



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PROJECT BUDGET

CONFORMED COPY

Project Number: MYA/01/002

Project Title: Community Development for Remote Townships

Start Year: 2002

End Year: 2005

Executing Agent: UNOPS - Office for Project Services

Implementing Agent:

Revision Type: INI-Initial

Budget Financing (in US\$)	
INPUTS	REV "A"
UNDP	
01-UNDP-IPF / TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1.1.2)	5,000,000
TOTAL INPUTS	5,000,000
ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL SERVICES (AOS)	
UNDP	
01-UNDP-IPF / TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1.1.2)	500,000
AOS TOTAL	500,000
TOTAL	5,500,000

Brief Description:

"Community Development for Remote Townships" is a project aiming at continuing and constructive engagement with selected remote rural communities in the areas of social development and sustainable livelihoods. It proposes: (i) to consolidate the gains from prior initiatives under HDI in the development of human resources, natural resources, and infrastructure; (ii) to focus more sharply on food security and poverty reduction through "putting people first", especially the poor, women and the disadvantaged; and (iii) to rationally expand opportunities, choices, scope and coverage of community-based sustainable development interventions through initiatives that appeal to the interests and imagination of the target population. Self Reliance Groups (SRGs), income generation, employment opportunities, and asset creation will constitute the main thrust towards achievement of these goals.

Approved by:	Signature:	Date:	Name/Title:
UNDP:		13 DEC 2002	Patrice Coeur-Bizot Resident Representative
Executing Agent:		13 DEC 2002	Patrice Coeur-Bizot Resident Representative
Government:		13-12-2002	Lt. COL. MYINT SWE / DY. SG.

Lt Col. Myint Swe
Deputy Director General
Progress of Border Areas and National Races Department
Ministry for Progress of Border Areas and
National Races and Development Affairs.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOR REMOTE TOWNSHIPS

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Date:.....

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ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Area Coordinator
AAC	Assistant Area Coordinator
APM	Agency Project Manager
AWP+B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BNAP	Basic Needs Assistance Programme
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDRT	Community Development for Remote Townships Project
CF	Community Facilitator
CIDG	Community Infrastructure Development Grant
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GOUM	Government of the Union of Myanmar
GRET	<i>Groupe Recherche et d'échanges Technologiques</i>
HDI	Human Development Initiative
HDI-E	Human Development Initiative - Extension (i.e. HDI-II)
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
IIRR	International Institute for Rural Reconstruction
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MOTIVE	MOTIVE Training and Consultancy Services
MYRADA	Mysore Rehabilitation and Development Agency (An Indian International NGO)
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRS	Northern Rakhine State
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PC	Project Coordinator
PLA	Participatory Learning and Action
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
QUIPS	Quick Impact Projects
RBM	Results Based Management
SLDF	Sustainable Livelihoods Development Fund
STS	Sectoral Technical Specialist
TC	Township Coordinator
TF	Township Facilitator
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
VDF	Village Development Forum

Executive Summary

Under HDI-IV, the *Community Development for Remote Townships (CDRT) Project* will expand to include a further 120 new target villages, as well as improve and consolidate the activities and investments made under earlier phases of the project.

CDRT will continue to operate in the ten HDI-III townships located in three border states, Kachin, Chin, and Rakhine. There is also provision within the project to assist two additional townships in northern Rakhine State, prior to their planned inclusion under the *Basic Needs Assistance Programme (BNAP)*. In the event of additional cost-sharing funds becoming available, the project is also set to expand to two further townships in Kachin State and one further township in Chin State. It is planned to target 12 new villages in each of the 10 townships as well as to carry out consolidation activities in some 24 existing project villages in each of the townships. With the addition of the 29 villages targeted in the northern Rakhine, the total number of CDRT target villages under HDI-IV will be 389, where poorer ethnic groups and returnees are facing difficulties in earning their livings.

All Project target areas are generally poor, remote, and often prone to natural disasters. Access is often very difficult and local social and physical infrastructure is meagre. Directly related to the facts of remoteness and poverty are a number of problems such as poor food security, poor sanitation and reliance on unclean drinking water sources, inadequate access to health and education services, with resultant low health and education status. Access to sustainable livelihood opportunities, productive assets, and capital is particularly difficult for the poor. Arising from, -and in part further compounding-, the problems of poor development status is a general lack of meaningful participation in community decision-making on the part of the communities at large, and of the poor, women, and the disadvantaged in particular.

CDRT target beneficiaries will be poor households in general, and women and the disadvantaged in particular.

The development objective of the project is:

- To strengthen the capacity of poor communities in selected remote border townships to address their basic needs through a participatory community development approach.

The project will contribute toward this development objective through its immediate objective, which is:

- To cultivate and strengthen the capacity of village institutions and CBOs in project villages to plan and undertake development activities that address their basic social and food security needs in a participatory, sustainable and transparent manner.

The project strategies for achieving this objective will focus on the following: rural poverty alleviation; gender sensitivity; participatory and demand driven approaches; social and technical capital building; sustainable livelihood opportunities; productive asset creation; access to capital; access to efficient social services and necessary basic social infrastructure; and progress towards improved community governance, which in turn are aimed at contributing to the national goal of self reliance. At the project level, these strategies will be complemented by ensuring: the project staff is well trained and highly committed; there is cost effectiveness; transparency at all levels; achievement of a balance between flexibility and accountability; and, a strong focus on sustainability and the consequent potential replicability of approaches.

Under earlier phases of CDRT, especially CDRT-III, much progress was made towards achieving the above goals and strategies. In addition to the expansion to new villages, CDRT-IV will concentrate on the improvement and consolidation of past efforts through capacity building and follow-up activities.

In order to support community level activities, there will be two funding facilities, the Community Infrastructure Development Grant (CIDG) and the Sustainable Livelihood Development Fund (SLDF). The CIDG will be used to assist communities in the provision of basic infrastructure (public goods) required for the efficient provision of social services. CIDG funds will be used only to support low cost and locally sustainable structures. In order to promote local ownership, funding provision will be subject to optimum community contributions in the form of local labour and materials. The second fund, the SLDF, will be used in support of income generating activities undertaken by members of the Self Reliance Groups (SRGs). The purpose of creating two different funds is to avoid competition between community infrastructure development and household income generation opportunities.

The SRGs, introduced during previous CDRT phases, have proven to be a very successful instrument to promote self-esteem, participatory approaches, savings, credit, capital formation, and sustainable livelihoods. They will continue to be supported and used as a conduit for capacity building and resource support. Through these groups, CDRT will focus mainly on helping the rural poor to do better and sustainably what they already know, and also present to them tested technologies and opportunities that are within their comprehension and capacity to adopt and which offer few risks to their wellbeing.

Trained and committed project staff working as a team, together with contracted short-term consultants and sectoral technical specialists, will be the prime initiators and facilitators to realize the project objectives. At the township level, the civil administration and technical agencies will be kept informed of project activities and progress. Technical assistance resources available at the township levels will be proactively engaged in project activities to reduce costs and promote local capacities.

Simple monitoring and evaluation arrangements that are already in operation will be fine-tuned to meet the demands of the new CDRT project design. Results Based Management (RBM) tools and stakeholder participatory monitoring and evaluation will be extensively utilized.

By the end of the project, it is envisioned that the target communities will have individually and collectively acquired and internalised the necessary social, technical, and managerial knowledge and skills to evaluate their opportunities, make informed choices, and improve their social and economic capital. They will be able to draw up comprehensive Community Action Plans; organize the community members to implement, monitor, and evaluate the plans; and sustain the resulting benefits and assets. They will have accumulated reasonable productive assets, and have the capacity to maintain their productivity levels in a sustainable manner. They will have better access to capital, inputs, markets and social services. Their sustainable livelihood opportunities will have expanded significantly resulting in improved food security. Access to, and usage of, efficient social services will have increased with a resultant rise in health and education status. Community governance will have improved through greater inclusion and transparency in decision-making, as well as the existence of active and efficient CBOs.

PART ONE: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS and PROJECT STRATEGY**I. A Situational Analysis****Overview**

Despite its significant human potential and natural resources, Myanmar is still classified as a Least Developed Country and in the year 2000 was ranked 125 among 174 countries in the Human Development Index. The economy remains basically agrarian, with approximately 75% of a total population of some 50 million residing in rural areas. As the following statistics indicate, Myanmar continues to face significant human development needs.

- Two out of three children do not complete primary school;
- 36% of children under 3 years of age are either moderately or severely malnourished;
- Nearly half of the rural population (46%) does not have access to safe water or proper sanitation;
- Three out of five people do not have access to the full array of primary health services
- The maternal mortality rate varies from 232 to 500 per 100,000 and about half of maternal deaths are attributable to abortion-related complications;
- Malaria is rampant and is the single leading cause of mortality (the other two killer diseases being tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS);
- HIV/AIDS is estimated to be spreading at a significant rate, placing Myanmar among the high-incidence countries in Asia and the Pacific region. At the end of 1999, the total number of infected cases was estimated to be about 530,000 (or approximately 1.0% of the total adult population).
- Rural energy requirements for fuel wood are accelerating deforestation and loss of valuable topsoil, thus eroding the sources of livelihood of the rural poor.
- Public services, especially in the social sectors such as health and education, are overstretched, particularly in the rural areas.
- Rural credit, a critical element in the efforts of communities to meet their food production and economic needs, is often in short supply. Credit from formal public and private institutions is difficult to obtain and inadequate. Farmers and other grassroots workers are forced to rely on informal sources such as private moneylenders, at an exorbitant interest rate.
- Although favourable climatic conditions have existed for the last two years, there have not been visible signs of an upturn in economic activity since the end of the last "boom" in 1998.

Prior or Ongoing International Assistance to Myanmar

The status of development cooperation in Myanmar has not changed significantly since 1988 when most ODA ceased, except for limited humanitarian assistance. The flow of ODA to Myanmar between 1996 and 2000 were US\$56.2 million, 45.2 million, 48.9 million, 51.1 million and 76.3 million respectively. The ODA levels provided to Myanmar are thus much lower than those provided to other developing countries. For example, in 1997, annual ODA per capita provided to three neighbouring countries of Myanmar ranged from US\$14 to US\$82, while for Myanmar it was only US\$1 per capita.

The UN System provides about 65% of this assistance, and UNDP has been the single largest donor in the last several years. However, more recently some international NGOs have begun to expand their activities, with a total resource flow of US\$ 7 million in the year 2000. There has also been perceptible movement among some bilateral donors towards a more flexible stance regarding assistance to Myanmar, and tentative and modest development assistance proposals have now started moving in the "pipeline".

UNDP Assistance to Myanmar

In June 1993, the UNDP's Governing Council suspended the Country Programme in Myanmar. However, it conceded that there were critical humanitarian and development needs of all the people of Myanmar at the community level which required focused external assistance and continuation of UNDP assistance at an operationally cost-effective level. UNDP was therefore authorized to proceed with the formulation of activities that would be clearly targeted towards projects having grass-roots level impact in a sustainable manner, particularly in the areas of primary health care, the environment, HIV/AIDS, training and education, and food security. This decision has been reaffirmed by subsequent decisions of the UNDP Executive Board, and remains current. The governing body decisions also included a requirement that a review of UNDP activities in Myanmar be carried out annually by an independent Assessment Mission.

