



WHO WE ARE

With 189 member countries, staff from more 170 countries, and offices in over 130 locations, the World Bank Group is a unique global partnership: five institutions working for sustainable solutions that reduce poverty and build shared prosperity in developing countries.

WHAT WE DO

The World Bank Group works in every major area of development. We provide a wide array of financial products and technical assistance, and we help countries share and apply innovative knowledge and solutions to the challenges they face.

The World Bank Group comprises five organizations:

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) lends to governments

lends to governments of middle - income and creditworthy low-income countries. The International Development Association

(IDA) provides soft loans and grants to governments of the poorest countries.

Together, IBRD and IDA make up the World Bank.

The International Finance Corporation (IFC)

is the largest global
development institution
foused exdusively on support
to private sector
development in developing
countries.

The Multilateral
Investment Guarantee
Agency (MIGA) promotes
foreign direct investment in
developing countries to
support economic growth,
reduce poverty, and improve
people's lives.

The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provides international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes.





THE POWER OF PARTNERSHIPS MYANMAR AND THE WORLD BANK GROUP

In 2015, the World Bank Group (WBG) completed its Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for Myanmar based on priorities developed in close consultation and engagement with all stakeholders in Myanmar.

The CPF outlines how the global knowledge, financing, and convening services of the WBG can support Myanmar and its people in transforming their country, reducing extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity. It has three focus areas:

Reducing rural poverty: Provide support to help increase agricultural incomes and productivity, rural electrification, community-driven investments in local infrastructure and services, improve Ayeyarwady River navigation and flood control, build climate-resilient rural roads, and reduce vulnerability to shocks.

Investing in people and effective institutions for people: Provide targeted support to help Myanmar approach universal access to and improve the quality of essential social services, especially health, nutrition and education, and over time, skills development to empower people to participate in a growing economy. Provide support for state institutions to deliver services effectively, including at the local level, and for improved governance in selected sectors.

Supporting a dynamic private sector to create jobs: Help foster inclusive growth and a vibrant private sector that will create jobs through investments and support for markets, trade and modern financial institutions.

The CPF initially covered the period 2015-17. A midterm review, looking at changes in the country context, lessons learned and availability of new data, has confirmed the continued relevance of the CPF objectives, leading to extending the CPF by two years to June 30, 2019.



WE ARE OPEN

FOSTER INNOVATION INCREASE TRANSPARENCY

The WBG has opened its data, knowledge, and research to foster innovation and increase transparency in development, aid flows, and finances. A variety of tools, programs and policies facilitates these goals.

Open Data: The WBG began opening its data to the public in 2010. Today, data are available on multiple indicators in several languages, along with visualization tools and mobile applications.

Open Knowledge: Since 2010, the WBG has expanded the public's access to its information, knowledge, and research:

- The WBG's Access to Information policy released 40,000 documents to the public about projects, analytic and advisory activities, and Board proceedings. It has enabled the organization to become a global leader in transparency. Underlying the policy is the principle that the World Bank will disclose any information in its possession that is not on a list of exceptions.
- The Open Knowledge Repository aggregates research and knowledge products and makes them free to use under a Creative Commons Attribution License.
- South-South knowledge exchanges allow developing countries to share knowledge globally.
- The Open Learning Campus is an online destination for development learning for partners, practitioners, policy makers, staff and the public, on topics ranging from disaster risk management to health policy reform.

Operations and Results: Data and information about projects, finances, aid flows, and results, are available from a number of sources, including the Operations Portal which has information on project locations, financial details, procurement, and official project documents.

Partnerships for Openness and Transparency: The World Bank is partnering with civil society organizations, foundations, governments, development banks and others to promote transparency and accountability.







