Local Governance Mapping, Myanmar

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Presentation Contents

1. ***Methodology & scope***
2. ***Development priorities: data***
3. ***Township Planning and Participation***
4. ***Information & Transparency***
5. ***Conclusions***

Snapshot on findings from South East States/Region

Local Governance Mapping

Framework & Objectives

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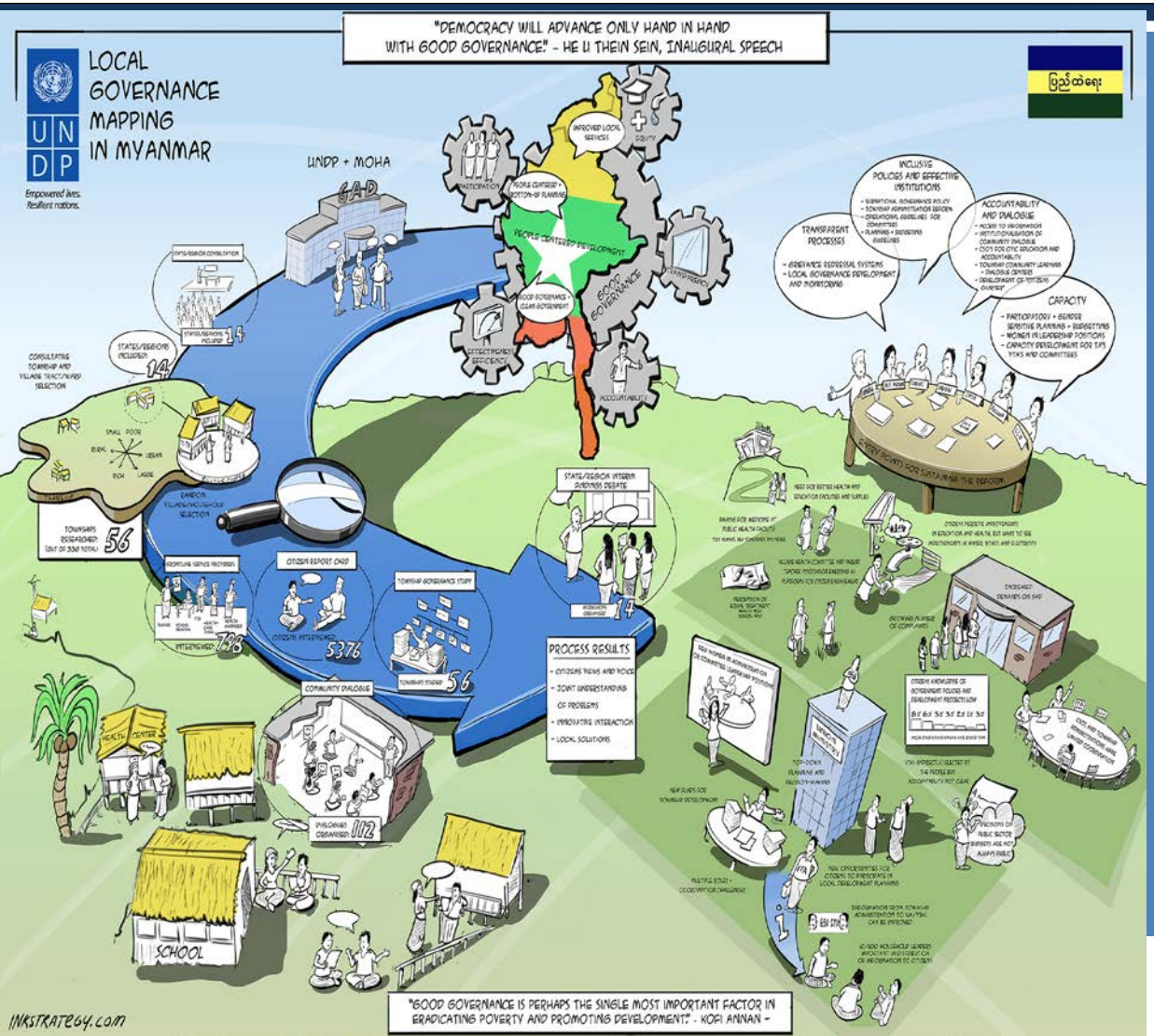

- 5 principles of good governance
- Map township governance structures
- Map quality of governance in key basic services
- Map interaction between state and people on planning and utilisation of development funds.
- Map extent of access to information, transparency and accountability at township level and below.
- Provide a baseline for government and DPs to identify capacity development needs & next steps of local governance reforms

Local Governance Mapping
Methodology

SE: 1500 citizens/ 500 service providers *(Random sampling)*

SE: 30 sample communities *(Purposive sampling)*

SE: 15 sample townships *(Purposive sampling)*

Citizen Report Card

Community Dialogue

Service providers interviews

citizens (random sampling)

Community Dialogues

nurses. teachers, WA/VTAs, etc.

Township Background Study

- Government Staff
- CSOs & media
- Committee members

Validation workshop at State level

- Government officials
- CSOs & media
- Committee members

State of Local Governance Reports

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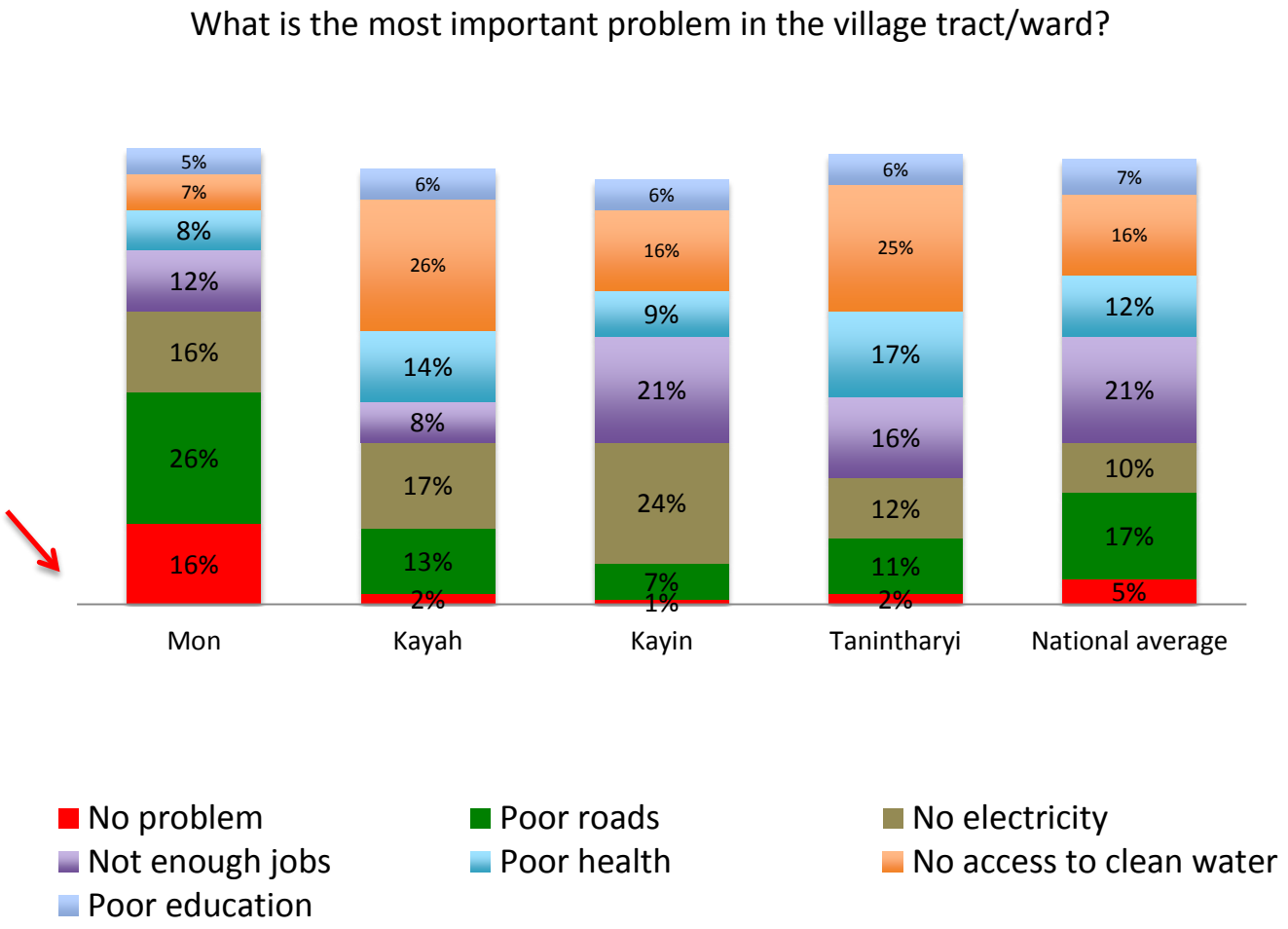
Major Development Issues

Major development issues in the SE

As perceived by people

- Variations in perceived major problems across 4 SE States/Regions.

