**MYANMAR STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP**

**KEY RESULTS AT A GLANCE**
(As of December 2019)

### SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INCLUSION

- **Improving reliability and transparency of school grants**
  - 47,445 schools across all 330 townships receive School Improvement Fund regularly and as scheduled

- **Expanding coverage of Stipends Program**
  - 244,331 poor and vulnerable students in 57 townships receive stipends worth US$16 million
  - 2 new townships (Minpya and Pauktaw) in Rakhine State selected for stipend expansion, providing universal coverage to all students from Grade 6 to Grade 9

- **Improving the capacity to implement programs**
  - More than 48,000 head teachers and education officials receive training in social inclusive consultation and non-discriminatory practices, new feedback and complaints mechanism
  - 20,000 schools participated in mentoring activities

### INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

- **Increasing revenue from completed self-assessment**
  - 4.08% ratio of taxes collected from Large Taxpayers to GDP (relative to baseline with year target)

- **Maintaining prudent macro-fiscal position**
  - More than 2.7% of GDP maintaining fiscal deficit-to-GDP
  - 12.6% being directly financed by the Central Bank of Myanmar

- **Strengthening budget credibility**
  - +14.3% Increasing budgetary share to Health and Education Ministries achieved through budget rebalancing (compared with original approved)

- **Establishing baseline to inform more equitable budgeting**
  - 5 out of 8 Institutional Strengthening Window projects incorporate a gender dimension

### PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

- **US$17.2 million in compliance cost savings**
- **US$50 million in financing made easier for facilitation**
- **15 business reforms in legal, regulatory, and procedural win legislative adoption**

- **4 capacity-building interventions improving business performance**
- **7 projects addressing gender challenges**

---

1. Endorsed by the Rakhine State Government
2. Not to create social tension from mixed communities
3. Savings accruing to the private sector as a result of reforms such as simplification of procedures, a reduction in the time spent dealing with certain procedures, or a reduction in the actual fees or charges associated with a procedure