The 12th ASEAN-China Forum on Social Development and Poverty Reduction

Rural Rejuvenation and Poverty Reduction in Myanmar

presented by

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Country Profile The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

- One Union territory, 14 States & Regions, 74 Districts, 330 Townships, 422 Cities, 3183 Quarters, 13602
 Village Tracts, 63860 Villages
- > Total Area: 676577.2 square-kilo meter
- Population: 51.486 Million (10.87 Million Households)
- Rural: 35.401 M (70%), Urban: 14.877 M (30%)



Source: An Analysis of Poverty in Myanmar Part I, Aug 2017



Poverty Incidence by State/Region

A Peaceful, Prosperous & Democratic Myanmar

Goal 1:	Goal 2:	Goal 3:	Goal 4:	Goal 5:
Peace, National Reconciliation, Security& Good Governance	Economic Stability & Strengthened Macroeconomic Management	Job Creation & Private Sector Led Growth	Human Resources & Social Development for a 21 st Century Society	National Resources & Environmental for National Prosperity
Pillar 1: Peace & Stability		Pillar 2: Prosperity & Partnership	Pillar 3: People & Planet	

National Disaster Management Law, 2013; Environmental Conversation Law 2012

Agricultural Development Strategy (ADS)





About DRD

- Vision: To improve socioeconomic life of rural populace & to narrow down the development gap between urban and rural areas.
- **Policy:** To undertake sustainable rural development activities in close cooperation with multi-stakeholders.
- **Objective:** To achieve sustainable rural development and **to attain improvement of socioeconomic life of rural populace** which paves the way for all inclusive participation of multi-stakeholders.

Main Activities:

- 1. Rural infrastructure development activities (water supply and sanitation, electrification and housing projects) are undertaken in close cooperation with development partners and private entrepreneurs through public private partnership.
- 2. Rural livelihoods and household income generation activities are carried out (through evergreen village development project).
- 3. Efforts are made to strengthen the capacity of rural people and DRD staff.

Rural Development Strategic Framework



- To enhance all stakeholder participation by adopting Decentralization Approach in sustainable rural development activities
- To enable people and community to manage its own destiny for combating poverty

Rural Roads and Bridges

Adopted National Strategy for Rural Road and Access (2017)

Situation of existing road

- Village with all season road 50 %
- Village with dry season road- 36% - 14%
- · Village with no road

Core Rural Road Network

- One village is connected by one rural road
- If a village is connected by more than one road, select the best road

Targeting and Ranking

- · Beneficiary population, number of village and economy
- · Environmental negative impact
- Daily operation of vehicles
- · Poverty rate
- · Benefit for market, village, school and health center
- Investment rate for household
- Migration needs

M&E for Sustainability

- · Formulating standard specification/ Designing to ensure disaster resilience
- Quality control inspection
- Conducting research
- Monitoring by key performance indicators

Need for Construction of Rural Road

- To upgrade existing roads into - 26000 mile all season roads
- To construct new roads
- To upgrade wooden bridges

- 6600 mile

- 235155 ft

Status of Rural Road and Bridge (before handing over to DRRD)

Fiscal Year	Road (M/F)	Bridges (Feet)	Expenditure (Mil USD)	Beneficiaries (Villages)	Job Creation (Skilled and Wage Labors)
5 Years (from 2011- 12 to 2015-16)	13335/6	246988	522.22	27559	162180
2016-2017	2224/7	115848	139.22	11455	54273
Total	15560.5	362836	661.45	39014	216453

Rural Water Supply Activities

- Adopted National Strategy for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), WASH in Schools and WASH in Health Facilities (Feb 2017)
- Launched Investment Plan for WASH, WASH in Schools and Health Facilities (Feb 2017)

Population with access to:

- improved water supply 76 %
- unimproved water supply 24 %

Objectives

- To provide a water supply facility in a village
- To ensure adequacy of water in rural areas
- To ensure that clean water is accessible to rural areas

Targeting and Ranking

- Village with no access to clean drinking water
- Village without adequacy of water
- Village with no access to clean drinking water despite the availability of water resource
- Public investment (installing water meter and upgrading

M&E for Sustainability

- Formulating standard specification/ Designing to ensure disaster resilience
- Water quality test
- Capacity building
- Conducting research activities