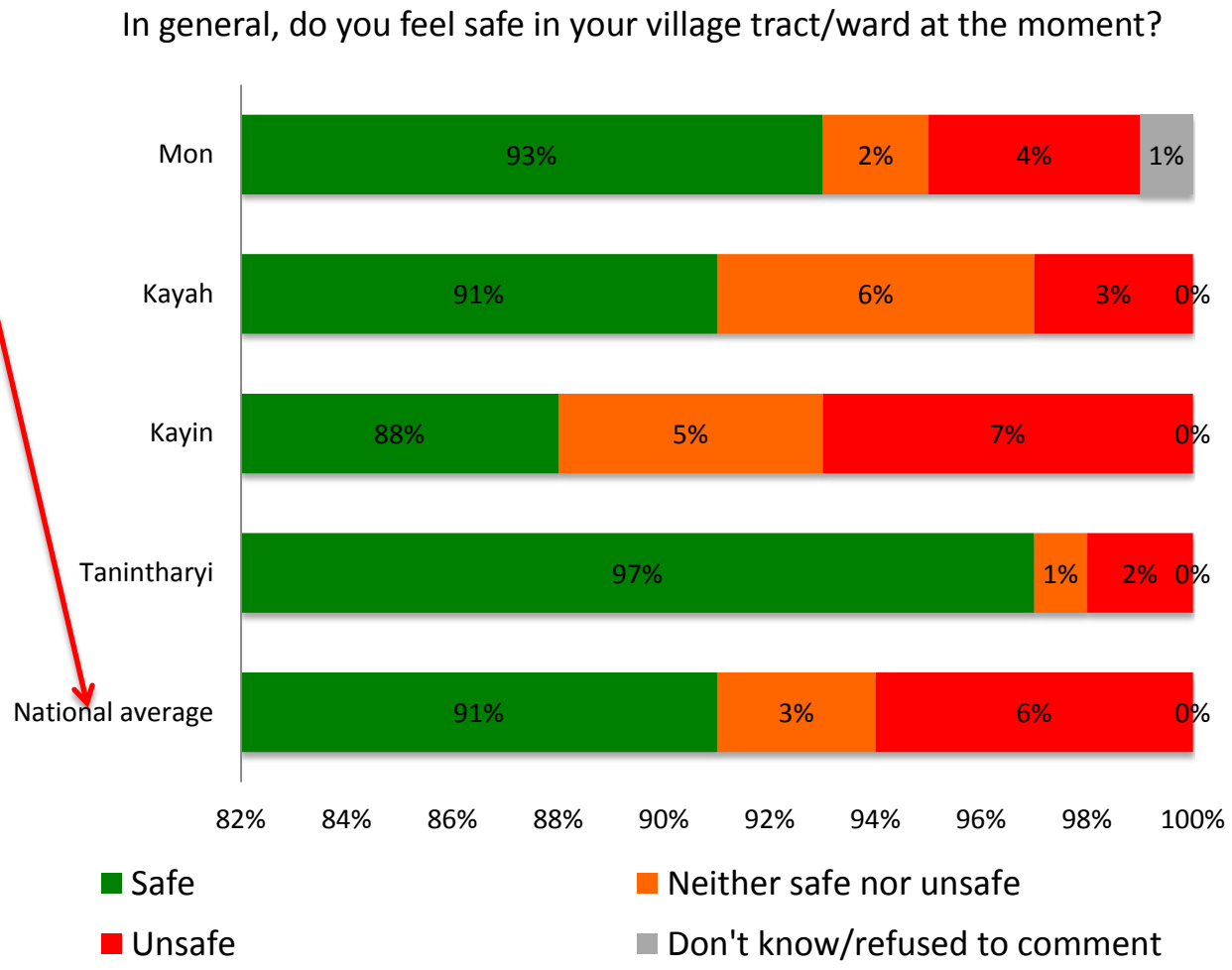
- **Poor roads** (26%) in **Mon**
- **No electricity** (24%) in **Kayin**
- **Water** (26/25%) in **Kayah and Tanintharyi.**



Changes in the safety and security situation

As perceived by people

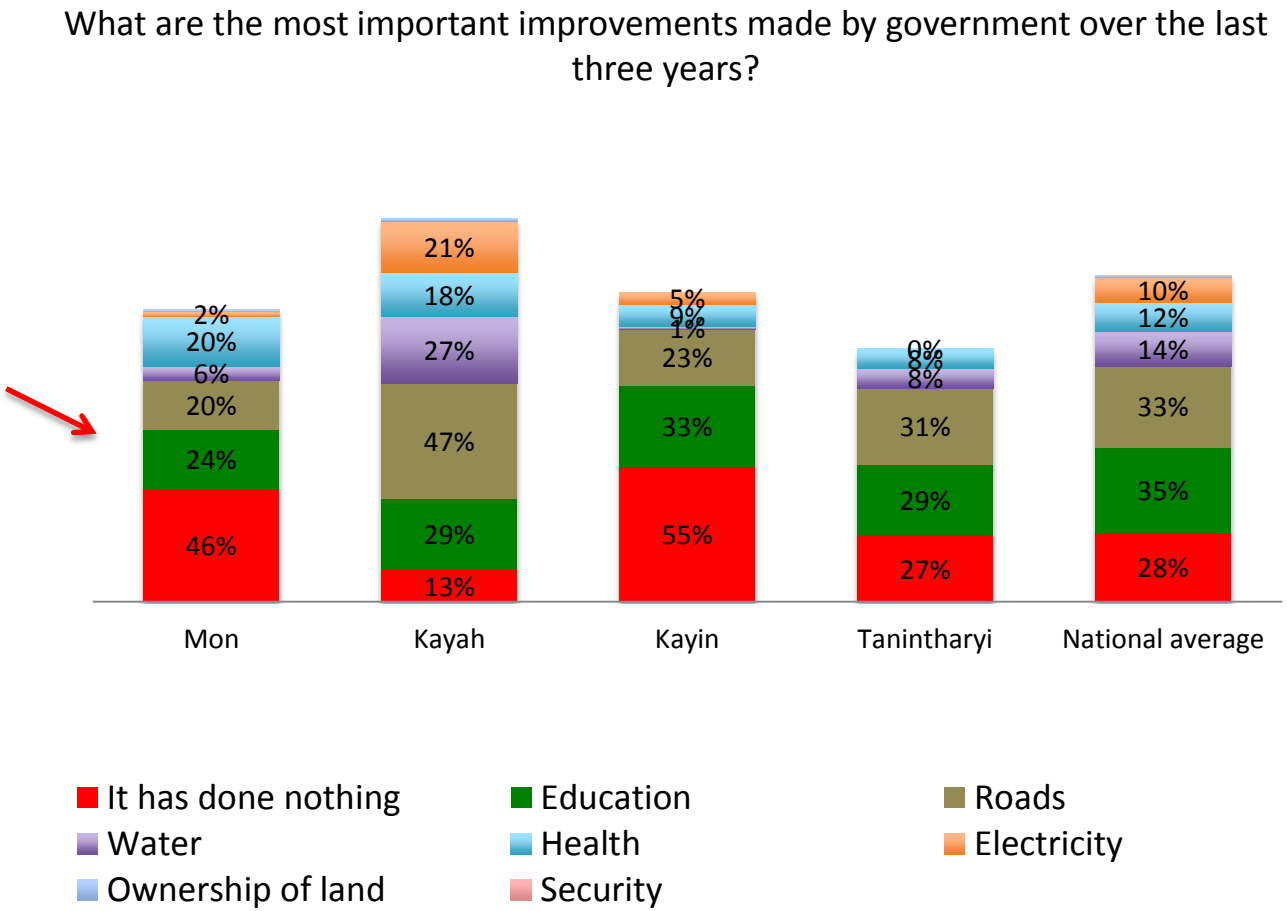
- Perception in improved security situation is significant.
- Safety perception comparable to national average across SE with Mon and Tanintharyi even doing better.