In response to the Executive Board decisions, UNDP has been implementing a set of projects collectively known as the Human Development Initiative (HDI) in Myanmar since 1994. The first phase of the HDI was implemented from early 1994 to late 1996, and the second phase, known as the HDI-Extension, from late 1996 to September 1999. The current phase, or HDI-III, became operational in mid-September 1999 and is projected to end in February 2002.

Also in compliance with the GC and EB mandate, independent annual reviews of HDI activities have been carried out and their reports presented to the Board on an annual basis. Based on the findings and recommendations of the last such Review Mission to date (May-June 2000), the UNDP Executive Board at its January 2001 session requested UNDP to submit proposals for continued UNDP assistance in succession to the HDI-III phase. Proposals for activities, including this project, were accordingly submitted to the Board for its consideration and were approved during the Board's session in September 2001.

The HDI Projects

The distinct sectoral approach of the current HDI-III projects is similar to that of earlier HDI phases. HDI-III consists of separate projects in the areas of primary health care (executed by UNOPS), community water supply and sanitation (UNCHS), primary education (UNESCO), and micro-finance (UNOPS). These projects are operational in 11 townships located in three distinct regions of the country (the Dry Zone, Southern Shan State, and the Ayeyarwaddy Delta). In each of the regions there is also a sustainable food security project which is operational in the same townships. The food security projects are executed by FAO.

A national HIV/AIDS prevention and care project (UNOPS) also serves the 11 target townships.

Another project, the Community Development for Remote Townships (CDRT) project, which integrates activities in all the previously mentioned thematic areas, is operational in three border regions of the country. CDRT is executed by UNOPS.

The CDRT Project

The proposed *Community Development for Remote Townships Project* (CDRT) under HDI-IV will be a continuation, consolidation, and improvement of activities and processes initiated during earlier HDI phases (QUIPS - HDI-I, 1994-1996; HDI-E, 1996-1999; and HDI-III, 1999-2002). The project will be funded by UNDP and is formulated within the framework provided by the UNDP Executive Board under HDI-IV. The project will build on, and relate to, the experiences and successes of the project under its earlier phases.

Geographical Description of the CDRT Project Area

Physical remoteness, and consequent social, economic and cultural isolation is a common characteristic of the townships of the Rakhine, Chin, and Kachin States selected for project intervention. Due to population growth and environmentally unsustainable practices in agriculture, forestry, mining, and other livelihood activities, natural resources, including soils, forests, and rivers, are being depleted and are becoming increasingly fragile. The Government of the Union of Myanmar has inadequate resources and methodologies to address this problem. CDRT will aim to make advances in addressing the key problems within the target townships, in an integrated and cost effective manner, and in so doing will provide a model for future replication in other similar areas.

The CDRT project areas under HDI IV consist of selected villages in 12 townships in the three border states (including two townships in northern Rakhine). In addition, the qualifying villages in the townships covered under the previous CDRT projects will also receive consolidation and capacity enhancement support. Selected pilot villages with a predominant returnee population in northern Rakhine will also receive limited consolidation and capacity enhancement support in anticipation of the upcoming Basic Needs Assistance Programme (BNAP) or any other subsequent external resource mobilization. Rural poverty, geographical remoteness, cultural and linguistic isolation, depleting natural resources, difficult access to natural resources, and absence or inadequacy of public goods provision are common among all the three states. However, variations exist between them in terms of resource base, which are described in more detail under the section "Description of the Sectors."

Eastern Rakhine State Zone:

This zone consists of three east Rakhine townships (Mrauk Oo, Kyauktaw and Minbya) and one southern Chin township (Paletwa). All the townships were included under earlier phases of HDI. The four townships are clustered in an area of 14,584 square kilometres with 300 village tracts, 1,049 villages, 108,838 households and a population of some 581,368. The majority population are *Rakhine* Buddhists with minority of *Bengali* Muslims and *Chin* Christians. The population are mostly farmers, farm labourers, fishermen or traders. The State's ethnic composition is as follows: *Rakhine* 67.8%, *Bamar* 0.7%, *Mramargyi*, *Mro*, *The*, *Khami* and *Daingnet* 0.7%, *Chin* 3.2%, and others 27.6%

For the most part the terrain of the east Rakhine zone is partly hilly (30%) with flat plains (70%) surrounded by waterways. The exception is Paletwa Township which is more mountainous. With an average annual rainfall of 4,000 mm (2,500 mm in Paletwa), the main economy is based on the monsoon rice supplemented by winter and summer crops consisting of maize, groundnuts, sesame, mustard seeds, jute, beans, pulses, chilli, onions, garlic, vegetables, potatoes, sugar cane, banana, coconut and mangoes. A small archaeological tourism industry has been developed at Mrauk Oo in recent years. However, private investments remain low because of the poor communications infrastructure and remoteness from major marketing centres like Sittway, the state capital.

Northern Chin State Zone:

This zone consists of four townships (Tedim, Falam, Hakha, Thantlang) all of which were previously covered under earlier HDI phases. The four townships are clustered in an area of 12,751 square kilometres with 214 village tracts, 450 villages, 35,901 households and a population of some 236,840. The population is predominantly *Chin* Christians and are mostly farmers, farm labourers and traders. However the term *Chin* is a collective name for more than 40 ethnically distinct tribal groupings. In Hakha the predominant groups are *Senhang*, *Miee*,

Zokhua and *Lai*. In Thantlang they are *Mara*, *Lautu*, *Zophei* and *Lai*. In Falam the major groups are *Ta Pawng*, *Za Ngiat*, *Ngawn*, *Lai Zo*, *Tlai Sun*, *Hau Hual*, *Ngo*, *Khual Sim*, *Hlawn Ceu*, *Sum* and *Lente*. In Tedim they are *Khua No*, *Sizang*, *Teizang*, *Dim*, *Zo*, *Vangteh* and *Hualngo*.

The terrain in northern Chin is characterised by loose soil and rugged mountains separated by deep valleys. The mountain ranges have an average altitude of 1,200 meters above sea level. Forest resource have been seriously depleted by the traditional practice of shifting cultivation. The average annual rainfall is 1800 mm. As a result of severe deforestation, the lack of water supply in the summer season is a common problem. The economy is based on homestead livestock breeding – predominantly pigs - which are sold in neighbouring India, and fruit crop production, especially apples. Maize is cultivated mainly for consumption. Rice is imported from nearby Divisions. Due to inadequate economic opportunities, male migration is common resulting in many female-headed households. Public and private investments are low due to the poor communications infrastructure and remoteness from marketing centres. Christian missionaries have had a significant influence, particularly on the education sector.

Kachin State Zone:

This zone consists of two east Kachin townships (Myitkyina, Waingmaw) which were an addition under HDI-E. The two townships are clustered in an area of 9,573 square kilometres with 80 village tracts, 198 villages, 37,606 households and a population of some 246,836. The principal ethnic groups are *Kachin*, *Bamar*, *Shan*, *Naga* and *Chin*. The *Kachin* and the *Shan* are further divided into distinct sub-groups. The major livelihood for the rural population is agriculture with significant gold panning when the Ayeyarwaddy River is at a low level in dry season. The *Shan* grow paddy, vegetables and mustard along the Ayeyarwaddy River while the *Kachin* tend to practise shifting cultivation on the foothills, growing paddy and maize.

Northern Rakhine Zone:

The area consists of the three most northerly townships of Rakhine State, namely, Maungdaw, Buthidaung, and Rathedaung. The three townships are referred to informally as "Northern Rakhine State" (NRS). CDRT under HDI IV intends only to maintain and consolidate its ongoing pilot community development activities pending any third party contribution for expansion of activities in the area.

The area presents considerable opportunities for economic and social development. However, development has been restricted by the limited resources available and by issues of ethnic and cultural differences. Most of the population remain extremely poor. The estimated population of NRS is around 800,000, the majority of whom (about 82%) are Muslim and have ethnic links with people of the Indian sub-continent, particularly from what is now Bangladesh. Although migration commenced several centuries ago, the movement of Muslims increased significantly in the colonial period. Since independence in 1948, illegal immigration across the border has also been a significant factor in population growth. Firm and accepted data on the date of arrival of Muslims in NRS is not available. Various policies and processes, as well as conservative attitudes of some Muslims, have prevented integration of the Muslim majority in NRS, unlike in other parts of Myanmar where they have integrated more readily. A majority of the population in NRS does not have citizenship with a consequent lack of rights available to citizens¹.

¹ As a consequence of the Burma Citizenship Law (1982), the majority population of the NRS are not considered citizens of the Union of Myanmar.

Description of the Sector(s) in the Project Area

Agriculture and Natural Resources

Natural resources throughout the target areas are basically fragile, and require careful nurturing to be sustainably productive. Chin State is especially vulnerable as the terrain is mostly hilly or mountainous, interspersed with deep valleys. Shifting cultivation is widely prevalent, with all its detrimental consequences. Low technology, and absence of credit and improved inputs inhibit possible opportunities for fruits and vegetable cultivation. Livestock breeding is practiced in a very basic form with poor stock breeds. Veterinary service support is very minimal. These factors affect possible sources of food, nutrition, and income generation. Distantly located springs are the usual source for drinking water supply, consuming the time and energy of women and children. Tree cutting is commonly prevalent to meet the fuel needs. Land and stone slides are common occurrences during the prolonged rainy season.

Land availability is better in east Rakhine, where waterways form the transport and communication routes. But landlessness is still common. Rice mono-cropping is widely practiced. The productivity is low due to low technology, and absence of improved inputs and affordable credit. Natural disasters such as storms, typhoons, and floods are regular. Occasional droughts occur. Fisheries take predominance over livestock breeding. Residual mangroves forests continue to be indiscriminately exploited for fuel wood and fishery needs. Open ponds are the main sources of drinking water, except where occasional spring water and shallow well possibilities exist. Dry seasons pose severe drinking water shortage. Barring these differences in degree and variety, the difficulty levels between Chin and Rakhine are rated as higher than those of Kachin.

A substantial Muslim population, returnee inhabitants, and their uncertain future characterize northern Rakhine State. The land tenure regime, comparatively higher density of population, and difficult transport and communication infrastructure have not been conducive for human and natural resources development necessary for sustainable livelihoods.

Kachin State is endowed with rich virgin soils and easily developed forestlands. Landlessness is not so severe as in the other two states. Shallow wells are the main sources water supply. Relative cultural homogeneity, language facility with script, and comparatively easier transport and communication access augur well for development possibilities.

The fundamental needs in this sector are: natural resources conservation and development; access to improved and new technology and accompanying inputs; appropriate training, on-farm trials and demonstrations, and expanded adoption; increased and assured access to productive assets; access to sustainable, flexible, and affordable credit; and improved access to markets and market information.

Health

Malaria is the major cause of mortality and morbidity in all the CDRT areas. Other major health concerns are water-borne diseases such as dysentery and cholera, acute respiratory infections, and tuberculosis. Iodine Deficiency Disorder is a serious problem in the hilly areas of Kachin and Chin States. Difficulty in pursuing sustainable livelihoods inhibit household food security and often lead to poor nutrition. The generally poor nutritional status combined with, inadequate basic health knowledge, and a lack of health facilities and services all contribute to morbidity and mortality. While extremely difficult to quantify, HIV/AIDS is becoming a major health threat in some areas of Chin and Kachin States. For the majority of target villages, migrant labour opportunities are pursued by the poor and

landless, this makes all project villages potentially vulnerable. Knowledge of HIV / AIDS is mixed and incomplete.

