implementation	Prudent and transparent management of natural resources revenue	MoNREC, MoPF	EP1	SDG 12.2
5.5.5	Strengthen and enforce environmental safeguards and regulatory controls regarding natural resources-based industries	Environmental and social consideration mainstreamed into investment decisions	MoNREC, MoPF, MoIND, MoALI	EP1	SDG 12.2

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

Our cities and towns are the physical manifestations of our nation’s rich and vibrant cultural heritage and historical legacy. They must be managed effectively and sustainably, in consultation with those residing within and in close proximity. An increasingly urbanised population, a rapidly expanding tourism sector, and a re-energised private sector all place particular pressures on existing urban infrastructure while creating opportunities for new services and urban development. Strategies and plans that address the social and economic impacts arising from greater urbanisation will be critical to preventing imbalances from reaching destabilising levels.

The following Action Plans have been identified to achieve this strategy.

Reference Number	Action Plans	Strategic Outcomes	Relevant Agencies	12 Point Economic Policy	Relevant SDG Targets
Pillar 3	People & Planet				
Goal 5	Natural Resources & the Environment for Posterity of the Nation				
Strategy 5.6	Manage cities, towns, historical and cultural centres efficiently and sustainably				
5.6.1	Strengthen urban governance and related policy frameworks, including those related to urban land management, with a focus on gender-specific and youth-related concerns	Improved land governance	MoHA, MoPF, LG	EP4, EP9	SDG 11.3
5.6.2	Increase resilience of urban infrastructure and services to protect from climate change, disasters, shocks and other natural hazards	Climate-resilient and low-carbon energy, transport and industrial systems promoted	MoHA, MoPF, MoTC, MoCON, MoNREC, MoEE	EP4, EP9	SDG 11.5
5.6.3	Design and/or assess and retrofit urban infrastructure to improve resilience to natural and man-made disasters and other shock events, with a focus on reducing carbon	Climate-resilient and low-carbon energy, transport and industrial systems promoted	MoHA, MoPF, MoTC, MoCON, MoNREC, MoEE	EP4, EP9	SDC 11.c

	emissions and producing greater savings from reduced energy consumption				
5.6.4	Ensure that quality of life considerations such as water management (retention and reticulation) and expansion of public spaces (centres of learning/libraries, parks, playgrounds and green areas) are fully integrated into urban planning frameworks and decision making	Urban environment with more public spaces, improve public services, and preservation of cultural heritage	LG	EP9	SDG 11.7
5.6.5	Develop sustainable public transport systems, including school transportation systems, that are safe, convenient and accessible to all	Accelerated development of priority infrastructures and introduction of e-government	LG, MoTC, MoCON	EP9, EP4	SDG 11.2
5.6.6	Provide efficient public municipal services including solid waste collection and management systems combined with public education on recycling and waste minimization practices	Urban environment with more public spaces, improve public services, and preservation of cultural heritage	LG, MoTC, MoCON, MoPF	EP9, EP4	SDG 11.6
5.6.7	Develop and effectively implement a national housing strategy, including low-cost housing and housing for vulnerable groups, and implement affordable housing projects including resettlement of squatters and the improvement of slum areas	Effective public service	LG, MoCON, MoPF	EP9, PE4	SDG 11.1
5.6.8	Implement a comprehensive package of reforms focused on achieving sustainable expansion of the tourism sector in ways that contribute to economic development and the socio-cultural life of our people	A robust environment for sustainable trade and investment to grow inclusively (PSD-AP Pillar 3)	MoHT, MoPF	EP6	SDG 8/9

5.6.9	Strengthen urban households' land rights/tenure and property rights and enforcement	A robust environment for sustainable trade and investment to grow inclusively (PSD-AP Pillar 3)	MoALI, MoHA		
5.6.10	Develop and protect creative and cultural heritage industries such as cultural and eco-tourism and related high-value services industries	A robust environment for sustainable trade and investment to grow inclusively (PSD-AP Pillar 3)	MoHT	EP6	SDG 8.9

IMPLEMENTATION COORDINATION, PRIORITISATION & RESOURCE MOBILISATION

The MSDP provides an overarching plan for Myanmar's longer-term sustainable development. Building upon multiple existing strategy documents, master plans, frameworks and sectoral/thematic plans, the MSDP also provides a detailed strategic planning matrix which will assist in the prioritisation, sequencing and implementation of development initiatives across all sectors, States and Regions, with the complementary aim of yielding efficiencies and synergies where they exist.

Naturally, coordinating the implementation of the MSDP will require the GoM to establish dedicated high-level structures, appropriately supported at the administrative level. The GoM will also need to strengthen cooperation, collaboration and coordination amongst all relevant ministries and government entities, and also with the broadest range of national and international stakeholders – key amongst these being our local civil society organisations and private sector.

MSDP Implementation Unit

The Ministry of Planning and Finance (MoPF) shall serve as the focal entity responsible for overseeing implementation of the MSDP, and for housing the MSDP Implementation Unit (MSDP-IU). The MSDP-IU shall be responsible for providing general guidance, approving strategic decisions, and solving strategic issues which may arise during the implementation of the MSDP.

The MSDP-IU will consist of key entities, including the National Economic Coordination Committee (NECC) and the Development Assistance Coordination Unit (DACU), and their respective secretariats, together with the Planning Department and Policy Appraisal and Progress Reporting Department (PAPRD) of the MoPF, each acting within their specific mandate and area of expertise, while working as a cohesive coordination Unit.

The MSDP-IU will report to the Chair of the Planning Commission by way of the Union Minister of Planning and Finance. The MSDP-IU will actively support the implementation of the MSDP by providing the Planning Commission with monitoring update reports that includes clear analysis and technical proposals to overcome any issues or problems that may arise.