Overall improvements made by the government

As perceived by people

- **Education** services perceived to be improved **in Mon and Kayin** and **better roads in Kayah and Tanintharyi** are the most important improvements made by government.
- A **similar story** at the **national level**



Education Improvement/ SE
as reported by the people

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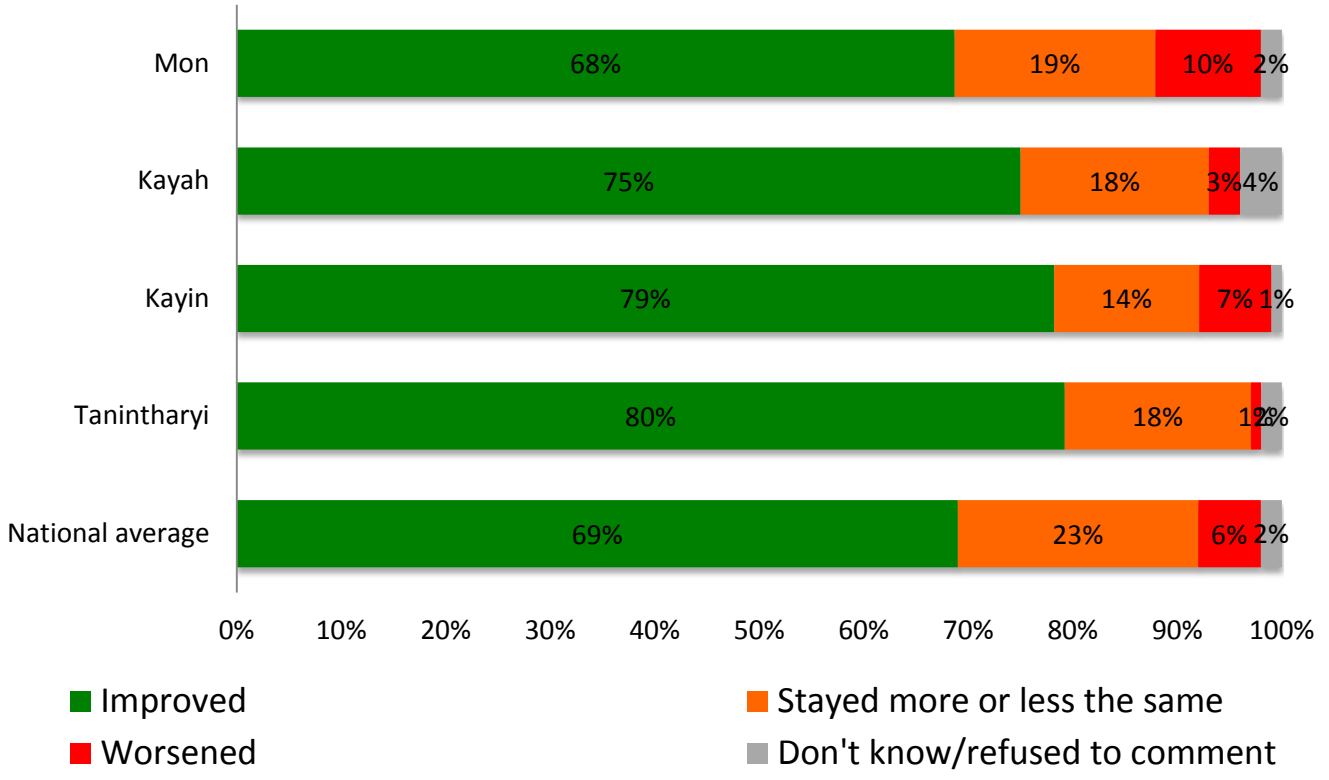
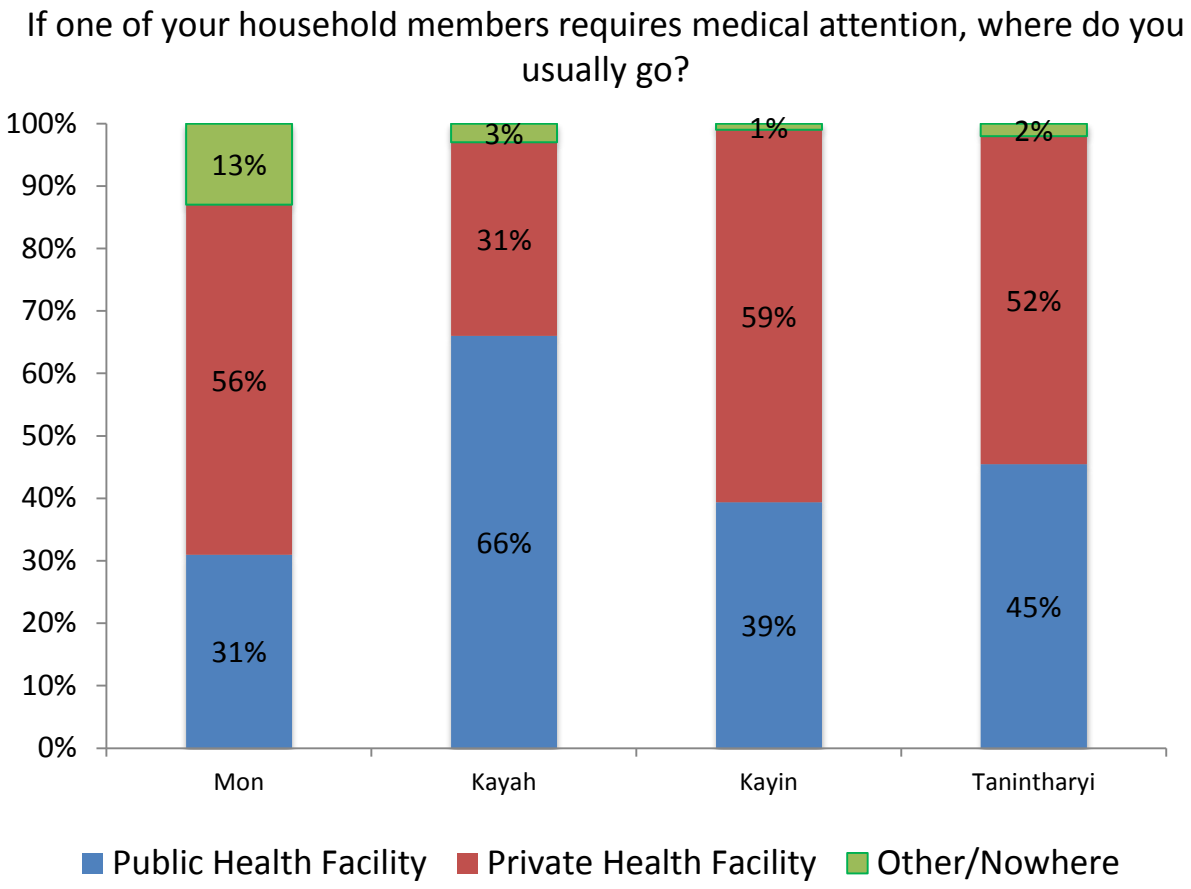
- Majority of people reported an **improvement** in the education services
- Three of SE States/Region are reporting improved education above the national average perception.
- **Reasons for improvements:** new or improved primary school/ more teachers / improvement in attitude of teachers.