In the CDRT target villages, progress in relation to primary health care show good progress, placing emphasis on sanitation, hygiene, prevention, and cost-effective prevention and cure. The national service provider MOTIVE is performing impressively in project villages. Child immunization progress is satisfactory and project villagers report decreases in child and maternal mortality and morbidity as well as a general reduction in infectious and communicable diseases.

The needs in this sector are: provision of safe drinking water proximate to the settlements; training and refresher courses for health care service providers at community level; IEC on self-care, primary health care, sanitation, and nutrition to promote prevention and treatment; HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention activities; accomplishment of Universal Child Immunization (UCI); low cost infrastructure at village level to carry on health care service provision; and sustainable revolving fund provision for essential drugs not covered by existing government schemes.

Education

As in other parts of Myanmar, the CDRT communities perceive education as a valuable and lasting asset. However, there are many barriers to the universal provision of a high quality education at the community level, these include: lack of adequate teaching and student materials; demands of children's time as farm labour and in household chores, especially fetching drinking water and fuel wood; inadequate number of trained teachers; for the poor the unaffordable cost of education; sickness and morbidity; and inadequate school infrastructure. There is a strong tendency among the villagers to relate improvements in education with improvements to the school buildings. With proper awareness creation and opportunities evaluation, this perception is undergoing a change with a resultant appreciation on the quality of education rather than merely of the infrastructure.

The needs in this sector are: training and retraining of school teachers; provision of teaching and learning materials under an equitable revolving fund basis; facilitation of school income generation activities to assist school maintenance and provide support for poor students; provision of water and sanitation facilities for the school; participatory assistance for appropriate and affordable school infrastructure.

Water and Sanitation

In Chin State and in parts of Kachin State, distantly located springs constitute the water supply sources. These sources are copious throughout the year, but are distantly located. In eastern and northern Rakhine, open ponds are usually the water supply sources. These dry up during the lengthy dry-season. The distance, dry season, or pollution usually precludes access to a year round supply of clean drinking and domestic water. Water quality is generally not tested or assured. Water-borne diseases are very common, leading to morbidity and mortality. Hygienically sound latrines are not common. Sanitation awareness is generally low. The experience of CDRT and other HDI projects has shown that assistance for year round supply of safe drinking water close to or within reasonable distance from the villages is an excellent entry point and provides immediate benefits from the perspective of health, time saving, and drudgery avoidance. Women and children benefit most from intervention in this sector.

The needs in this sector are: identification of potential water sources and participatory assistance for the provision of safe drinking water year round proximate to the village; prior training of the community in operation and maintenance; facilitation of equitable distribution,

and cost recovery arrangements for operation and maintenance; including awareness of the benefits of sanitation and clean water supply in the primary health care and school training programme; and, where serious water-borne diseases are prevalent, testing of water quality for human consumption.

Income Generating Activities

A number of on-farm and off-farm income generating activities exist in the communities in all the project areas. Both sub-sectors have potential for exploitation, expansion, and diversification. The off-farm activities include: cotton ginning, weaving, producing a vast range of bamboo goods, handicraft production, cheroot rolling, clothes making, clay and glazed pottery making, petty trading, animal and boat traction. Artisans, like carpenters, masons, and blacksmiths also exist with basic skills. Inadequate capital, inputs, market access, and the capacity to upgrade skills all act as deterrents to improvements in the off-farm sector.

The needs in this sector are: facilitation of access to capital, inputs, and markets, as well as technical and business skills training.

Micro-Credit

Access to capital is a major hurdle confronted by the rural poor. Insistence on collateral, exorbitant interest rates, and other unrealistic and unfriendly loan conditions exclude the rural poor from improving their livelihoods through credit access both from private moneylenders and formal sources of credit.

The needs in this sector are: provision of access to a flexible, pro-poor oriented, needs-based, sustainable micro-credit mechanism; facilitation of and assistance to Self-Reliance Groups; promotion of and training in group dynamics; emphasis on regular savings, internal on-lending, and repayment of interest and principal before qualifying for project support; and, provision seed capital in tranches dependent upon efficient performance.

Prior or On-going Assistance in the Project Area

The list below briefly describes prior or on-going assistance by different UN agencies and International NGOs in the project areas.

UNICEF is operating in the border states in the thematic areas of health and nutrition, education and early childhood development, water and sanitation and HIV/AIDS. The on-going projects of UNICEF includes Universal Child Immunisation (UCI), All Children in School (ACIS), Continuous Assessment of Progress System (CAPS), Prevention of HIV/AIDS through promotion of Reproductive Health, Universal Salt Iodisation (USI) and activities for Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances (CEDC). In Chin and Kachin States, UNICEF is working with the Water Resources Utilization Department in setting-up gravity flow water supply systems.

FAO has implemented small livestock and fisheries projects in Sittway and Myitkyina townships. The projects are involved in setting-up fish and prawn ponds through the Fisheries Department in Rakhine State. Animal banks for the rural communities in small villages were set up for the farmers in Kachin state.

The following International NGOs were subcontracted to implement specific activities under the previous phases of HDI.

- *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF) on water and sanitation and health in east and North Rakhine State;
- *Group Recherche et D'echanges Technologique* (GRET) on micro-credit in north Chin State.
- World Concern (WC) on health activities in Kachin State;
- Network of Aquaculture Centre for Asia (NACA) on environment and aquaculture in east Rakhine State;
- MYRADA on establishing Self-Help Groups in Kachin, Chin and Rakhine States;
- IIRR on community development training in north Chin State and east Rakhine State; and,
- Population Services International (PSI) on social marketing of condoms in the Chin State.

Medicine sans Frontieres-Holland, Medecins du Monde and World Concern, under their own funding arrangements, are also active in Kachin and Rakhine State townships. Their focus is on in primary health care, HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

In general, bilateral donors are not active in Myanmar. However, several initiatives have been taken by some donor countries to channel funds through national and international NGOs. Small grants have been provided by the Japanese and Australian Embassies in north Chin State, Kachin and east and North Rakhine State to communities engaged in income-generating activities, productive physical infrastructures (drinking water, hydro-power, etc.), and homes for the orphans. Also, many International NGOs, local NGOs, and UN agencies have been working under the UNHCR humanitarian assistance programmes in Northern Rakhine State since 1994.

Problems to be Addressed

CDRT has been active in selected villages in the targeted townships since the mid 1990's, working to address long-existing development problems in the project area. While significant progress has been made in those villages; based on the experience of CDRT, the findings of external evaluation missions, and the observations of the formulation mission itself, the following issues nevertheless remain as the key issues to be addressed by the new project in the remaining villages:

- Lack of capacity by communities to analyse their own resources, strengths and weaknesses, and organize themselves to identify, choose, prioritise, and implement their own solutions through the use of their own as well as outside resources.
- Lack of functional and people-centred CBOs to give direction and thrust to rural development.
- Inability of households to fully access livelihood opportunities by improving their technical skills and productive resources.
- Lack of awareness and knowledge about the importance of internal savings and credit.
- Severe lack of access to capital.
- Constant threat to their natural resources from environmental degradation and natural disasters.
- Poor access to, and quality of, social sector infrastructure and services, especially safe drinking water, primary health care, primary and adult education, and transport and communications.

Lessons Learned and Recommended Actions

The most recent technical evaluation report on the CDRT project (August 2000) highlighted a number of lessons learned and made a number of recommendations.

The most important lessons highlighted by the evaluation were :

- Self-reliance groups are a more flexible approach to social mobilisation than sector specific community based organisations, which tend to proliferate and mirror the sector integration challenges of different implementing agencies.
- Networking to share experiences and lessons, and to build capacities of project staff and beneficiaries is important, particularly in terms of encouraging a culture of problem-solving and sharing of innovative ideas.
- Linkages should be formed and strengthened with technical resources outside the project, particularly at the local and township level.
- Given the remote nature of many villages, a village cluster strategy could bring about greater efficiency and effectiveness of distribution of the project's human as well as material resources.

In light of the above lessons, the evaluation report recommended that project operations be decentralised as much as possible, centred around local geographical and biophysical realities and needs. It recommended that appropriate emphasis be placed upon building staff and project capacities for implementation of activities in a knowledge- and experience-guided as well as demand-driven manner. The evaluation report further recommended strong networking linkages between the HDI projects, to augment the experiences and knowledge in the project and among the communities.

These recommendations have been taken into consideration in this project. The recommendations also highlight the continuing need for project assistance in the project areas, given the isolation of communities, and their lack of access to not only material but also knowledge and capacity-building inputs.

During the CDRT-II (HDI-E phase), the community participatory approaches were enunciated and the principles of an integrated inter-sectoral community development approach were embraced. Despite this, the CDRT-II saw considerable sectoral segmentation resulting from the perceived necessity to present predetermined activities and budgets. Although beneficial physical deliveries occurred, the project remained less than optimally demand driven. This issue has been addressed in the design of the funding mechanisms under the new project.

Resulting from the formalisation and intensification of the Self Reliance Group concept, CDRT III was able to move closer to a people-centred and sustainable livelihood approach. It should be noted that some aspects of the CDRT model and experience have been strongly drawn upon in the formulation of the *Integrated Community Development Project*, a sister HDI-IV project.

Host Country Strategy

The Government's Five Year Plan for 2001-2005 has the following objectives: to extend the setting up of agro-based industries and other required industries as a first stage towards building an industrial nation; to develop the power and energy sectors to be in conformity with the developing trend of the industrial sector; to expand the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors in order not only to meet domestic demand but also to create a surplus for export; to establish forest areas and to rehabilitate the natural environment of the

arid areas; to strengthen the health and education sectors and promote human resource development; and develop rural areas.

The scope of the Five Year Plan is broad-based, with emphasis on building an industrial nation that will fit in the context and on the model of the other developed ASEAN countries. In order to increase agricultural output and exports, the Government has been making efforts to attract national private investors to the agriculture, livestock, and fisheries sectors. The results in terms of increased agriculture productivity are not yet known. Most importantly, the macro and micro incidence of resource availability, community capacity, and enabling policy environment hamper the achievement of these worthwhile objectives.

The present Five Year Plan also reveals an awareness by the Government of the need to address the issues of the economic gap and social divide of the country's population, especially between the rural poor of remote border areas and the mainstream urbanites of the more central areas of Myanmar. The Ministry for Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs, established in 1992, has as one of its major objectives the promotion of all round development in the border areas which have long been neglected due to unfavourable political and security conditions until recent years. This Ministry, which is the government counterpart to the project, is aware of the above limitations, and this is reflected in its perception of CDRT as playing a complementary and supplementary role in the project areas.

I.B. Project Strategy

Special Considerations

The HDI projects, including CDRT, need to respond to legislative mandates laid down in UNDP Governing Council and Executive Board decisions, which called for assistance from UNDP to be directed towards grass-roots level communities in Myanmar in the areas of primary health care, HIV/AIDS, the environment, training and education, and food security.

The project also responds to several important considerations that are UNDP's global priorities including the satisfaction of basic needs for poor households, gender equality, and self-reliance as the means towards reducing poverty and promoting sustainable human development.