Implementation Status of Rural Water Supply Activities							
Fiscal Year	Swallow Tube Well	Deep Tube Well	Hand Dug Well	Pond, Spring and Others	Total (activities)	Total villages	Expenditure (mil in USD)
5 Years (2011-12 to 2015-16)	5527	4663	1934	8311	20435	12605	109.64
2016-2017	272	769	407	2310	3758	2280	29.04
2017-2018	213	389	175	1522	2299	1391	16.29
Total	6012	5821	2516	12143	26492	16276	154.97











Road Map to Achieve Universal Electricity Access by 2030

	Installed Village			Depeticient	Depeticient	
System	2016-17 (ICB-I)	2017-18 (ICB-II)	Total Villages	Beneficiary (HH)	Beneficiary (Public Building)	
SHS	2708	1366	4074	229484	32562	
Mini-Grid	10	16	26	4630	1350	
Total	2718	1382	4100	234114	33912	

Today

Installation of Mini-Grid Systems



Installation of Solar Home Systems (SHS)



National Community Driven Development Project

Project Fund - Total \$546 Million

- World Bank (Grant \$ 80 + Loan \$ 400) Million
- Italy Soft Loan- \$ 22 Million
- DFD SWAP \$3 Million
- Myanmar Govt.- \$41 Million
- Project Period 2013 Nov to 2021 March
- Project Township (63) TS, Village Tract (2631), Village

(11716), Population (7.1) Million

Sub-Project -

Total (21452)







Some Activities of CDD



Socialization Workshop

Village Management Training

Social Audit

Sub-projects implemented by CDD



Concrete Road

Village Library

School

Rural Livelihood Enhancement Project

Fund Source -	ADB, US\$ 12 million	(Japan Fund for	Poverty Reduction)
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- **Duration** 2014 to 2017
- Project area 293 villages of 63 village tracts in 3 townships
- Activities community infrastructure and livelihood activities through community driven approach

Objective - To Improve and upgrade social and productive infrastructure and capacities of communities, project line agencies at the local and state levels, and to a lesser degree at the central levels.

Township	No. of Village Tracts	No. of Villages	No. of Households	Beneficiaries
Ngaputaw	16	68	10529	44384
Bokpyin	19	100	11094	56035
Ywangan	28	125	16710	77010
Total	63	293	38333	177429

Evergreen Village Development Project- MSY

- Modality
- Fund Size
- Revolving fund
- 30,000 USD per project village
- > Project area - 10131 villages in 288 townships
- Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, > Activities Electrification, rural industries, other livelihood activities
- Project Cost 241 million USD
- > Total Interest- 65 million USD
- Partner Oxfam Novib, Eco Dev, LIFT, NAG



Village Development Activities undertaken by 50%

of Interest



Livelihood and Income Generation Activities used by revolving fund











Village access road

Water Tank

Village Road and Bridge



Inter-village road



သရက်မြို့နယ်၊ တပ်ကျေးရွာ



ကျောင်းကုန်းမြို့နယ်၊ ညောင်အိုင်ကျေးရွာ

Village Development Planning Project

The multi-sectorial integrated program which is planning the assessed need of villages and systematically accumulate the projects sector by sector.

- **Modality** (1) training and building capacity to DRD Township Officers then to the two Village Resident Planners (VRP) in each project village
 - (2) VRPs collect data and formulate VDP in collaboration with village committee
 - (3) Compiling the Projects Priority Lists in each village and submit it to the Township

Planning and Implementation Committee (TPIC) for preparing the Township Plan.

Investment Schemes- 5000 USD per planned village up to 2016/17 FY

10000 USD per planned village in 2017-18 FY





Village Development Activities implemented by Investment Schemes







Village access road

Water supply activites

Rural electrification







Village Library

Clinic



Capacity Development and Livelihood Support Trainings

Livelihood Support Trainings: Trainings on repairing Motor Cycle, carpentry, masonry, mechanic, iron works and sewing, etc. **for community**.

Capacity Building: Trainings on Office Administration, Computer, Basic Clerk and Staff, etc. **for DRD Staffs**.