Have the primary education services in your village tract/ward improved, worsened or stayed more or less the same over the last three years?



Health Facility (Public/Private)
as reported by the people

- **Private health facility** usage is dominant in Mon, Kayin and Tanintharyi and public facility in Kayah.
- Private health facility usage is dominant in urban areas across the 4 SE states/regions.



Health Improvement
as reported by the people

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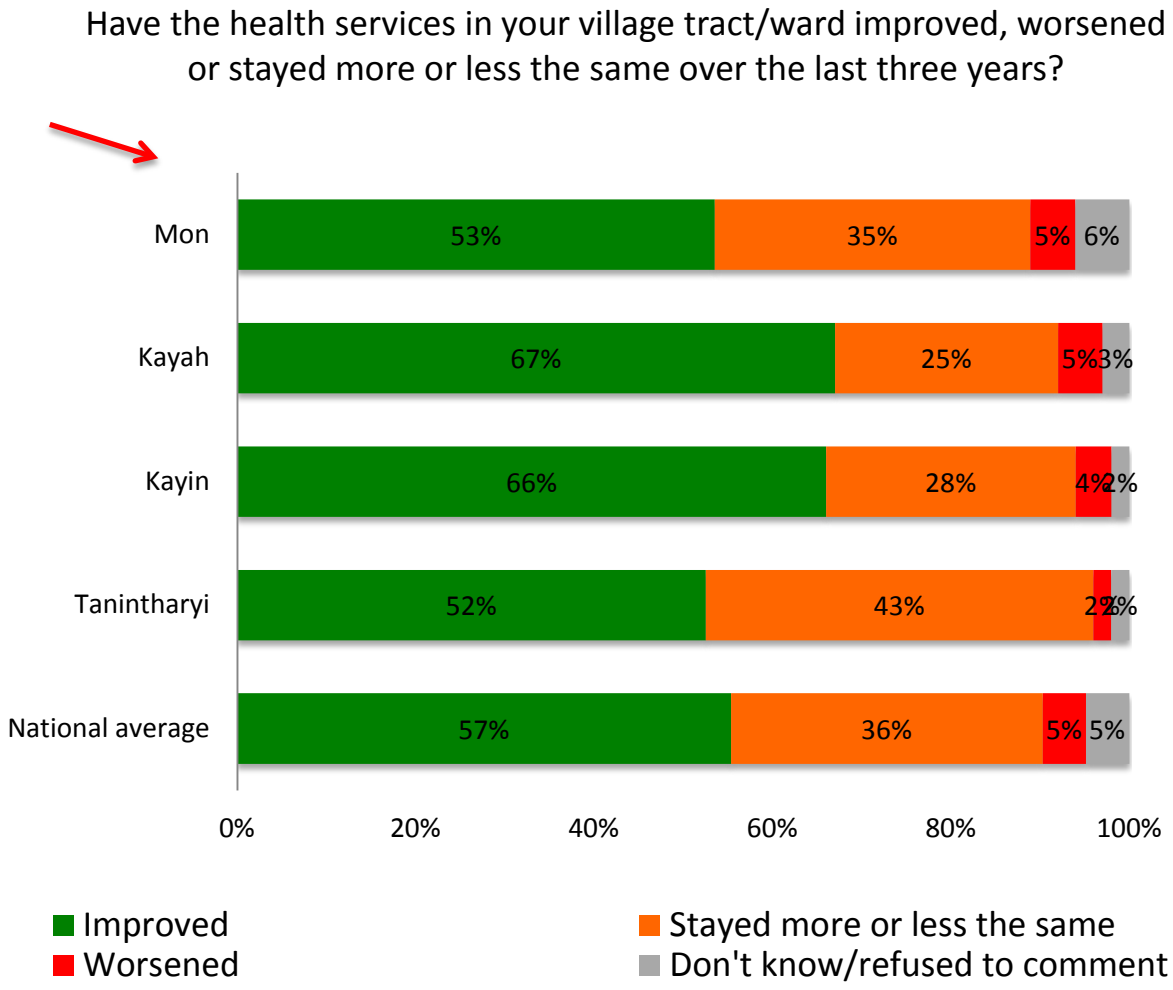
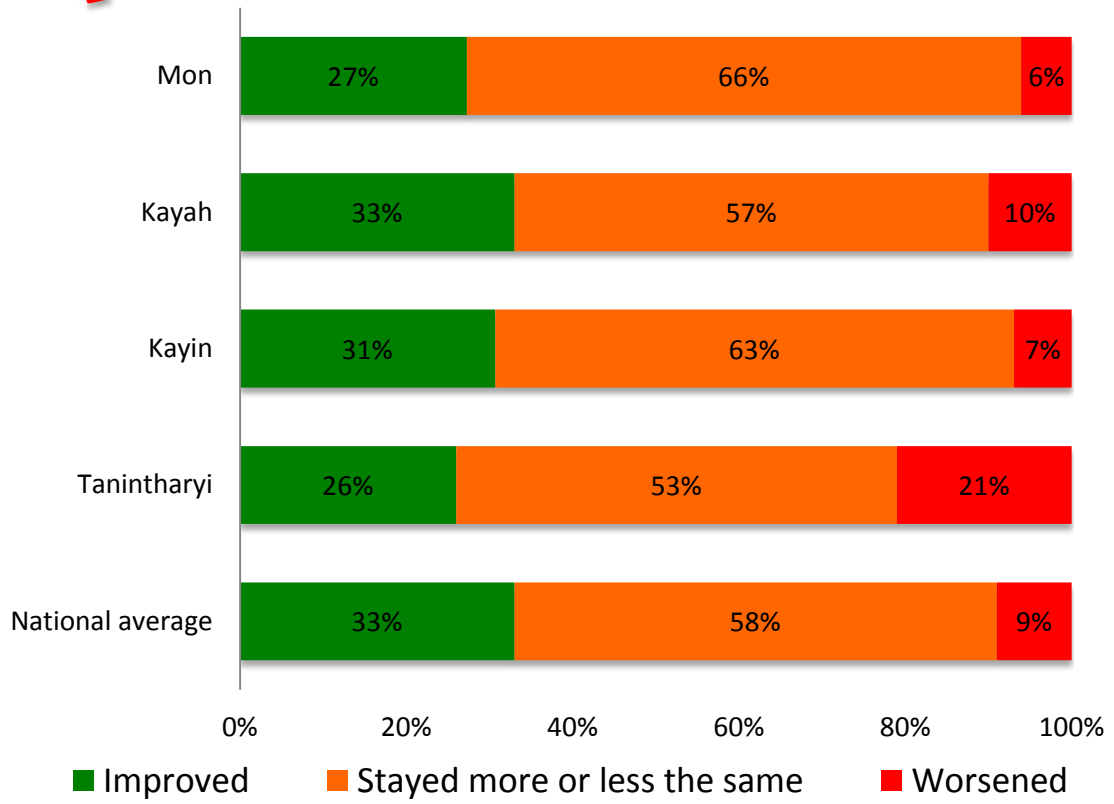
- Perception of improvement in **health services is lower than education** (mirrored at national level)
- Overall in all states +50% of people perceive health service improvements, highest in Kayah and Kayin (66/67%)
- **Reasons for improvements:** improved health facility buildings/ more staff, more medical supplies/ reduced cost and improved attitude of staff.
- **96-97% perceived no discrimination in access to services across SE states/regions.**



Quality of Water Supply
as reported by the people

- Positive change was **least noticed** by people in access to water.
- Perception of change are similar between Mon and Tanintharyi and between Kayin and Kayah

Has water supply in your village tract/ward improved, worsened or stayed more or less the same over the last three years?