Assistance from UNDP is therefore considered appropriate, considering the humanitarian as well as the developmental nature of the project. Moreover, as a multi-lateral development agency, UNDP is in a unique position vis-à-vis the host country to undertake community-based participatory development activities.

Based on the lessons learned under previous phases of HDI and recommendations made by various independent reviews and technical assessments, and also on the above special considerations, the following constitutes the implementation strategies for CDRT under the HDI IV.

Demand Driven Strategy

The CDRT will be demand driven; its dominating strategy will be to respond to the needs of the target communities as expressed, prioritised and justified by them. This will entail sensitising and encouraging the target population to evaluate their resources, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, develop alternatives, make considered choices, and take informed decisions to improve their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. Building the

capacity of the poor, women, and the disadvantaged rural population living in the remote, isolated, resource-scarce, and culturally divergent border states, to achieve the above goals will be the true test for the success of the project.

Participatory Learning and Action

Participatory Learning and Action methodologies will be used in support of the demand driven approach. Unless properly facilitated by trained and committed persons, the PRA exercises tend to be a purposeless routine and delivery driven, based on a static and stereotyped agenda, and not demand driven. By its very name and in normal practice, the PRA ends with appraisal, which is only a planning tool. The broad negative impacts of these deficiencies will be corrected through a two-way Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) process, which will encompass all the phases and aspects of the village level project cycle.

The project Township and Community Facilitators will sensitise the community members in the Village Development Forum (VDF) about the objectives, criteria, conditionalities, and process for obtaining project assistance. They will also deal with important elements such as targeting the poor; gender awareness; Self Reliance Groups (SRGs) and their dynamics; savings and credit; sustainable livelihoods; productive opportunities; income generation; job opportunities; quality of social services vis-à-vis expensive infrastructure; technical and social capacity building; possibilities of the CIDG to meet the essential low cost infrastructure activities as entry points; possibilities and criteria for the SLDF to assist performing SRGs to enhance their sustainable livelihood opportunities; transparency; accountability; and PM&E. If the community is interested in collaborative development in line with the above-enunciated principles, a baseline information document will be compiled jointly with the community.

The project facilitators and the community will try to create and operate on a level playing field throughout the PLA processes and beyond. While the PRA / PLA tools and methods kit is large, they will be used selectively in order to save the community's scarce time. There is need to guard against letting the process degenerate into a stereotype or straitjacket exercise. The facilitator's efficiency will be judged from how he or she is able to strategically and unobtrusively assist all sections of the community to think and decide for themselves, and at best to draw attention to the alternative or new choices available to them.

The identified activities will be segmented into what the community can do by itself, and what it can do with partial external assistance. In the latter case, the respective cash and in-kind contribution of the community and the external source shall be clearly mentioned. All the activities will be ranked in the order of community priority, taking all relevant factors into consideration. After technical, financial, and social validation of each activity, and subject to per-capita equity among the entire project beneficiaries, the project will convey the activities that it is able and willing to assist, and under what conditions.

The final outcome will be the Community Action Plan (CAP), which will detail the activities in the order of priority. They will be presented in three categories: those that the community can do by itself; those that will require assistance from CDRT; and those which might be done jointly with support from other sources, should it become available. The CAP can be a useful instrument for the local administration in township level planning and implementation of development activities. The CAP will contain all the specifics such as, activity, costs and cost sharing, expected quantified benefits, beneficiaries disaggregated for poor, gender, landless, and other disadvantaged, the time schedule, and arrangements for implementation, M&E, O&M, and impact assessment. It will be also a mechanism by which the communities can schedule each activity at the optimal time for the villagers to deliver the committed community contribution with least disruption to their other personal or income generation commitments.

The baseline data should be reviewed and revised every year. The CAP will be a living document continuously updated to serve as a rolling master plan for village development. This will enable the villagers to focus on their overall development needs, facilitate the villagers in the mobilisation of other external resources, and to help such other external sources including government technical agencies to initiate activities without preparatory delays. The different sections of each activity in the CAP will be helpful to community and donors during implementation, M&E, and impact assessment.

The CAP, and additional information on inputs, progress, outputs, and impact shall be prominently displayed in a common place accessible to all villagers and form the basis for discussions in the Village Development Forum, thus helping to promote transparency, equity, and accountability.

The project will organise a launching workshop in each village when the final CAP has been completed. This will be the stage to reinforce and expand on all the elements covered during the initial village level sensitisation. A clearly laid out project launch handbook, and careful staff training will serve to bring about a clear and uniform understanding of the project principles and practices.

Gender

Gender awareness, sensitivity, equity, and equality will be consciously stressed in all project interventions. Many of the anticipated project activities, including water and sanitation, primary health care, primary and adult education, and community forestry are self-targeted towards women and will directly benefit them. The SRG / SLDF mechanism is overwhelmingly focused on women. The PRA / PLA process will consider the women's perspectives separately before the VDF considers and decides on the CAP. Gender disaggregated information and data will be collected and updated at all stages.

Community Infrastructure Development Grant (CIDG) Fund

Assistance for essential, appropriate, small-scale and low cost infrastructure development to promote efficiency in public goods provision will be promoted through a Community Infrastructure Development Grant (CIDG) mechanism. The predominant emphasis in public goods provision efficiency will be on quality and access, and not infrastructure. The infrastructure development will primarily serve as an entry point for the CDRT to address the prioritised community needs, and to provide the community with an opportunity to get hands on experience of planning and working together.

The funds allocation will not be large, therefore it will be necessary to prioritise activities that will benefit the maximum number of villagers, especially the poor, women and landless. All the infrastructure needs may not be accommodated unless the use of maximum local materials and labour are opted for; neither can the infrastructure be of expensive quality. The community will be free to decide on the needs, alternatives, choices, and priorities. The funds will be released not in one lump sum, but in two or more tranches in order to serve as performance incentive.

Execution by the village community through Memorandum of Agreements (MoAs) will be preferred over outside sub-contracting. The unskilled local labour will comprise mainly of the poorest of the poor households to provide them with employment opportunities. CDRT may choose to pay wages to such labour at slightly higher subsistence wages, and not at market rates. The construction activities will be undertaken during seasons that will not interfere with alternative income earning opportunities. The village will undertake the responsibility to operate and maintain the assets created, and to provide the required personnel

and facilities to make those assets operational. CDRT will provide necessary technical assistance and training to the groups and individuals before the completion of construction to promote efficient service provision.

An average sum of US\$ 4000, to be disbursed in two or more tranches per typical new project village of 100 households, is allocated through the CIDG facility in order to support construction, operation, and maintenance of social infrastructure as prioritised by the communities. (As old project villages are assumed to have been provided with adequate physical social infrastructure in the earlier phases, no CIDG fund is allotted, in principle, for these consolidating villages under the HDI IV). A system of Micro Project Proposals (MPPs), Review Committees and criteria for assessment of Memoranda of Agreement (MoA) already exists. This system needs to be fine-tuned and the CIDG fund disbursed through this mechanism.

The quality of the asset created and the services provided using these assets, as well as the sustainability of the infrastructure and the services, will be the yardsticks against which the efficiency of the CIDG facility will be judged.

Self Reliance Groups and the Sustainable Livelihoods Development Fund

Voluntarily formed and efficiently functioning Self Reliance Groups (SRGs) will be the main CDRT vehicle for village level social mobilization and participatory community development to achieve sustainable livelihoods and basic needs satisfaction. With substantive inputs² from the Indian NGO MYRADA, CDRT under HDI-III has developed clear guidelines, trained the communities and CDRT staff in various aspects of SRG formation, and organization, and operation, and gained considerable experience during actual implementation. The SRG process will be strengthened and further augmented through a rational grant intervention in the form of pro-poor and pro-women SLDF facility with the objective to improve sustainable livelihood opportunities.

The basic elements of this project, already developed, are still relevant, but will be refined and adapted to suit the local conditions and to reflect the experience gained and lessons learned to date.

Based upon, and following from such adaptation and improvements-

- CDRT will continue to undertake sensitisation, training, and monitoring-based guidance, and will not interfere in the SRG formation, internal regulations, and day-to-day operations;
- CDRT will closely monitor the SRGs' dynamics and activities;
- only those SRGs with the poor and less than better-off population as more than 90 percent of their members will be entitled to support, including access to funds from the SLDF;
- savings and credit will be essential ingredients, but SRGs will be encouraged to function as social mobilization agents and multi-purpose entities not only limited to savings and credit activities;
- SRGs will be encouraged, guided, and trained to engage in pre-tested on-farm and off-farm production and income generation opportunities (the over-riding purpose of SLDF, however, is to empower SRG members, not merely to carry out income generating activities.);
- SRGs will be encouraged to embark upon and invest in shorter cycle income generation and small investments at the initial stages to reduce risk and debt trap syndrome;

² Refer documents, guidelines, training materials, evaluations, and recommendations on CDRT records.

- in case of slightly larger and somewhat risky investments, group or sub-group investment rather than individual investment will be encouraged to reduce individual borrowing and spread risks; without stifling individual decision making rights;
- SRGs will be encouraged to have a diversified portfolio;
- SRGs will be sensitised and trained prior to borrowing or even engaging in unfamiliar enterprises or new technologies;
- SRGs will be sensitised and trained with the capacity to prepare and monitor simple business plans;
- SRGs will not be entitled to SLDF grant automatically after the passage of qualifying period, but should meet all the criteria and have sensible business plans; similarly, not all members should benefit simultaneously from the SLDF grant as it will affect initiative and peer pressure;
- SLDF grants will be released in several tranches, based on the performance under each tranche;
- SRGs will be educated on cost of capital, inflation, cost-effectiveness, cost-benefit analysis and similar issues in a simplified manner that can be comprehended and internalised by members;
- existing SRGs can be used as a motivational and training resource both within and outside the village.
- SRGs will not be encouraged actively or passively to degenerate into "automatic entitlement entities" or candidates driven to debt traps;
- SRGs will be viewed, promoted and utilised for social mobilization, community development, food security, and poverty reduction during and beyond CDRT life.

An average sum of US\$ 50 will be disbursed, in two or more tranches per typical household in new villages, as SLDF seed capital to support sustainable livelihood activities. A lesser amount of budget allocation per household for this purpose is envisaged for the old project villages which will be selected for consolidation under the HDI IV phase.

Group cohesion, savings and credit efficiency, capital formation, debt reduction, productive asset creation, incremental income generation, skills development, sustainable livelihood opportunity expansion, and level of involvement in village community development will be some of the yardsticks against which SRG / SLDF impact will be measured.

Community Contribution and Cost Recovery

Meaningful and equitable community contributions and cost recovery are imperative for sustainability and local ownership of the development interventions. The cost recovery for public infrastructure development will be in the form of free supply of all locally available materials; subsidised wages for local unskilled manual labour; transport and protection of all materials and equipment; equitable distribution of public goods; provision of candidates to be trained as service providers; employment of such trained service providers and payment of appropriate compensation; user fee payment at least to meet the operation and maintenance costs of the assets created, subject to such graduated scales as would favour the poor.

For productive income generation and asset creation interventions, affordable community contribution and full cost recovery will be insisted. The community may decide upon marginal concessions for the deserving poor. It may also reschedule the recovery instalments and schedule during extraordinary circumstances.