Status		l Support Training Community)	Capacity Building (for Staff)		
	Times	No. of Participants	Times	No. of Participants	
Completed (Up to 2016-17 FY)	1984	71233	261	4797	
Completed (2017-18 FY)	736	19797	297	6172	
Total	2720	91030	558	10969	

Livelihood Support Trainings



China-aided Pilot Project of Poverty Reduction Cooperation in Myanmar

Project Background

- To narrow development gap through various economic development initiatives to contribute towards poverty alleviation, the Cooperation Initiative was proposed by Leader of the Chinese government during the ASEAN+3 Summit in 2014, Myanmar
- Project Implementation Agreement was signed on 19th November 2017.
- Jointly cooperation with DRD under MOALI and joint cooperation of International Poverty Reduction Center in China (IPRCC) under LGOP and Ministry of Commerce of P.R. China (MOFCOM)

Project Period: THREE Years (from 2018 February to 2021 February)

Project Areas: 2 Villages (Aye Chan Thar in Tetgone Township and Min Pyin in Lewe Township of Nay Pyi Taw)

Fund Source: Chinese Grant Amount of 33.33 Million Yuan (est. 5 Million USD)

Project Goal

• To improve the overall capacity in poverty alleviation by collaborating and coordinating, by sharing information and best practices of poverty reduction among ASEAN and China





Exchanging Project Agreement on China-aided Pilot Project of Poverty Reduction Cooperation on 19th November 2017





Objective III:

"To promote environmental protection demonstration" Introduction of solid waste management system

Providing garbage bin, waste transportation carts and solid waste treatment spots

Build community awareness on environmental protection and climate change adaptation in village development planning process.

Organizing cooperatives for agricultural machinery, weaving, bamboo handcraft and community service groups for M&E

Technical assistance for program management, data collection and analysis

Objective IV: To train residents, associations and local villagers, help village-level organizations for enhancing their capacity for self-management and self-governance, and capacity building for governmental staff Practical and skill training of villagers for livelihood and income generation

Capacity building of project staff, technicians and extension agencies

Setting up MES, and MIS



Conducting seminar for sharing experience

Advisory visit from Chinese Central and Provincial level

Mutual learning visit to other countries

Conducting domestic and international study tours by project staffs and community members

Project Phases

- Preliminary/ Site Survey (Completed)
- Preparation Stage (Completed)
- Project Villages Selection (Completed)
- Planning (Completed)
- Implementation (on going)
- Monitoring (to be started in July)
- Project Review
- Closing

• Seminar with Govt. Officials and Scholars from ASEAN and China

Mutual Learning Visits

Preparation Stage



Planning Stage









Project Launching Ceremony at Royal Naypyitaw Hotel



Launched Project at Aye Chan Thar Village, Tetgone Township, Nay Pyi Taw



Launched Project at Min Pyin Village, Lewe Township, Nay Pyi Taw

Implementation Stage

Drilling Test Well in Aye Chan Thar Village, Tetgone Township



Drilling Tube Well in Min Pyin Village, Lewe Township











Organizing Work Place of JPMO



Handing over the Office Equipment to Township JPMOs





Inspecting Office equipment and furniture by Inspection Team of JPMO

Expected Outcomes

- Improved living standards and socioeconomic condition through infrastructure development and public services
- Increased livelihood opportunity and income generation through livelihood development programs
- Built up capacity in poverty alleviation
- Raised community awareness on natural disaster preparedness
- An **innovative model** of poverty alleviation program
- An extensive cooperation platform for sharing experience and best practice among ASEAN and China

Conclusion

- All the projects being undertaken by DRD follow the people-centered approach and support rural communities to benefit from improved access to basic infrastructure and services and to enhance their livelihood and income generation activities towards ensuring their quality of life.
- The China-aided Pilot Project is also essential while the government is paying attention to development of socio-economic life of rural populace and also directly related to the economic policy that is to encourage infrastructure development, enhancement of agriculture and livestock, capacity development and environmental conservation.
- In terms of policy implication, Rural Rejuvenation and Poverty Reduction is reflected by Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan aiming to achieve by 2030 and undertaking social and economic reform program for improving well-being of its population, particularly in rural areas.
- Agricultural Development Strategy and Investment Plan that is to ensure an inclusive, competitive, and sustainable agricultural system in Myanmar supports socioeconomic life of rural populace

Thank you for your Kind Attention