Township Development Planning and Participation

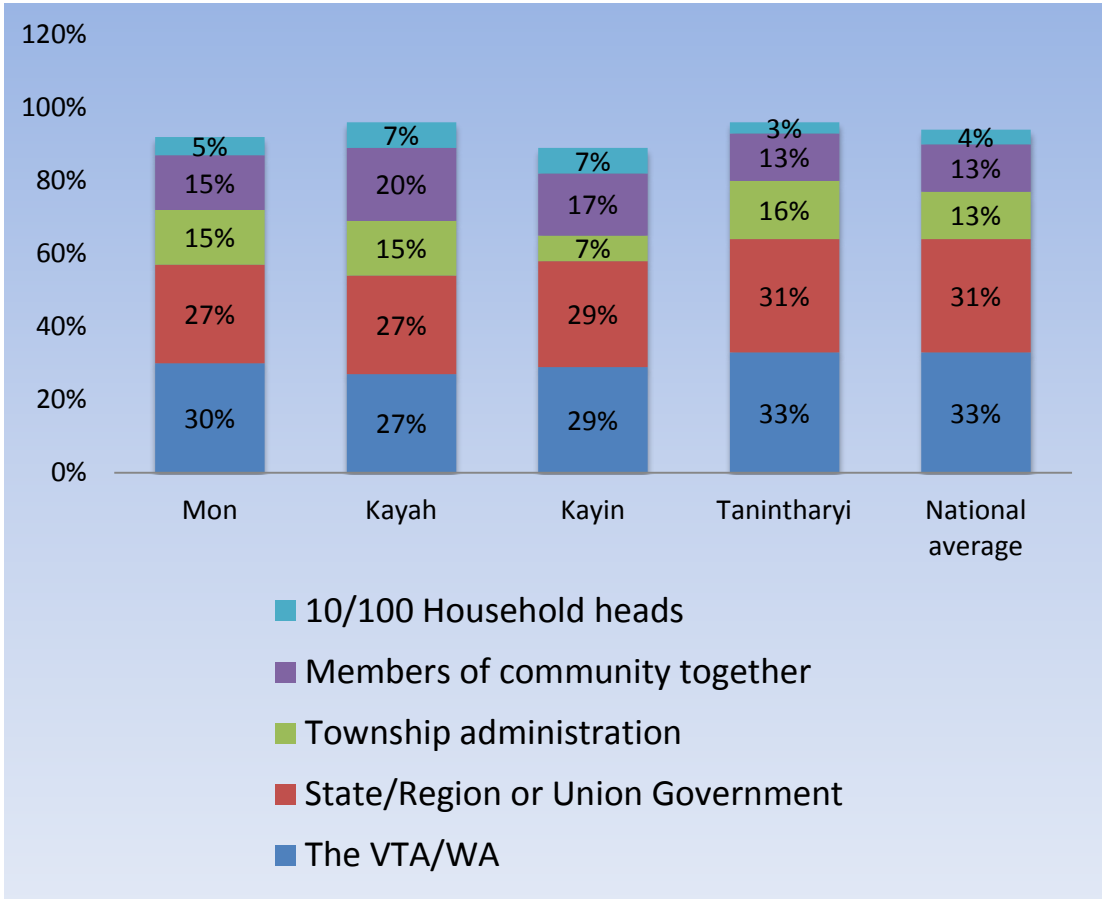
Actors responsible for solving the problems

According to people and the WA/VTAs

- People view **Ward/Village Tract Administrator and the State or Union Government** as responsible for solving of problems in the village tract/ward by people.

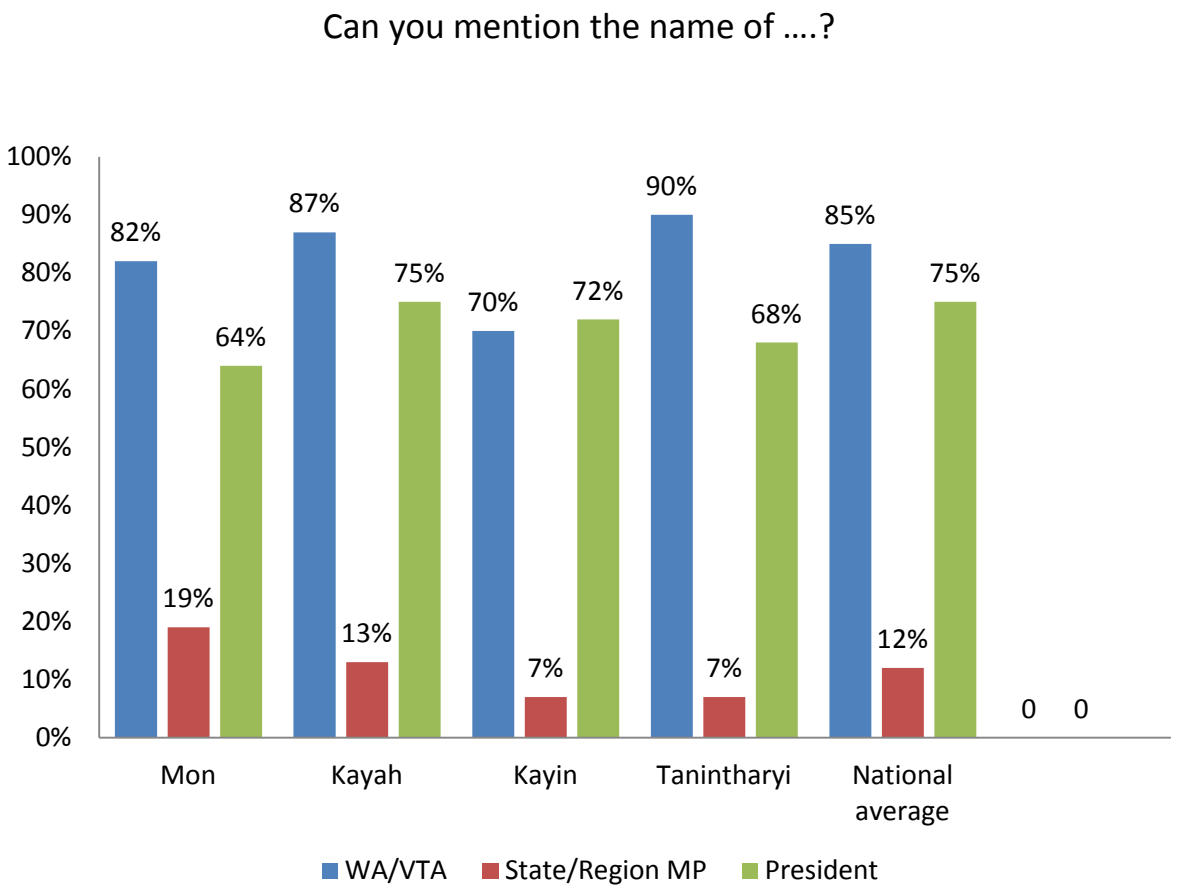
- Ward/Village Tract Administrator hold the **State/Region or Union Government,** or **the Township administration** responsible.

Who is first of all responsible to solve the most important problem in your village tract or ward?



Knowledge of names of governance actors
as reported by the people

- In general, most well known amongst people are the **Ward/Village Tract Administrator** and the **President of Myanmar**
- Knowledge of **elected members of the Hluttaw** comparatively low.
- **Women** are less familiar with the names of the authorities.