The community will be clearly advised in advance that no part of the community contribution or cost recovery will revert to the CDRT, and that they will remain only with the

groups or community for operation and maintenance of the facilities created, and for revolving reinvestment within the group or community.

Holistic Technical Assistance and Hands-on Training

Capacity building through technical assistance and hands-on training is a corner stone of the project interventions. This will cover all aspects of social mobilization, participatory approaches, community development, SRG operations, sustainable livelihood issues and opportunities, income generation, public goods provision, job creation, and gender issues. A prioritised needs assessment and the resulting master plan for capacity building incorporated in the CAP will form the basis to initiate interventions.

In regard to livelihood and income generation, capacity building will focus on a few locally relevant and proven activities, perceived as 'doable' and 'achievable', in order to ensure resource optimisation and impact. All interventions will follow a holistic and packaged approach. For example, capacity building in agriculture will encompass business plan, crop and input selection and access, farming practices at various stages and aspects of production, extension services, credit, storage, agro-processing, market information etc. Poor people's risk-averseness will be given utmost consideration. Trials and demonstrations for all new varieties, crops, and technologies will be conducted in selected farmers' fields under the normal occurring local conditions to ensure the farmers' acceptance and adoption.

The efficiency of all capacity building efforts will be judged against the actual practice of the acquired knowledge and skills, and the successful adoption rate of similar knowledge and skills in the village.

Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

From the experience of more recent HDI phases it can be anticipated that community needs will include a strong emphasis on livelihood and food security activities among their basic needs. The exact range of activities to be supported is not at this stage quantified. Activities will vary between regions and possibly between communities. However, agriculture, livestock, horticulture, fisheries and aquaculture activities based on natural resources can be expected to be prioritised by target groups. This will in turn require consideration of land and water conservation and forestry issues and a strong emphasis on environment and natural resource management. The project may not have all the required in-house technical skills available in all townships all the time, however, the project budget accommodates subcontracts local technical expertise as required. The local staff will be responsible more for ensuring a thorough needs analysis and presentation of viable options to the target groups.

Every project activity will be evaluated and cleared by the project technical specialists concerned for positive environmental impact. No activity of negative environmental impact will be supported under the project. Even after commencing any activity, environmental impact will be closely monitored to assess the realisation of positive impacts. Terrace farming is aimed at prevention of land degradation and discouragement of unsustainable agricultural practices such as slash and burn method of cultivation. Maintenance and augmentation of soil fertility and productive capacity will be given due weight before embarking on new crops, species, varieties and technologies. Integrated pest management will be promoted. Community forestry activities and fuel-efficient stove promotion are aimed at preventing unsustainable exploitation of trees for firewood needs. Waste disposal, hygiene, and environmental sanitation will be emphasized through IEC and self-care education.

Relationship with the Local Technical Agencies

Sustainability relies heavily on the creation of local capacities. The project has to consider the need to create capacities in the established institutions and in the CBOs. For these reasons, and following the recommendations of the evaluation missions, the technical capacities available at the village and township levels will be included in the relevant training programmes both as trainees and trainers, as appropriate. This is necessary to strengthen the HDI-IV mandate rather than a violation of it.

Community Self-Reliance and Self-Management

Several mechanisms are in-built and actively pursued to encourage transparency, delegation, accountability, flexibility, self-reliance and self-management. The project will make a clean exposition of its concepts, goals, objectives, activities, strategies, inputs etc. in an open forum. The community will decide on the activities to be undertaken under the project. The communities themselves will implement almost all activities, as against outside contractors. The communities will be trained to initiate, implement and manage all the activities. Institutions such as the Village Development Forum, the Implementation Committees (ICs), Management Committees (MCs) and the Self Reliance Groups, and the CIDG/SLDF mechanisms are meant to promote the intended local empowerment goals. These institutions, with enhanced capacities, will serve as a sound base for improved local self-reliance and self-management.

PART TWO: RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Target Beneficiaries

The target beneficiaries will be the poor, women and disadvantaged households in the selected township villages. Based on an average of six members per household, 100 households per village, and 36 target villages in each township (except in two Northern Rakhine townships, clustered as one with 29 pilot villages), the project will cover 389 target villages. This would translate as 38,900 households, or 233,400 people. (In the event of additional cost-sharing funds becoming available, the project is set to include two further adjacent townships, namely, Moemaik and Tanaing, in the Kachin State; and one new township, namely, Tungzan, now remaining to be covered in the Northern Chin State.)

The proposed Community Infrastructure Development Grant (CIDG) facility will cover all the village households, as the interventions have a community wide orientation. The Sustainable Livelihood Development Fund (SLDF) facility will cover only the poor households in the village, which comprise, on average, 75 percent of the total number of village households. Community agreed wealth ranking will form the basis for the determination and selection of poor households for all project inputs, especially in regard to sustainable livelihood opportunities supported through the SLDF.

Expected End of Project Situation – Expected Outcomes

By the end of the project, the following situation is envisaged in the consolidated and new target villages: the village communities will have acquired and internalised the necessary social, technical, and managerial knowledge and skills, both individually and collectively, to be able to evaluate opportunities, make informed choices, and improve their social and economic capital. They will be able to draw up comprehensive Community Action Plans, organize the community members to implement, monitor, and evaluate the plans, and sustain the resulting benefits and assets. They will have accumulated productive assets, and have the capacity to maintain their productivity levels in a sustainable manner. They will have better access to capital, inputs, markets and social services. Their sustainable livelihood

opportunities will have expanded significantly. Household food security will have improved. The incidence of landlessness will be reduced. Access to, and utilisation of efficient social services will have increased with resultant improvement in health and educational status and standards. Environmental degradation will be more taken into consideration and further reduced. In target villages, there will be a number of active and efficient CBOs, including multi-purpose SRGs, and sectoral implementation work committees ICs and management committees MCs. Local governance will be much improved through participation, especially of women and the poor in community decision-making and there will be transparency in community decision-making processes.

By the end of HDI-IV, the CDRT, together with the target communities, will have developed a tested, community-based, cost-effective, sustainable, rural poverty-focused, and basic needs oriented development intervention model. Such a model will be suitable for replication either with government or donor support.

Development Objective

The project's Development Objective is:

To strengthen the capacity of poor communities in selected remote border townships to address their basic needs through a participatory community development approach.

Immediate Objective

The project aims to contribute towards the attainment of its Development Objective through one main integrated Immediate Objective, which is:

To cultivate and strengthen the capacity of village institutions and CBOs and households in project villages to plan and undertake development activities that address their basic social and food security needs in a participatory, sustainable and transparent manner.

Outcomes

Three outcomes are expected to result from this project, which will contribute to the immediate objective. They are:

- Outcome (1):** Village community institutions able to prepare and implement more effective village development activities in a participatory and equitable manner.
- Outcome (2):** Village communities able to take care of their and their families' basic social needs (health and education) as a result of increased skills and knowledge and access to social infrastructure and services.
- Outcome (3):** Village communities with improved incomes and food security as a result of increased skills, knowledge and access to sustainable livelihood services and assets.

Outcomes, Outputs and Activities

The three expected outcomes holistically represent the three major elements of the project's strategy for attaining its immediate objective, and thus determine the outputs envisaged from its activities. Consequently, the outputs contributing to Outcome (1) relate to governance and operational capacity aspects of the community and its sub-groups. These outputs focus on the enabling environment at the community level. The outputs contributing to Outcome (2) relate to the software and hardware required to provide to the local capacities to plan, implement and maintain basic social services at the community level. The outputs focus on key aspects of basic needs at the social or community level. Whereas, outputs

contributing to the achievement of Outcome (3) relate to the productive sector. The outputs are complementary. The focus is on, firstly, building the operational capacity of the SRG as a mutual assistance group, including its ability to be inclusive of women and the poor, and, secondly, to strengthen the technical capacity of the members, as demonstrated through concrete social infrastructure construction as well as food security and income generation activities.

While the general types of activities that may be expected to emerge from the needs analysis and PRA process can be generally anticipated, the process demands that the type and extent of particular activities to be carried out in any target community will be drawn from a process of community consultation. As such, in order to underline the importance of the consultation process and to maintain the focus on capacity building, the outputs and activities listed in the related Annex reflect the process rather than any quantitatively pre-selected community and group initiatives.

The activities and outputs envisaged to lead to the above outcomes will also contribute towards additional outcomes aimed at by UNDP's Human Development Initiative, as specified in the Country Office Strategic Results Framework (SRF). These are:

- Improved local capacity for sustainable environmental management with special emphasis on women's participation;
- Improved capacity of communities to monitor, advocate and form partnerships to address gender issues.

The desired outcomes and outputs to be produced through UNDP-supported efforts/inputs are presented in the following Project Results and Resources Framework (page: 19-28).

Risk Factors

The following risks could arise in the course of implementation of the project and may cause serious delay or prevent achievement of the outputs and objectives set forth in the project document.

Risk 1: The project strategy and implementation modality envisage a larger overall role for the beneficiary communities throughout the project cycle. This enlarged beneficiary empowerment approach is a real challenge for the project staff as well as the beneficiary communities. Both or either party may not be fully trained or ready to undertake this challenge.

Risk avoidance measures: To minimize the adverse impact of this possible event, a concerted effort at the start-up of the project will be made to insure a common understanding of the concepts, objectives, strategies, implementation modalities and mechanisms, operation and maintenance, and sustainability aspects of the project among the staff and beneficiary communities.

Risk 2: The insistence on community contributions may reduce community's interest to work in partnership with the project, or delay the planned activities.

Risk avoidance measures: The communities will be sensitized on the ownership implications. The community contributions will be kept within affordable limits, and at variable scales in favour of the poor. Only the poor will be engaged as unskilled labour and they will be compensated at least at subsistence rates. The community will be given the authority to schedule the various activities involving community contribution at times that do not compete with their other income generation opportunities, or personal commitments.

PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK*

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Results Framework:

1. Increased capacity of poor communities to self-organise, plan, implement, and manage their development activities, with special emphasis on the participation of women in the decision-making process.
2. Increased access to quality basic social services by the poor with special emphasis on women.
3. Increased access to productive resources and assets by the poor with a focus on women.
4. Improved local capacity for sustainable environmental management with special emphasis on women's participation.
5. Capacity of communities to monitor, advocate and form partnerships to address gender issues
6. Increased participation of women in advocating, networking and decision-making as a result of increased community awareness of gender equity issues.

Outcome indicator as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and target.

- 1.1 The estimated number of community-based organisations of the poor established through the project
- 1.2 Increased equity and empowerment of estimated number of communities and community-based organisations in addressing their productive and basic social needs
- 2.1 Proportion of poor households in HDI villages acquiring new technologies and know-how for productive work (e.g. agriculture, livestock etc.)
- 3.1 No. of communities with access to improved and self-managed facilities, services and schemes for formal and non-formal education
- 3.2 No. of women with access to safe delivery services
- 3.3 No. of households with improved health due to self-care knowledge and access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities
- 4.1 Improvement in natural environment around communities as a result of good environmental management brought about through increased awareness and skills of communities and community groups
- 4.2 Improvement in natural resource base of communities as a result of better planning frameworks instituted by communities with capacity-building assistance of project
- 4.3 Demand reduction of fuelwood, the primary source of rural energy, through energy efficient technologies and community forestry initiatives.

