

Annex-2: SO5-3 Trends in number of co-financing partners

Complementary Information

Table: Trends in number of co-financing partners by relevant Government Department

Department	Up	Stable	Down	Unknown
Department of Agricultural Research	✓			
Department of Meterology and Hydrology				✓
Department of Agriculture	✓			
Environmental Conservation Department	✓			
Forest Department	✓			
Dry Zone Greening Department	✓			
Irrigation and Water Utilization Management Department	✓			
Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department		✓		
Naypyitaw Development Committee		✓		
Department of Rural Development	✓			
Choice for Reporting	✓			

Forestry

In the **Forest Department**, the increasing trend in number of international co-financing partners during the specified period (Fiscal year 2012-13 to 2016-17). It is just in the context forestry projects which directly or indirectly contribute to the implementation of the Convention. Although there were only 3 partners in 2012-13, the number gradually increased and reached to 10 in 2016-2017.

Among them, USAID, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation-SDC were involved in the formulation of land use policy in the country, and SDC financed for implementing “*One-Map Myanmar Project*”. Global Environment Facility provided the finance to implement the project: “*Sustainable cropland and forest management in priority agro-ecosystems of Myanmar*”, which are being implemented by FAO in cooperation with Forest Department with the aim of strengthening the sustainable land management (SLM) and sustainable forest management (SFM) in the country. FAO provided technical assistance under the project of “*Strengthening Myanmar’s National Forest Monitoring System- Land Use Assessment and Capacity Building*”.

Moreover, Korea Forest Service-KFS, International Tropical Timber Organization-ITTO, ICIMOD, Forest and Forest Products Research Institute-FFPRI, UN REDD programme and FAO provided for implementation of REDD+ readiness activities in the country.

On the other hand, Japan International Forestry Promotion and Cooperation Center-JIFPRO has been providing funding to implement reforestation project in the dry zone of Myanmar.

Table: Status of co-financing partners of Forest Department (2012-13 to 2016-17)

Year	Co-financing partners	
	Name of partners	Number
2012-13	JIFPRO, KFS, ITTO	3
2013-14	JIFPRO, KFS, ITTO, FAO, ICIMOD, USAID	6

Year	Co-financing partners	
	Name of partners	Number
2014-15	JIFPRO, KFS, ITTO, FAO, ICIMOD, USAID, UN-REDD	7
2015-16	JIFPRO, KFS, ITTO, FAO, MIID, USAID, SDC, , UN-REDD	8
2016-17	JIFPRO, KFS, FAO, MIID, USAID, ICIMOD, SDC, GEF, FFPRI, , UN-REDD	10

Sources: Planning & Statistics Division, Forest Department

In the **Dry Zone Greening Department** too, the increasing trend in international co-financing partners can be found. Even though there was no co-financing partner at the beginning of the specified period (Fiscal year 2012-13 to 2016-17), there were one in the fiscal year 2014-15 and two throughout the last 2 years.

The projects generally focus on the establishment of forest plantation while some other operations such as capacity building, water resource development, and environmental extension activities are also included in the KOICA project while the UNDP-AF project focus on the activities that enhance the resilience of the dry zone ecosystem and the respective peoples to the climate change. Being a multi-sectorial adaptation project, the climate change adaptation initiatives related to forestry, agriculture, livestock and disaster risk management and soil conservation measures are the main components of the UNDP project.

Table: Status of co-financing partners of Dry Zone Greening Department

Fiscal Year	Co-financing partners	
	Name of partners	Number
2012-13	-	
2013-14	-	
2014-15	KOICA	1
2015-16	KOICA, UNDP	2
2016-17	ADB, UNDP	2

Sources: Planning Section, Dry Zone Greening Department

Agriculture

The trends in number of co-financing partners for the SLM projects and the agricultural researches related to draught are in the upward trend. Department of Agricultural Research (DAR) pays special attention to research programs relevant to climate change that are of the interests of the internal partners. Therefore, DAR expects that there will be more and more research programs with the international collaboration. In fact, the international donors are much interested in providing the assistances for the development purposes and in the areas of Capacity building, technical cooperation, institutional capacity, extension and education of farmers.

Table: Status of co-financing partners on SLM

Year	Co-financing partners	
	Name of partners	Number
2012-13	-	-
2013-14	IFDC, ACIAR,	2
2014-15	IFDC, ACIAR, GRET	3
2015-16	IFDC, ACIAR, JICA, GRET, World Bank, ADB, FAO-GEF	8
2016-17	IFDC, ACIAR, JICA, GRET, World Bank, ADB, FAO-GEF	8

Rural Development

Department of Rural Department (DRD) also has the upward trend in the number of international financing partners. The international assistance increased from 0.91 USD Million in 2012-13 to 2.73 USD Million in 2015-16 fiscal years.

Table: Status of budget allocation of Department of Rural Development

Fiscal Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Budget (USD Million)	0.91	0.59	1.707	2.73	0.4

Among the international co-financing partners, UNICEF, UN-Habitat and JICA are main partners for rural water supply projects. The main focus of the projects is providing safe drinking water for the people living in dry zone. In the sector of irrigation for the farming also, the increasing trend of financing partners was found during the specified period (2012 to 2016) as there is a JICA aided project since 2012. Before it, there is no international project with DRD in the irrigation sector during that period.

Driving factors/ Causes behind the Increasing Trend in Co-financing Partners

The political change is one of the major causes in the increase of financing partners. Myanmar's democratic political reform started in 2011 and after that the international economic sanctions on Myanmar were lifted. Due to the consequence of international sections before 2011, Myanmar left behind the other neighboring ASEAN in economic condition. Therefore, after democratic reform in 2011, the international development partners become interested in providing aids to Myanmar. This increasing trend in financing partners is expected to continue.