Township Committees

Functioning of TDSCs and TMACs

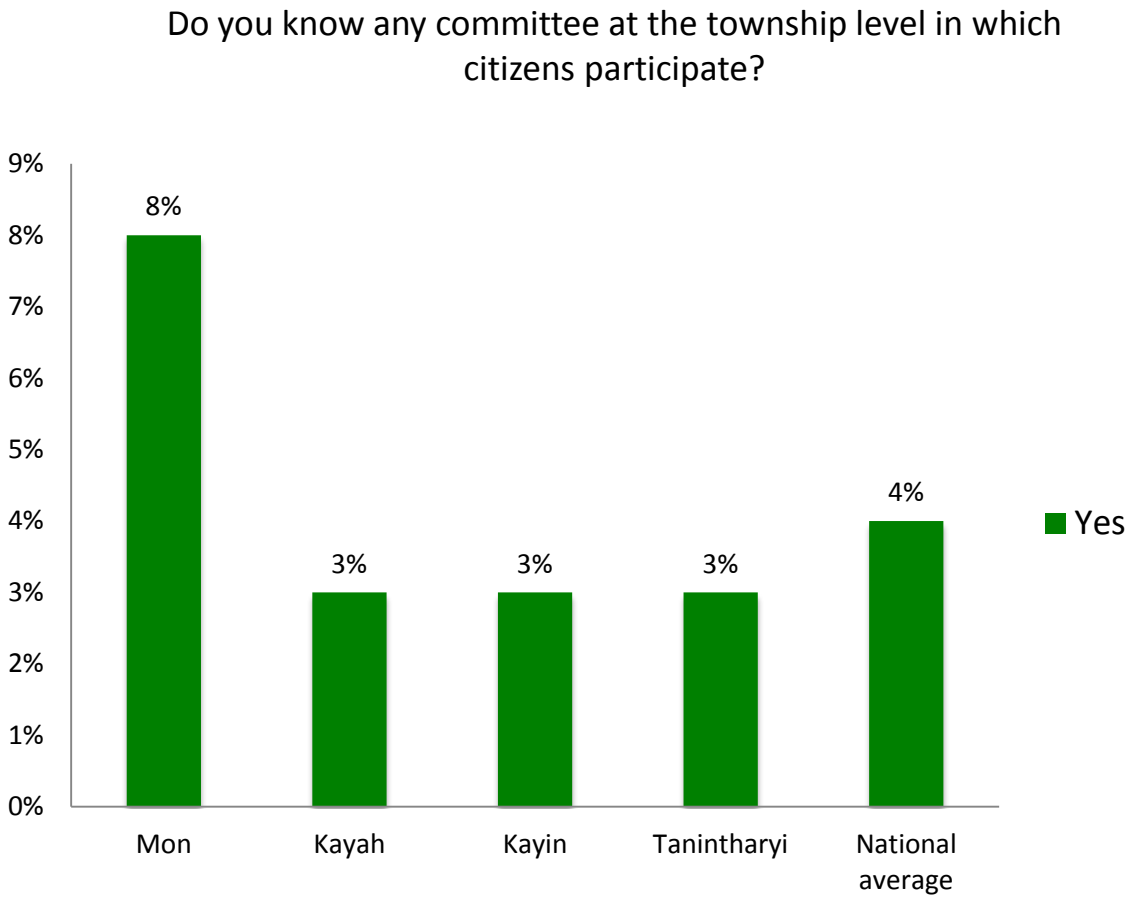
Township Development Support Committee (TDSC) and Township Municipal Affairs Committee (TMAC) – (Pres. Notif. 27/2013; 14 S/R municipal laws)

- *TDSC* (gov. & "elected" representatives of interest groups/ consultative for TA & TSP affairs)
- *TMAC* (gov. & "elected" representatives/ executive role for municipal services & consultative/ own revenues & budget)
- Committees to reflect people's priorities while selection process of the representatives of Committees remains unclear. No women members in the Township Committees in SE.
- TDSC and TMAC mandates remain unclear in practice. TDSC engagement in planning of development funds varies (very active in Kayah rather weak in Kayin/ in Mon some executive function)

Knowledge of the Development Committees

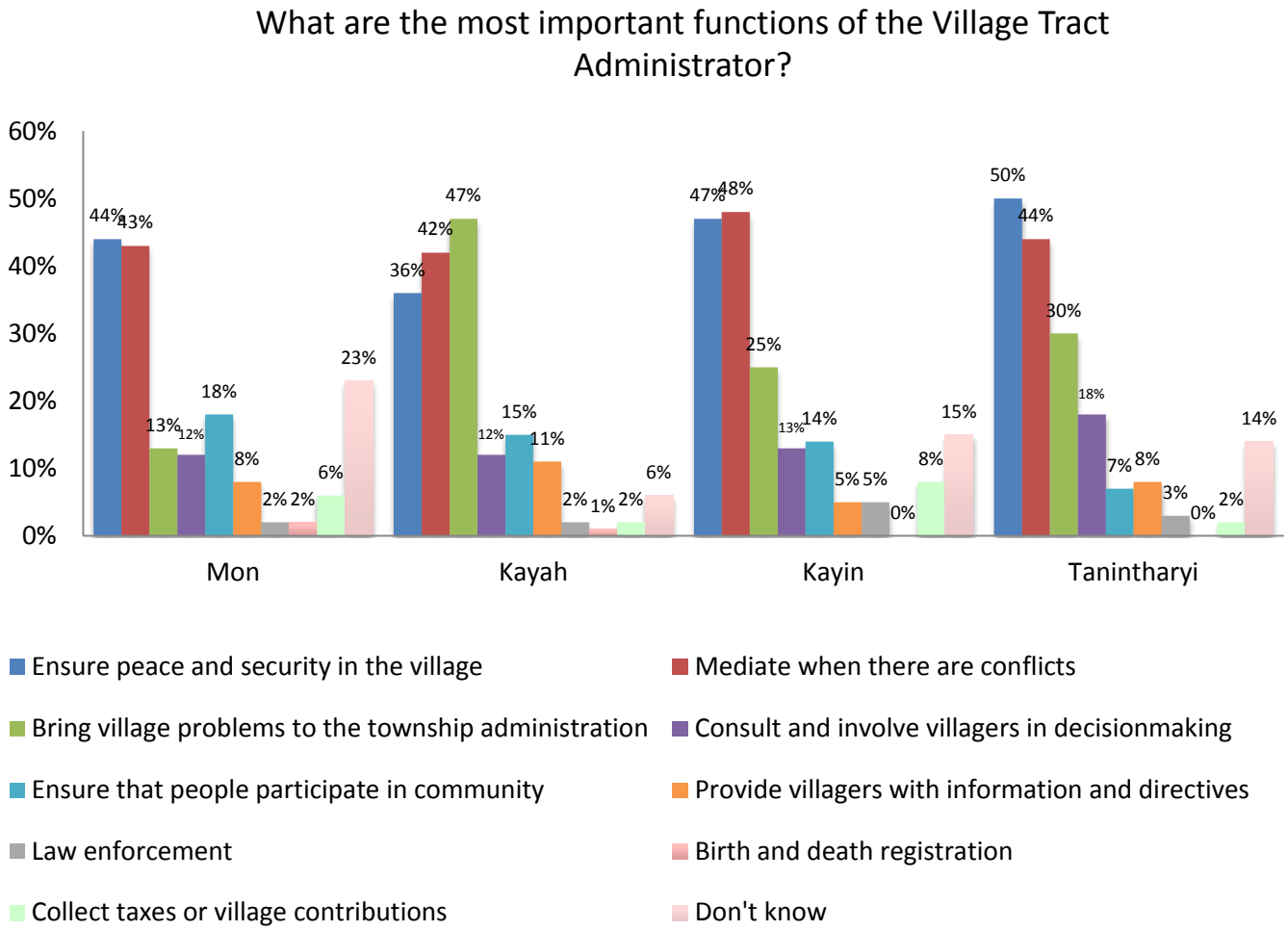
as reported by the people

- A very small percentage is aware of any **township level committee**
- However Mon fares better than other States/Regions



Functions of the WA/VTA
according to the people and the WA/VTA

- People perceive mostly the traditional role of the WA/VTA but a small percentage have begun to see their role in consultation and information provision.
- WA/VTAs continue to emphasize their role in ensuring peace and security, but also highlight new roles including information provision.