Applicable Strategic Area of Support (from SRF) and TTF Service Line (if applicable):

1. Self-organisation and development of alliances by the poor.
2. Access to productive resources and assets.
3. Access to basic social services and systems for risk management
4. Institutional framework for sustainable environmental management and energy development.
5. Advocacy, networking and partnerships for gender equality.

Partnership Strategy: The EB mandate requires UNDP (Myanmar) to have only 'grassroot-level-impact' interventions. Thus, UNDP's main partners are communities and their local organizations. UNDP is not permitted any up-stream capacity development interventions and therefore work directly with communities. Therefore UNDP's role is that of the key player and facilitator at community level.

Project title and number: MYA/01/002: Community Development for Remote Townships

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Intended Outputs	Output Targets for (2002-2005)	Indicative Activities	Inputs US\$ (2002-05)
	<p>1.1.1 Established transparent and participatory decision-making processes for planning and management of village development activities in target villages</p>	<p>1.1.1.1 Identify new target villages/consolidation villages. 1.1.1.2 Community orientation to project/project development paradigm. 1.1.1.3 PRA process including needs assessment and tentative prioritisation in form of village development plans. 1.1.1.4 Undertake training needs analysis in new villages and review needs in consolidation villages. 1.1.1.5 Develop a Training Plan for community members and community leadership. 1.1.1.6 Identify and contract service providers as required. 1.1.1.7 Conduct training activities which meet the needs of the village organisations as identified in 1.1.1.3 1.1.1.8 Exposure and exchange visits to other communities. 1.1.1.9 On-going hands on encouragement and training provided by field staff</p>	
		Total for Output 1.1.1	788,581
	<p>1.1.2 Leaders and members of CBOs in both new and consolidated villages trained and applying skills learned in regard to planning implementing and managing of village development activities.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> CBOs or Communities Based Organization is used as a common generic to refer to all manner of village groups. Not all are technically "community-based". e.g. Parents Teachers Association and Village Health Committees are led and often directed by government employees.</p>	<p>1.1.2.1 Undertake training needs analysis of CBOs / ICs/ MCs in new villages and review needs in consolidation villages. 1.1.2.2 Develop a Training Plan for CBO / IC/ MC leaders / members 1.1.2.3 Identify and contract service providers as required 1.1.2.4 Conduct training activities which meet the needs of the village organisations as identified in 1.1.2.1 1.1.2.5 Exposure and exchange visits to other communities. 1.1.2.6 On-going hands on encouragement and training provided by field staff</p>	
		Total for Output 1.1.2	468,093
	<p>1.2.1 Upgraded skills and knowledge of social service providers and community members.</p>	<p>1.2.1.1. Need assessment and prioritisation 1.2.1.2. Determine work-plans 1.2.1.3 Sub-contract service providers as required 1.2.1.4 Undertake training of teachers, PTAs, consistent with 1.2.1.1, above. 1.2.1.5 Undertake training of health workers, VHCs,</p>	

Project title and number: MYA/01/002: Community Development for Remote Townships

Intended Outputs	Output Targets for (2002-2005)	Indicative Activities	Inputs US\$ (2002-05)
		consistent with 1.2.1.1. above 1.2.1.6 Provide self-care training for communities, consistent with 1.2.1.1 above (this activity will also provide knowledge and training regarding HIV-AIDS and sanitation). 1.2.1.7 Implement and consolidate Essential Drug Programme, consistent with 1.2.1.1, above. 1.2.1.8 Provision of non-formal education in accordance with 1.2.1.1 above	
		Total for Output 1.2.1	1,148,224
	1.2.2 Improved and utilized community infrastructure in target villages. Note: Community infrastructure activities will be prioritised by the communities. Activities may include: new or renovated school buildings and health facilities, water supply and sanitation services, small bridges, access pathways, etc.	1.2.2.1 Review and priorities community requirements based on village development plans produced under 1.1.1.3, above 1.2.2.2 Agreement with community on division of responsibilities. 1.2.2.3 Proposal and approval process (including environment screening and screening for other considerations) 1.2.2.4 Subcontract with community 1.2.2.5 Provision of funds 1.2.2.6 Undertake construction/quality control checks 1.2.2.7 Ensure O&M training 1.2.2.8 Provide inputs/ technical training for groups (ICs/MCs) responsible for O&M/ future activities	
		Total for output 1.2.2	919,522
	1.3.1 Establishment of income generation/ livelihood groups, fully knowledgeable of the SRG methodology.	1.3.1.1. Identification of new target villages for establishment of SRGs 1.3.1.2 Identification of SRGs in consolidation villages requiring further capacity building support. 1.3.1.3 Community orientation to project development paradigm 1.3.1.4 Establishment of SRGs in new target villages 1.3.1.5 Training / capacity building needs analysis / review for SRGs in both new and consolidation villages. 1.3.1.6 Prepare capacity building work plans 1.3.1.7 Sub-contract with service providers, if applicable. 1.3.1.8 Provide / facilitate access to training as identified in 1.3.1.3 (e.g. resource management, accounting, operational skills, principles of networking, etc) 1.3.1.9 Facilitate appropriate observation / exchange visits. 1.3.1.10 Project staff / service providers provide on-going hands on encouragement and training.	

Project title and number: MYA/01/002: Community Development for Remote Townships			
Intended Outputs	Output Targets for (2002-2005)	Indicative Activities	Inputs US\$ (2002-05)
		1.3.1.1 Facilitate networking among SRGs in order to provide future mutual support	
		Total for Output 1.3.1	555,955
	<p>1.3.2 Successful income generating activities by community income generating livelihood groups.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> Activities will be decided by the groups but are likely to include activities in relation to: improved crop production, horticulture, livestock, fisheries, IPM, off-farm income generating activities, etc.</p>	<p>1.3.2.1 Technical training needs analysis/funding requirements determined for new villages.</p> <p>1.3.2.2 Review training/resource needs in consolidation villages.</p> <p>1.3.2.3 Prepare work plans/ screen plans for environmental and other relevant considerations.</p> <p>1.3.2.4 Sub-contract with groups (if funds are to be provided)</p> <p>1.3.2.5 Funds made available (if agreed)</p> <p>1.3.2.6 Provide/ facilitate access to technical training as identified in 1.3.2.1/ 1.3.2.2</p> <p>1.3.2.7 Facilitate appropriate observation/ exchange visits.</p> <p>1.3.2.8 On-going hands on encouragement and training provided by field staff</p> <p>1.3.2.9 Facilitate networking with technical agencies, private sector, and other service providers ensure potential support in post-project situation.</p>	
		Total for Output 1.3.2.	1,119,625
		TOTAL INPUTS (without AOS)	5,000,000
		AOS	500,000
		TOTAL	5,500,000

PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

ANNUAL OUTPUT TARGET

Year 1 - Potential risk factors and related indicators identified

WORKPLAN FOR Year 2002

MYA/01/002: Community Development for Remote Townships

(in US\$)

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION		INPUTS DESCRIPTION	BUDGET LINE	Year 2002
1.1.1	Identify new target villages/consolidation villages	Cost for Township Planning Workshops / Review Workshops, Project Personnel, and Logistics	33.99	14,556
			19.99	3,398
			49.99	1,358
			59.99	106
1.1.2	Community orientation to project / project development paradigm	Orientation & Paradigm Training / Workshops / Conferences, Project Personnel, and Logistics	33.99	14,556
			19.99	3,398
			49.99	1,358
			59.99	106
1.1.3	PRA process including needs assessment and tentative prioritization in form of village development plans	PRA Exercises, Village Development Exercises, Project Personnel, and Logistics	21.99	12,037
			19.99	16,992
			49.99	6,791
			59.99	531
1.1.4	Undertake training needs analysis in new villages and review needs in consolidation villages.	Project Personnel, and Logistics	21.99	12,000
			19.99	16,992
			49.99	4,482
			59.99	531
1.1.5	Develop a Training Plan for community members and community leadership.	Project Personnel, and Logistics	x	
			19.99	13,593
			49.99	5,432
			59.99	425
1.1.6	Identify and contract service providers as required	Project Personnel, and Logistics	21.99	10,000
			19.99	10,195
			49.99	2,535
			59.99	318
1.1.7	Conduct training activities which meet the needs of the village organisations as identified in 1.1.3	Service Providers, Project Personnel, and Logistics	33.99	14,556
			19.99	13,593
			49.99	5,432
			59.99	425

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION		INPUTS DESCRIPTION	BUDGET LINE	Year 2002
1.1.8	Exposure and exchange visits to other communities.	Community study tours and Staff study tours; Project Personnel, and Logistics	32.99	2,000
			19.99	6,797
			49.99	2,716
			59.99	212
1.1.9	On-going hands on encouragement and training provided by field staff	Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	13,593
			49.99	5,432
			59.99	425
1.2.1	Undertake training needs analysis of CBOs in new villages and review needs in consolidation villages.	Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	13,593
			49.99	5,432
			59.99	425
1.2.2	Develop a Training Plan for CBO leaders / members	Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	10,195
			49.99	4,074
			59.99	318
1.2.3	Identify and contract service providers as required	Service Providers, Project Personnel, and Logistics	21.99	10,000
			19.99	3,398
			49.99	1,358
			59.99	106
1.2.4	Conduct training activities which meet the needs of the village organisations as identified in 1.2.1	Service Providers, Project Personnel, and Logistics	21.99	10,000
			19.99	13,593
			49.99	5,432
			59.99	425
1.2.5	Exposure and exchange visits to other communities.	Community study tours and Staff study tours; Project Personnel, and Logistics	32.99	2,000
			19.99	3,398
			49.99	1,358
			59.99	106
1.2.6	On-going hands on encouragement and training provided by field staff	Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	13,593
			49.99	5,432
			59.99	246
2.1.1	Needs assessment and prioritization	Project Personnel, and Logistics	33.99	14,556
			19.99	16,992
			49.99	6,791
			59.99	531

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION		INPUTS DESCRIPTION	BUDGET LINE	Year 2002
2.1.2	Determine work-plans	Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	10,195
			49.99	4,074
			59.99	318
2.1.3	Sub-contract service providers as required.	Service Providers, Project Personnel, and Logistics	21.99	10,000
			19.99	6,797
			49.99	2,716
2.1.4	Undertake training of teachers, PTAs, consistent with 2.1.1, above	Service Providers, Project Personnel, and Logistics	59.99	212
			33.99	14,556
			19.99	
2.1.5	Undertake training of health workers, VHCs, consistent with 2.1.1, above.	Service Providers, Project Personnel, and Logistics	49.99	
			59.99	
			33.99	14,556
2.1.6	Provide self-care training for communities, consistent with 2.1.1, above (this activity will also provide knowledge and training regarding HIV-AIDS and sanitation.	Service Providers, Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	10,195
			49.99	4,074
			59.99	318
2.1.7	Implement and consolidate Essential Drug Programme, consistent with 2.1.1, above.	Service Providers, Project Personnel, and Logistics	21.99	10,000
			19.99	6,797
			49.99	2,716
2.1.8	Provision of non-formal education in accordance with 2.1.1 above	Project Personnel, and Logistics	59.99	212
			72.99	75,500
			19.99	6,797
2.2.1	Review and prioritize community requirements based on village development plans produced under 1.1.3, above.	Project Personnel, and Logistics	49.99	2,716
			59.99	212
			19.99	10,195
			49.99	4,074
			59.99	318