The MSDP-IU shall work through existing structures where possible and oversee the creation of new implementation structures, coordination frameworks and monitoring mechanisms where needed.

MSDP Financing

Effective implementation of the MSDP will also require a comprehensive financing strategy. The GoM has identified a number of sources of development finance that will be mobilised to finance implementation of the MSDP:

- domestic Public Finance;
- domestic Private Finance;
- international Public Finance; and
- international Private Finance.

As a first priority, the MSDP-IU will develop a more complete MSDP financing strategy, assessing strengths and weaknesses, and the risks and opportunities involved when linking various sources of finance to various strategies and Action Plans.

As a secondary, but no less important, priority the MSDP-IU shall ensure that international public finance is mobilised and channelled into relevant priority sectors and projects in accordance with both the MSDP and guided by the DACU and Development Assistance Policy (DAP).

In completing these tasks, the MSDP-IU will engage all departments and sections within the MoPF and other stakeholders where appropriate.

The Project Bank

Acknowledging the need to implement projects that shall have a transformative effect on the lives and prospects of our people in a fair, equitable, transparent, competitive, efficient and accountable manner, and in accordance with this MSDP,

the MSDP-IU will oversee the creation of a Project Bank.

The Project Bank shall consist of specific development projects linked to various Action Plans which make up this MSDP.

Major capital projects that meet predetermined criteria will be elevated further into a Public Investment Programme.

The MSDP-IU will produce a general project screening and appraisal framework, together with transparent guidelines and principles for project screening and approval. Furthermore, the MSDP-IU will establish the process and criteria for identifying the aforementioned projects and facilitate linkages to the most appropriate source of funding.

The MSDP-IU will also provide guidance on the use of PPP that will encourage the role of the private sector and attract greater private capital in the implementation of national development projects.

The MSDP-IU will at all times remain supportive of government entities and encourage them to be proactive in soliciting the projects they plan to develop.

MONITORING & EVALUATION

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-IU which will focus on a comprehensive results framework including inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes and impacts.

Specific programmes and projects will be linked to specific Action Plans that will contribute towards the achievement of each of the strategies and goals expressed within the MSDP. Associated and subsidiary M&E Frameworks at the strategy and project/programme level shall be designed and implemented.

In the implementation of the M&E Framework that will encompass all aspects of MSDP implementation, it is important to define specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound indicators (targets) and means of verification.

The SDG baseline report produced by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) provides a wealth of information on the availability of baseline indicators for the SDGs and will be used to inform an MSDP baseline assessment. The setting of additional indicators that will inform the MSDP M&E Framework shall build upon this report, while accounting for potential heterogeneity in robustness and reliability of indicators. For projects and programmes where indicators are either missing or of limited reliability, further baseline studies will be

commissioned to establish baseline indicators against which the implementation of projects and programmes shall be monitored and evaluated.

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.

Box 2. Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks in the Context of the MSDP

While M&E Frameworks will vary, they should generally comprise some or all of the following components:

- ex-ante evaluation conducted prior to the implementation of an initiative in order to analyse the potential costs and benefits, and to assess the value and relevance of the proposed initiative in the context of Myanmar's priorities;
- annual and mid-term evaluations conducted as part of the implementation cycle used to evaluate the progress and performance of implementation, and to propose adjustments in the design and implementation where necessary;
- final evaluations conducted immediately after completion used to assess the end results and in the preparation of final reports; and
- impact evaluations conducted at an appropriate time within three years following the completion of an initiative to assess its efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and impact against a set of clearly specified and pre-determined targets.

Through coordination between CSO, PAPRD, MDI and relevant line ministries, the GoM plans to devise a coherent M&E standard to generate consistent and comparable performance data across government.

Public participation and awareness will be central to the successful implementation of this M&E standard. An engagement strategy that involves active and regular consultations with multiple stakeholders will be deployed to ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of this MSDP and the associated M&E standard.

Online and Other Knowledge Management Platforms

An online portal with information regarding the implementation of this MSDP shall be established to inform the public on inputs, outputs, outcomes, efficiency and processes of implementation.

Public Awareness Campaigns

The online platform shall be coupled with public awareness campaigns targeted to

reach the widest audience possible. The use of traditional media such as television and newspapers will be used in conjunction with social media.

The government shall also hold public consultation events to receive feedback and comments regarding MSDP implementation.

Revisions & Updates

The MSDP is considered by the GoM to be a 'living document'. Progress toward MSDP completion will undergo a thorough review every two years from the date of issuance. In conducting these reviews, the MSDP-IU will lead a diverse, multi-stakeholder team in order to:

- measure progress made in accordance with the established M&E framework;
- recommend new strategies and Action Plans to be included, or removed where sufficient progress is determined to have been made; and
- produce a regular report that will be made public which provides a summary of the above.

CONCLUSION

This MSDP provides an integrated set of goals, strategies and Action Plans to be pursued by the GoM over the medium-to-long term. Doing so will contribute in no small way to the achievement of genuine, inclusive and transformational economic growth.

By prioritising peace and stability, prosperity and partnership, people and planet, the MSDP seeks to develop fundamental infrastructure, soft and hard, individual and institutional, that will radically and positively shift Myanmar's development trajectory, while addressing the needs of all our people, fostering broad-based, equitable and sustainable development.

As Myanmar continues down the path towards sustainable socio-economic

development, it is imperative that all sources of development finance are harmonised, coordinated and complementary. This MSDP seeks to provide much needed guidance in this regard. However, the strategies and Action Plans noted should not be viewed as an exhaustive list. The GoM will continue to review, revise and update this MSDP as progress is made, as context and events evolve, and as new plans and strategies are developed.

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.