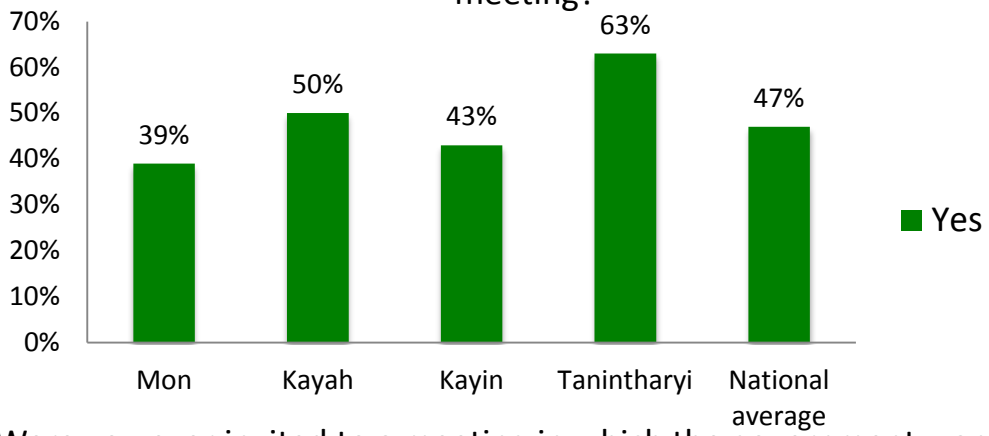
People's participation

In village tract/ward meetings and consultations

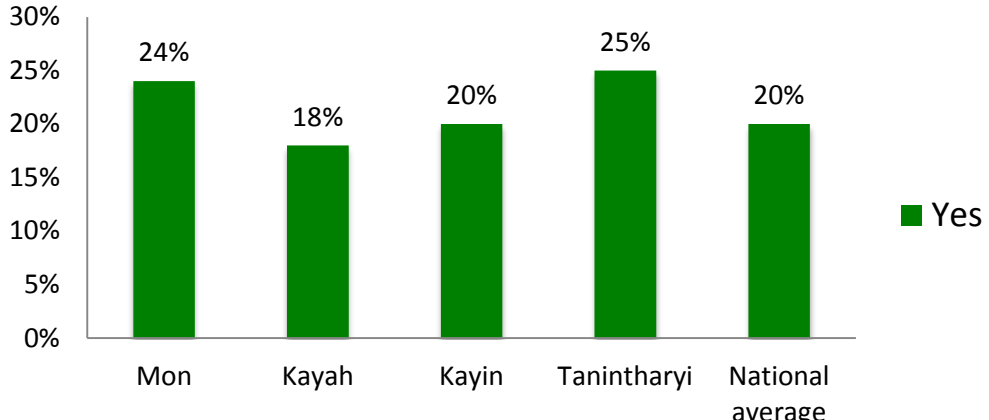
- Participation levels has a large range. 39% of people in Mon to 63% in Tanintharyi ("sometimes" **participate in community meetings**.

- 18-25% of people in SE States/Region have been invited to a meeting about development projects or problems in their village – comparable to national average.

Do you sometimes participate in a village tract or ward meeting?



Were you ever invited to a meeting in which the government wanted to talk to the villagers about new projects like schools or health facilities in this village or about the problems in this village?



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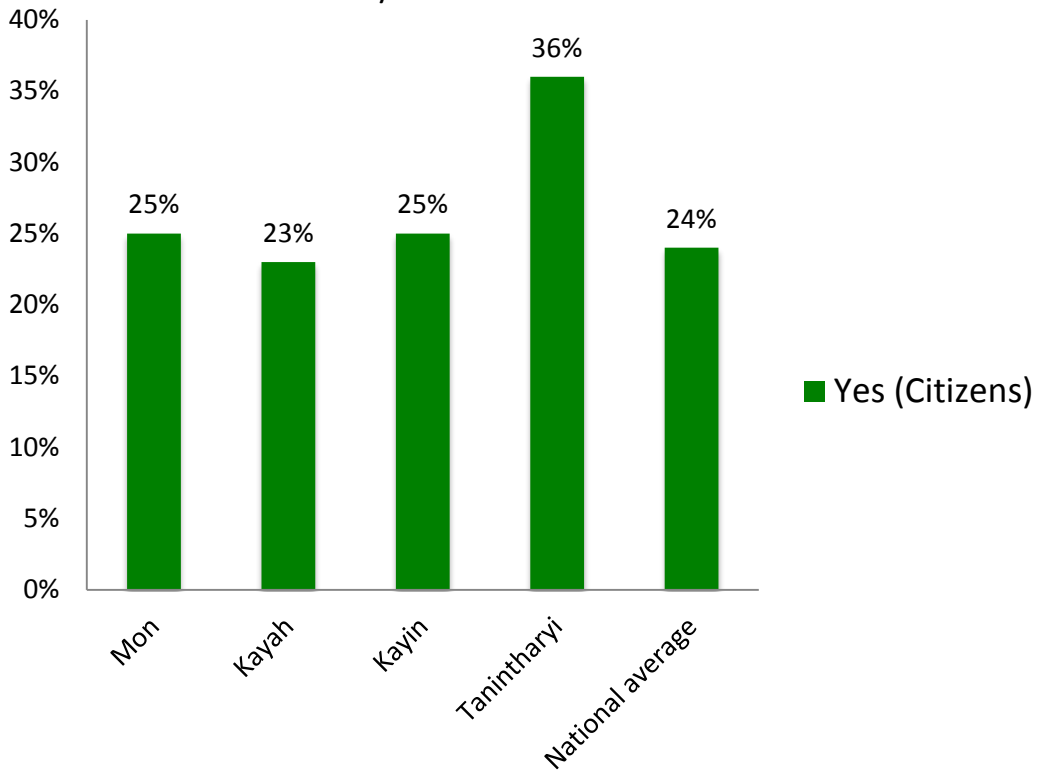
Information, Transparency and Accountability

Information from administration on new projects in the Village Tract/Ward as reported by the people and WA/VTAs

- Overall citizens feel that the township administration is **not providing them with enough information** about development projects in the village tract/ward.

Is the township administration informing you enough about the plans it has for new projects in your village tract/ ward regarding e.g. schools, roads, health facilities, etc.? – asked to WA/VTA and to citizens