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION		INPUTS DESCRIPTION	BUDGET LINE	Year 2002
2.2.2	Agreement with community on division of responsibilities	Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	6,797
			49.99	2,716
			59.99	212
2.2.3	Proposal and approval process (including environment screening and screening for other considerations)	Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	6797
			49.99	2716
			59.99	212
2.2.4	Subcontract with community	Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	3,398
			49.99	1,358
			59.99	106
2.2.5	Provision of funds	Community, Project Personnel, Logistics, and Project Supports	22.99	75,000
			19.99	3,398
			49.99	1,358
			59.99	106
2.2.6	Undertake construction/ quality control checks	Community, Project Personnel, Logistics	19.99	10,195
			49.99	4,074
			59.99	318
2.2.7	Ensure O & M training	Sub-Contractors, Community, Project Personnel, Logistics	33.99	14,556
			19.99	10,195
			49.99	4,074
			59.99	318
2.2.8	Provide inputs/technical training for groups (ICs/MCs) responsible for O&M / future activities	Sub-Contractors, Community, Project Personnel, Logistics	33.99	14,556
			19.99	3,398
			49.99	1,358
			59.99	106
3.1.1	Identification of new target villages for establishment of income generating groups.	Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	10,195
			49.99	4,074
			59.99	318
3.1.2	Identification of income generating groups in consolidation villages requiring further capacity building support.	Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	10,195
			49.99	4,074
			59.99	318

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION		INPUTS DESCRIPTION	BUDGET LINE	Year 2002
3.1.3	Community orientation to project development paradigm	Project Personnel, and Logistics	33.99	14,556
			19.99	6,797
			49.99	2,716
			59.99	212
3.1.4	Establishment of groups in new target villages	Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	10,195
			49.99	4,074
			59.99	318
3.1.5	Training / capacity building needs analysis / review in both new and consolidation villages.	Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	10,195
			49.99	4,074
			59.99	318
3.1.6	Prepare capacity building work plans	Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	6,797
			49.99	2,716
			59.99	212
3.1.7	Sub-contract with service providers, if applicable.	Service Providers, Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	3,398
			49.99	1,358
			59.99	106
3.1.8	Provide / facilitate access to training as identified in 3.1.3 (e.g. resource management, accounting, operational skills, principles of networking, etc)	Service Providers, Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	16,992
			49.99	6,791
			59.99	531
3.1.9	Facilitate appropriate observation / exchange visits.	Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	3,398
			49.99	1,358
			59.99	106
3.1.10	Project staff / service providers provide on-going hands on encouragement and training.	Service Providers, Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	16,992
			49.99	6,791
			59.99	531
3.1.11	Facilitate networking among groups in order to provide future mutual support	Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	3,398
			49.99	1,358
			59.99	106

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION		INPUTS DESCRIPTION	BUDGET LINE	Year 2002
3.2.1	Technical training needs analysis / funding requirements determined for new villages.	Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	10,195
			49.99	4,074
			59.99	318
3.2.2	Review training / resource needs in consolidation villages	Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	10,195
			49.99	4,074
			59.99	318
3.2.3	Prepare work plans	Project Personnel, and Logistics	19.99	6,797
			49.99	2,716
			59.99	212
3.2.4	Sub-contract with groups (if funds are to be provided)	Service Providers, Project Personnel, and Logistics	72.99	75,500
			19.99	6,797
			49.99	2,716
3.2.5	Funds made available (if agreed)	Project Personnel, Logistics and Project Support Personnel	59.99	212
			19.99	3,398
			49.99	1,358
3.2.6	Provide / facilitate access to technical training as identified in 3.2.1 / 3.2.2	Service Providers, Project Personnel, and Logistics	59.99	106
			19.99	10,195
			49.99	4,074
3.2.7	Facilitate appropriate observation / exchange visits.	Project Personnel, and Logistics	59.99	318
			19.99	
			49.99	
3.2.8	On-going hands on encouragement and training provided by field staff	Project Personnel, and Logistics	59.99	318
			19.99	10,195
			49.99	4,074
3.1.9	Facilitate networking with technical agencies, private sector, and other service providers ensure potential support in post-project situation.	Project Personnel, and Logistics	59.99	318
			19.99	10,195
			49.99	4,074
TOTAL				1,073,133

PART THREE: MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Implementation and Co-ordination Arrangements

The project will continue to be executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) which will be responsible and accountable for the overall use of resources and achievement of project objectives. UNOPS will assign an Agency Project Manager (APM) to serve as the overall manager of the project responsible for delivering outputs set forth in the project document.

The lead counterpart agency will also continue to be the Progress of Border Areas and National Races Department (PBANRD). The primary responsibility of the counterpart agency will be to liaise with technical agencies at the central and regional level to ensure their understanding of the project and their cooperation at the operational level. Sharing of information will occur at the central level between the CDRT Agency Project Manager (APM) and the National Project Director (NPD) assigned by the (PBANRD) as well as with other technical agencies as required. In the case of the latter, the APM may delegate this task to the Project Co-ordinator. At the Area Level, Area Co-ordinators of CDRT will liaise regularly with the Regional Deputy Directors of PBANRD stationed in the respective regions. Township level coordination with line departments in regard to technical matters will be the responsibility of the Township Coordinators of the project. The terms National Project Director and National Implementing Agency are to be used within the framework of existing Governing Council and Executive Board mandates. Similarly, cooperation between the project and the National Implementing Agency will be within the framework of the above-mentioned mandate.

CDRT will co-ordinate closely with the *Integrated Community Development Project* to share capacities, resources, successful approaches, and experiences. Moreover, CDRT will also provide outreach assistance to the HIV-AIDS project to extend the latter's coverage, as well as to derive the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) benefits in the project area. It will share information and experiences with the proposed studies planned under HDI-IV.

UNDP Country Office will provide support to the CDRT project in the area of human resources/personnel, including, inter alia, the identifying, selecting and contracting the national project staff as well as of local persons or institutions as needed by the project. Financial services, including the processing of transactions and payments, will also be provided by the UNDP Country Office. The Information and Communications section of the UNDP Country Office will provide support to the projects in setting up information systems hardware and software, and in the coordination and management of such hardware and software. In addition to supporting and supervising the functioning information systems, the Country Office will also provide training to project staff on information and communications matters. Details of specific support to be provided by the UNDP to the project for the implementation of inputs will be discussed with the UNDP, Yangon and the relevant cost to the executing agency finalized and agreed to in writing prior to the signing of the project document.

Management and Staffing Arrangements

One Agency Project Manager (36 work-months) is envisaged as full-term international expert. The Project Manager will be assisted by a Project Co-ordinator (PC) and two National Technical Specialists (Yangon) in jointly develop and monitor the project's technical programme. Specific responsibilities are mentioned in Annex (III): Terms of Reference. In addition, three full-time national personnel are to be recruited as Area Coordinators. Project township teams are rationalised into formations of five personnel

comprising a Township Coordinator, as team leader, and four Township Facilitators (TFs) supported by six Community Facilitators (CFs). Sectoral technical interventions by the project will be subsumed under an overall community development approach. Sectoral Technical Specialists (STSSs) will be recruited only on a short-term basis.

The project strategy is to delegate as many responsibilities as possible to the beneficiary communities. This will also allow the project staff to devote more attention to the process and capacity building related activities.

Township Facilitators (TFs) with different technical background will be mainly responsible to lead the social mobilization and specific sectoral needs will be satisfied through short-term technical specialists on need-basis. A team of village level CFs will be recruited to maintain intensive contact with the beneficiary villages. The staff will benefit from intensive and common training, and will always work as a cohesive team.

Management Information System

A simple Management Information System (MIS) already developed within CDRT will supplement the standard UN budget-line financial management system. This will enable management to track physical and financial progress by activities, meet decision-making and reporting deadlines, and assist in assessing impact. Proposals will be developed and discussed with the UNDP and UNOPS to smoothen and speed up the fund flow process, which is vital to efficient project implementation.

Bottom-up Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWP+B) will be the basic instrument to plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate the project activities. However, the tension between the need for predetermined activities as reflected in Annual Work Plans, and the need to maintain the demand driven strategies and processes will be resolved through flexibility, tempered with accountability, in the Area Work Planning and Budgeting processes.

Transitional Arrangements

The following transitional activities will be carried out during the closing stages of CDRT-III, or during the early commencement stage of CDRT-IV, in order to ensure the preparedness of CDRT to launch the project in the target communities at the earliest possible date:

- Identify and select / recruit the required staff complement in a phased manner based on objective criteria, performance evaluation, and needs
- Orient the project staff on common and thorough understanding of the project objectives, strategy, implementation methodology, M&E, and impact evaluation of the project
- Orient the project staff on a common understanding of the theory and practice of participatory approaches, social mobilization, community development (PRA / PLA / CAP / M&E)
- Orient the project staff on common and thorough understanding of the CIDG / SLDF / IC and MC concepts in theory and practice, as applicable for the project
- Fine tune and familiarize the relevant project staff with the financial, procurement, sub-contracting, personnel, reporting, MIS, M&E, and management systems and procedures for the project
- Review criteria, and select the target townships, village clusters, and villages, in consultation with the counterpart agency
- Review, revise and complete a comprehensive guidebook for the village level project launch, and for the project sensitisation at township, area, and central levels

- Revisit, revise and complete comprehensive manuals for staff as well as SRGs on group concepts and financial management.

Project Review, Reporting, and Evaluation

General

Monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken systematically to ensure the quality of project implementation, to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of project activity, and to identify the degree to which community development processes are sustainable and replicable. Through this process, timely feedback will be provided so remedial action can be taken as necessary. There will be annual comprehensive project reviews involving key stakeholders. This will be in addition to an in-house regular review process.

Consistent with the approach currently being adopted throughout UNDP, the project will make advances in the monitoring and evaluation and reporting systems through the adoption and application of Results Based Management (RBM) tools. The UNDP Myanmar Country Office staff has already been trained in RBM principles, concepts and methodologies. The second stage of establishing the comprehensive results-based monitoring and reporting system (e.g. refinement and elaboration of performance indicators, decisions on periodicity of reporting, elaboration of results-based workplans) for all projects under HDI IV will be undertaken during the first months of implementation when the respective HDI-IV project managers are in place.

The project logical framework has been developed to support and respond to the RBM system. The RBM system itself will provide information to assist management at various levels to track performance regularly and systematically and to take timely corrective measures as required.

CDRT will have a database technical specialist to assist the Agency Project Manager in establishing a database and M&E system which will be in harmony with the HDI-IV RBM system. The project tracking system will feed into the RBM framework of the UNDP Country Office.

Data on participants in project activities, including beneficiaries, staff, or subcontracted service providers, will be recorded and available in a gender disaggregated format.

It is anticipated that the annual HDI mandated UNDP independent external assessments will continue over the life of the project. In addition, there will be at least two project specific evaluations: a mid-term-review, and, a final evaluation in the third year.

Reviewing and Monitoring at Township Level

The Township Working Group (TWG), comprising the Township Co-ordinator, Township Facilitators and the Finance/Admin Assistant will meet at least on a quarterly basis to review, and monitor progress in relation to implementation and execution of project activities.