46,500 schools

received grants to improve their services



200,000 students

received stipends



5.4 million people benefited from better infrastructure



Over US\$ 1.5 billion

of private sector financing through loans, equity and guarantees

OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

SUPPORTED BY THE WORLD BANK

2,300 kilometers

of footpaths and access roads renovated or built



140,000 units

of solar PV systems to serve 1.2 million people

Results to Date

Reducing rural poverty

- 5.4 million people benefited from better infrastructure
- 2,300 kilometers of footpaths and access roads renovated or built
- 1,400 schools extended or renovated
- 1 million days of paid-labor
- 140,000 units of solar PV systems to serve 1.2 million people have been delivered to Myanmar

Investing in people and effective institutions for people

- 150,000 students have received stipends to date
- 46,500 schools received grants to improve their services
- Health financing strategy has been prepared
- First EITI reconciliation report published in 2016

Supporting a dynamic private sector to create jobs

- USD \$1 billion in financing disbursed through 2 million microloans and 9,000 SME loans
- Over USD \$1.5 billion of private sector financing through loans, equity and guarantees
- New investment law enacted
- Mobile banking regulations issued
- Myanmar Business Forum established

Expected Results up to June 30, 2019

Reducing rural poverty

- 2 million more people will benefit from better infrastructure
- 200 kilometers of rural roads rehabilitated
- 10,000 ha of improved irrigated agricultural land
- 3 million people to benefit from new or improved electricity services

Investing in people and effective institutions for people

- 50,000 more students will receive stipends
- 2,000 teachers participate in the mentoring program
- The share of children delivered with the help of skilled birth attendants will increase from 60% in 2015 to 65% in 2019
- Second EITI reconciliation report published

Supporting a dynamic private sector to create jobs

- 340 MW of electricity generation capacity is added
- Financial inclusion is strengthened
- Additional USD \$500 million of private sector financing through loans, equity and guarantees



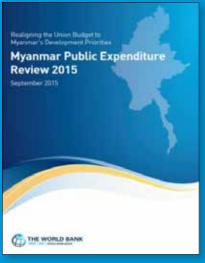


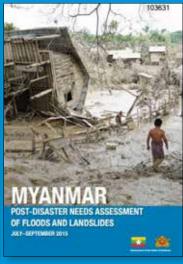
LEVERAGING KNOWLEDGE FOR DEVELOPMENT

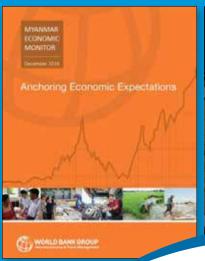
The WBG is contributing to informed debate and decision-making on development policy by periodically bringing the most recent economic data and analysis on development issues to government policy makers, think tanks, civil society and citizens.

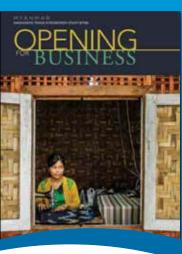
The WBG releases Myanmar Economic Monitors which look at economic developments, prospects and reforms twice a year. The WBG has also undertaken analytical and diagnostic works including on agriculture, health, social protection, energy, poverty assessment and trade. The WBG has released a number of studies including Myanmar's first ever Public Expenditure Review which provides options to align Union Budget policies to development priorities, Qualitative Social and Economic Monitoring on changes in rural life and livelihoods, the Investment Climate Assessment which reviews the main bottlenecks to private investment and job creation in Myanmar, and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA) to highlight the extent of damage to the economy affected by severe, widespread floods and landslides which occurred in July and August 2015 in Myanmar.

Ahead of the 2015 elections, the WBG prepared six policy notes presenting policy options to increase shared prosperity in Myanmar and help inform the design of economic and social programs of the new administration. Through extensive dissemination efforts, the WBG has helped inform policy and strategy on issues such as expanding access to social services, reducing rural poverty, enhancing competiveness of the private sector, promoting an inclusive financial sector, and ensuring sustainable energy and enhanced public sector accountability. Each policy note summarizes the context and opportunities for change, including recent reforms and developments, and highlights regional experiences and lessons.











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