**Myanmar Country Partnership Strategy**

**First Consultation Workshop, Yangon, February 26th, 2014**

**Academics and Researchers**

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| **Category** | **Comments from Stakeholders** | **Response** |
| **General Discussion** | Given government capacity constraints, as well as time and other constraints, is the government obligated to consider or act on WBG advice?  |  |
| Methodology for understanding and capturing poverty: how is the WBG planning to identify poverty line/poverty (UNDP 2010, government, etc)?  |  |
| Utilizing existing information—how will the WBG bring together exiting raw (administrative) government data?  |  |
| How does the WBG diagnostic link into the other simultaneous diagnostic (such as ADB)? Is the CPF an attempt to convince the government what should be implemented?  |  |
| **Substance** | Take into greater account the role of regional governments—political trend toward (fiscal) decentralization can be both opportunity/constraint. Focus on not just growth but inclusive growth (constraints on inclusion); reorientation towards governance (such as land) and inequality (distribution of resources, land owners and landless). |  |
| Land—highest priority is to improve secure land tenure; other concerns include: development related insecurity, disempowerment, rural-urban migration.  |  |
| Quality of service provision—not just expanding services but regulation |  |
| Resource mobilization (taxes vs diversion of revenues from natural resources)—opportunity with fiscal decentralization and natural resource diversion. High expectations in decentralization against a longer trajectory.  |  |
| Land: Since land is crucial in this agricultural country, poverty alleviation is not feasible without tackling the land issue. |  |
| In the dry zone, you failed to recognize the role of poor policies as a driver as well as the role of relevant stakeholders to participate in the implementation of the process. How can the CSO be a part of the implementation process? To monitor the enforcement of policy is equally important. How can INGOS help with the delivery and implementation? |  |
| Access to **energy, information, and education** are missing in the analysis. How can we improve the access to energy for rural poor? Internet Connectivity should also be on the agenda. Decentralization can be a quick fix.  |  |