**Myanmar Country Partnership Strategy**

**First Consultation Workshop, Yangon, February 27th, 2014**

**Private Sector**

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| **Category** | **Comments from Stakeholders** | **Response** |
| **Substance** | WBG should consider what kind of labor farmers move into when they move out of agriculture. |  |
| The missing piece is technology to improve transparency in agriculture supply chain. The WBG should bring to bear its learning from other contexts. |  |
| Given the primacy of the agriculture sector, the development depends on bringing jobs into farming not pushing them out. |  |
| A major constraint is lack of investment in agriculture and rural infrastructure. WBG should start with strategy in those areas. |  |
| The lack of self-employment and entrepreneurial capacity is a major constraint and should thus be a priority. |  |
| A law reform committee should be implemented to address the lack of coordination amongst current new laws.  Agriculture is the number one commodity, but rural areas have the highest poverty rates. WBG should address this imbalance. WBG should help the agriculture sector prepare for the shift from labor intensive to capital intensive agriculture. |  |
| Access to markets is a large constraining factor for a variety of industries and especially for agriculture. |  |
| There is an urgent need for clear rules and legal framework. |  |
| The WBG framework needs to take into account household level analysis, such as: micro issues of poverty; differences in agricultural practices and challenges across regions; gender differences in poverty (female vs male heads of households);. |  |
| Remove or mitigate investment risks and Private Sector actors will be more willing to deal with lower return. |  |
| Give farmers opportunities to make their own returns by building on local level knowledge—WBG can contribute clearer land entitlement, improved information access (weather, climate, market prices); and micro-insurance |  |
| Government urgently needs support for capacity building in legal reform —could benefit from placing legal expertise within the Attorney General’s office. |  |
| Amongst international investors there is a large appetite for risk for investment in Myanmar, but investors find that they are constrained by government regulation in taking this risk. |  |
| Improve storage facilities and access to markets—quality of agricultural products is not the problem, but the supply logistics hurt quality in export. |  |
| Key sectors include power, telecoms, and banking sector. IFC branding and support is critical, but IFC (and MIGA) need to take risks. |  |
| Liberalize control of central bank. Avoid overregulation – is the new law on SMEs necessary? |  |
| Major road infrastructure program should be a priority |  |
| The hospitality/tourism sector is critical; the key constraint is the high cost of land. |  |
| WBG should help decentralize power and support regional and state-level authorities. |  |
| Land: as landowners sell property to investors, what will happen to land owners? Protection mechanisms ought to be put in place. |  |
| **Process** |  | . |