Sources of information on laws & directives

as reported by the people

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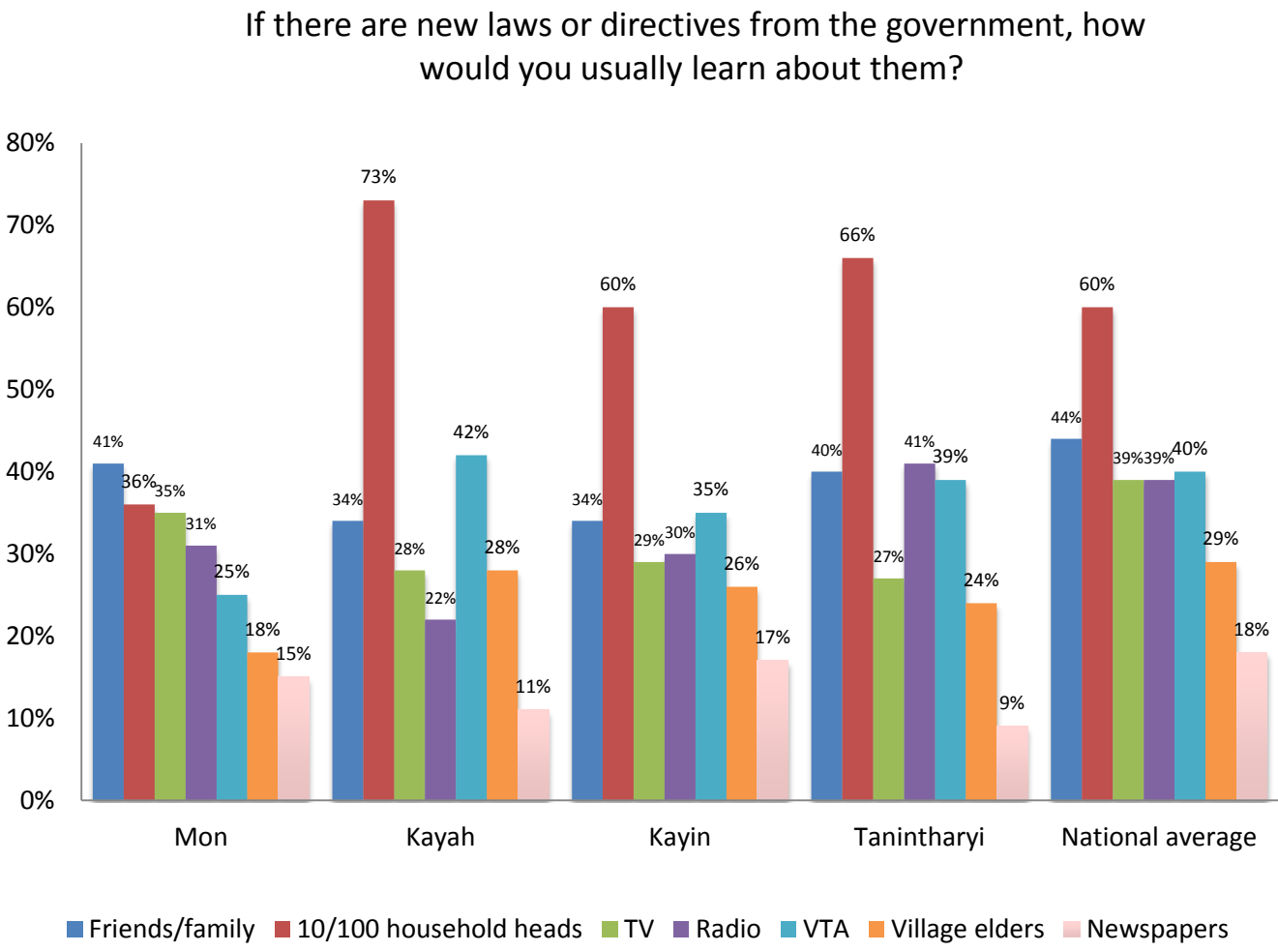
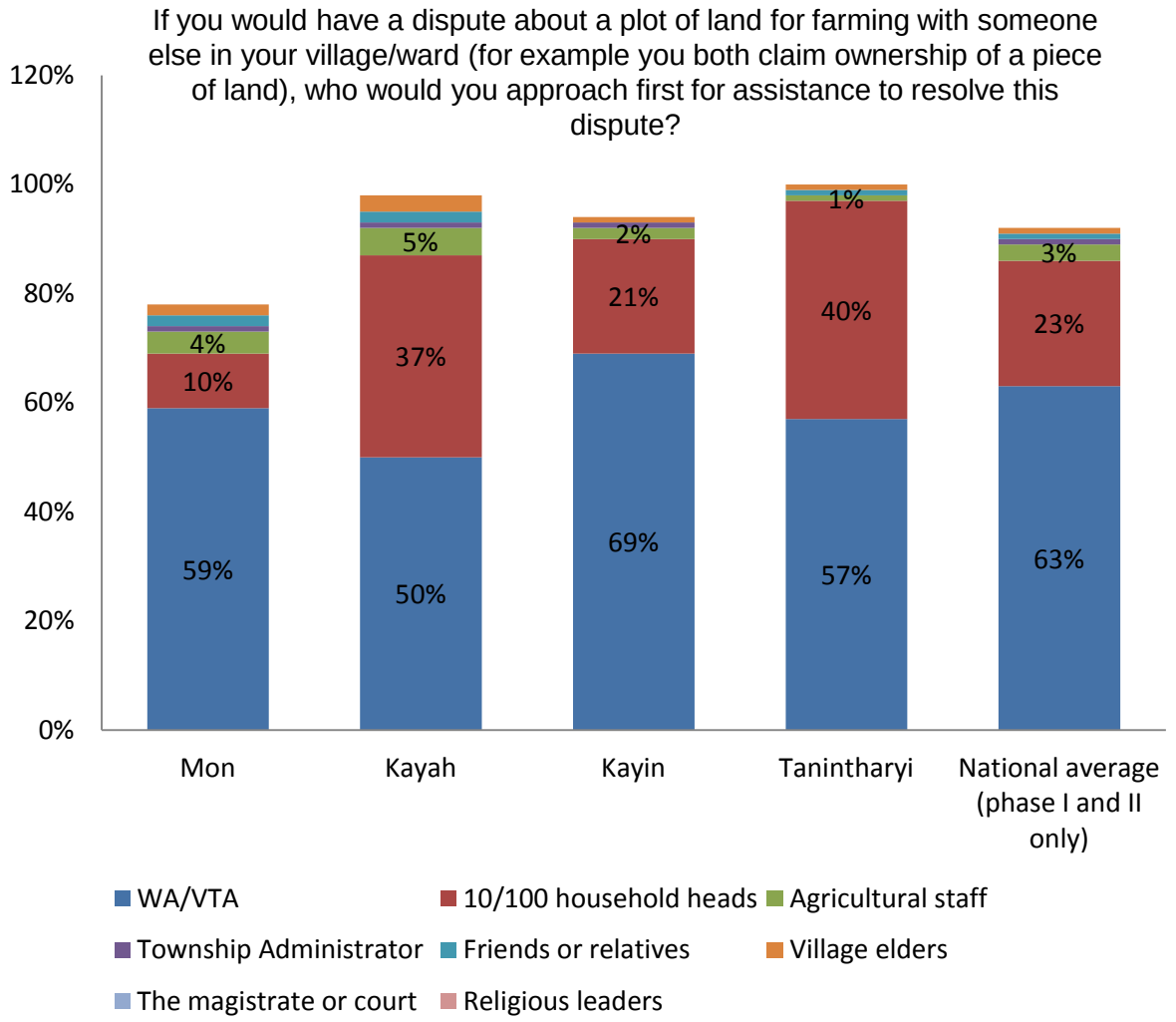
- Rural areas: **10/100 HH** followed by **VTA** appear to be the most important sources of information in Kayah, Kayin and Tanintharyi and **friends/family** followed by **10/100 household heads** in Mon.
- Urban areas: people rely on electronic sources of information-**TV**



Complaints/Dispute Resolution

First port of call

- The **Ward/Village Tract Administrator** is the first person to be consulted in case of a dispute related to land for majority of the people in SE states/region.
- SE data almost comparable to national average.



Some concluding points

- Participatory mechanism through committees (TMAC/ TDSC) are starting to take root/ but still little known among broader population/ issues on representativeness, mandate and clarity of role and functions to be addressed.

- Pivotal role of VTA/ WA (elected & first interface with government) / emphasis still on “law & order” role but hv mandate for “consultation and information sharing”

- VTA/WA can become avenue for strengthening key governance elements (broad participation/ information sharing) & bridge between communities and TSP/ will need capacity development to grow into multiple functions (elections)

Some concluding points

- Information to the people on development plans and projects & functioning of TSP administration needs to be shared more systematically/ People ask for more information by government on “what is in store” for their wards, villages.
- Space to enhance communication and consultation between MPs and electorates.
- Planning at TSP level highly centralized/ TAs struggling with coordination & difficulties to gain horizontal overview on gaps and priorities across sectors/ Weak linkages to existing discretionary funds, while funds do provide space for more genuine bottom up planning & transparency

Thank you for listening!

All 14 states/ regions reports @ UNDP website/ local-governance mapping