The TWG shall be responsible for preparing quarterly reports on the implementation of project activities within the township, with specific reference to community participation. The structure of the reports shall be reviewed by UNDP and agreed to by the CDRT Agency Project Manager.

Annual evaluations of CDRT programming, implementation and impact will be done for each township with direct participation of local communities to ascertain the sustainability and impact of the project in its beneficiary villages. These evaluations shall precede the preparation of Annual Plans and budget allocations so that necessary adjustments identified in the evaluations can be introduced. UNDP will prepare TOR for these evaluations in consultation with the CDRT Agency Project Manager.

Annual reviews of CDRT interventions in each of its twelve townships will be organised as "tripartite" meetings between representatives of beneficiary communities, the township level sectoral departmental staff and UNDP and project staff. These meetings will not only undertake a retrospective review and assessment of past achievements and shortcomings, but will also provide the opportunity to discuss future directions and priorities in a participatory manner.

Monitoring at Area Level

The Area Working Group (AWG), comprising the Area Co-ordinator, Assistant Area Co-ordinator and Township Co-ordinators, will meet at least on a quarterly basis to review progress in relation to plans and the efficacy of project policies and procedures in relation to project objectives.

The AWGs will be responsible for the preparation of bi-annual reports on the execution of project activities in their area of coverage. The CDRT Area Co-ordinators will have particular responsibility for assembling monitoring data. The final content and structure of the bi-annual reports shall be determined by UNDP and discussed with the CDRT Agency Project Manager before being issued.

PART FOUR: LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Agreement between the Government of Myanmar and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 17 September 1987.

The following types of revisions may be made to this project document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative only, provided he or she is assured that the other signatories of the project document have no objections to the proposed changes:

- a) Revisions in, or in addition of, any of the annexes of the project document
- b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs and activities of the project, but are caused by rearrangements of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation.
- c) Mandatory annual revisions that rephrase the delivery of agreed inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility.

The project will be subject to audit according to UNDP rules and regulations. UNOPS is responsible for undertaking the audit.

PART FIVE: INPUTS and BUDGET

Inputs

The total UNDP budget for the three-year CDRT project will not exceed \$5,500,000 including AOS. This budget will be used to ensure the following inputs are available for the project. Details of the UNDP budget are presented in Annex I.

Project Personnel

One Agency Project Manager (36 work-months) is envisaged as long-term resident expert. A three and a half working months international consultancy is also envisaged to assist project's social mobilization and SRG formation and monitoring.

There will be a Project Co-ordinator (PC) and two Technical Specialists at Yangon level to jointly develop and help monitor the project's social mobilization/SRG/IG programme. Specific responsibilities are mentioned in Annex (III) Terms of Reference.

In addition, three full-time national personnel are to be recruited as Area Co-ordinators. There will be one Assistant Area Co-ordinator each for Chin and Rakhine Areas to assist the Area Co-ordinators who have to manage a larger number of townships than the Area Coordinator of Kachin Area. Project township teams are rationalised into formations of five personnel comprising a Township Co-ordinator, as team leader, and four Township Facilitators (TFs) supported by six Community Facilitators (CFs). Sectoral technical interventions by the project will be subsumed under an overall human /community development approach. Sectoral Technical Specialists (Township level) will be recruited only on a short-term basis.

Subcontracts

Subcontracts will be the modality for providing a range of services and technical training. Improvements to community infrastructure and seed funding for income generation activities will be provided through the Community Infrastructure Development Grant and Sustainable Livelihoods Development Fund. Provision of funds will be in the form of a subcontract through MoA with the community or SRG.

Training

Provision has been made for in-country study tours and considerable in-service training. In addition to training provided through the subcontracts modality, the project staff and national consultants will provide technical training and capacity building activities. Target groups will be the communities in general, the SRG members in particular, as well as sectoral trainings in areas such as health and education. In regard to the latter, teachers and health workers would be training recipients. Training will cover operational and technical skills including agriculture, livestock, fisheries, environmental conservation and other vocational training.

Equipment and Supplies

As vehicles and equipment from the earlier phase of the project will be used under HDI-IV, there will be relatively little new procurement of such items. Procurement of spare-parts will, however, be significant due to the difficult and distant location of many of the project townships. The major item will be Operations and Maintenance, which is estimated at \$494,000.

Budget

A summary breakdown of the budget is presented in the following table.

Budget Line	Description	Cost in \$
11.99	International Personnel	427,500
13.99	Support Personnel	277,560
15.99	Duty Travel	190,000
16.99	Mission Costs	46,500
17.99	National Project Staff	943,200
19.00	Project Personnel Subtotal	1,884,760
21.99	NGO / Agency / Private Sector Subcontracts	310,000
22.99	Community Initiatives Funds	480,000
29.00	Subcontracts Subtotal	790,000
39.00	Training Subtotal	514,000
49.00	Equipment and Supplies Subtotal	635,740
59.00	Miscellaneous Subtotal	52,000
79.00	Micro-Capital Grant Subtotal	1,123,500
	TOTAL	5,000,000
	Administration and Operation Services (AOS)	500,000
99.00	Grand Total	5,500,000

ANNEXES

- I. Detailed Budget
- II. Indicative Workplan
- III. Terms of Reference
- IV. Signature Page



United Nations Development Programme
MYA/01/002 - CDRT

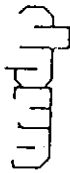
Annex-I

Page

Main Source of Funds: 01 - UNDP-IPF/TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1
Executing Agency: UNOPS - JNDP Office for Project Services

Budget "A"

SBLN	Description	Implementing	Funding	Total	2002	2003	2004	2005
010.	PERSONNEL							
011.	International Consultants	UNOPS						
011.01	Agency Project Manager		Net Amount	396,000	98,000	132,000	132,000	44,000
			W/M	36.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	4.0
			AOS	39,500	9,800	13,200	13,200	4,500
			Total	435,500	96,800	145,200	145,200	48,400
011.55	Unspecified	UNOPS	Net Amount	31,500	13,500	9,000	9,000	
			W/M	3.5	3.5			
			AOS	3,150	1,350	900	900	
			Total	34,650	14,850	9,900	9,900	
011.99	Line Total		Net Amount	427,500	101,500	141,000	141,000	44,000
			W/M	39.5	11.5	12.0	12.0	4.0
			AOS	42,750	10,150	14,100	14,100	4,400
			Total	470,250	111,650	155,100	155,100	48,400
013.	Administrative Support	UNOPS						
013.01	Project Assistant (Finance/Yangon)		Net Amount	14,400	3,200	4,800	4,800	1,600
			W/M	36.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	4.0
			AOS	1,440	320	480	480	160
			Total	15,840	3,520	5,280	5,280	1,760
013.02	Project Assistant (Admin/Yangon)		Net Amount	14,400	3,200	4,800	4,800	1,600
			W/M	36.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	4.0
			AOS	1,440	320	480	480	160
			Total	15,840	3,520	5,280	5,280	1,760
013.03	Project Secretary (Yangon)		Net Amount	10,800	2,400	3,600	3,600	1,200
			W/M	36.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	4.0
			AOS	1,080	240	360	360	120
			Total	11,880	2,640	3,960	3,960	1,320
013.04	Admin. Clerk (Yangon)		Net Amount	7,920	1,760	2,640	2,640	880
			W/M	36.0	9.0	12.0	12.0	4.0
			AOS	792	176	264	264	88
			Total	8,712	1,936	2,904	2,904	968
013.05	Driver cum Messenger (Yangon)		Net Amount	6,480	1,440	2,160	2,160	720
			W/M	36.0	5.0	12.0	12.0	4.0
			AOS	648	144	216	216	72
			Total	7,128	1,584	2,376	2,376	792
013.06	Admin/Finance Asst. (Zonal)x3		Net Amount	37,800	8,400	12,600	12,600	4,200



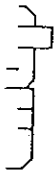
SBLN	Description	Implementing	Funding	Total	2002	2003	2004	2005
013.05	Admir/Finance Asst.(Zonal)x3	UNOPS	W/M AOS Total	108.0 3,780 41,580	24.0 840 9,240	36.0 1,260 13,860	36.0 1,260 13,860	12.0 420 4,620
013.07	Driver cum Messenger (Zonal)x3	UNOPS	Net Amount W/M	10,800 144.0	2,400 32.0	3,600 48.0	3,600 48.0	1,200 16.0
013.08	Office Assistant (Township)x11	UNOPS	AOS Total Net Amount	1,080 11,880 47,520	240 2,640 10,560	360 3,960 15,840	360 3,960 15,840	120 1,320 5,280
013.09	Clerk (11 Townships plus 3 Zones)	UNOPS	W/M AOS Total Net Amount	396.0 4,752 52,272 45,360	88.0 1,056 11,616 10,080	132.0 1,584 17,424 15,120	132.0 1,584 17,424 15,120	44.0 528 5,808 5,040
013.10	Boat Driver (Area/Township)x10	UNOPS	W/M AOS Total Net Amount	504.0 4,536 49,896 27,000	112.0 1,008 11,088 6,000	168.0 1,512 16,632 9,000	168.0 1,512 16,632 9,000	56.0 504 5,544 3,000
013.11	Boat Helper (Area/Tship)x10	UNOPS	W/M AOS Total Net Amount	360.0 2,700 29,700 18,000	80.0 600 6,600 4,000	120.0 900 9,900 6,000	120.0 900 9,900 6,000	40.0 300 3,300 2,000
013.12	Watchman/Messenger(Area/ship)x26	UNOPS	W/M AOS Total Net Amount	360.0 1,800 19,800 37,440	80.0 400 4,400 8,320	120.0 600 6,600 12,480	120.0 600 6,600 12,480	40.0 200 2,200 4,160
013.99	Line Total		W/M AOS Total Net Amount W/M AOS Total	936.0 3,744 41,184 277,920 2,988 27,792 305,712	208.0 832 9,152 61,760 664.0 6,176 67,936	312.0 1,248 13,728 92,640 996.0 9,264 101,904	312.0 1,248 13,728 92,640 996.0 9,264 101,904	104.0 416 4,576 30,880 332.0 3,088 33,968
015.	Monitoring and Evaluation	UNOPS	Net Amount AOS Total	190,000 19,000 209,000	52,500 5,250 57,750	63,000 6,300 69,300	63,000 6,300 69,300	11,500 1,150 12,650
015.99	Line Total		Net Amount AOS	190,000 19,000	52,500 5,250	63,000 6,300	63,000 6,300	11,500 1,150

Main Source of Funds: 01 - UNDP-IPF / TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1
 Executing Agency: UNOPS - UNDP Office for Project Services

Budget "A"

SBLN	Description	Implementing	Funding	Total	2002	2003	2004	2005
015.99	Line Total		Total	209,650	57,750	69,300	69,300	12,650
016.	Mission Costs			46,500	16,500	15,000	15,000	
016.01	External M&E Missions Annual	UNOPS	AOS	4,650	1,650	1,500	1,500	
			Total	51,150	18,150	16,500	16,500	
016.99	Line Total		Net Amount	46,500	16,500	15,000	15,000	
			AOS	4,650	1,650	1,500	1,500	
			Total	51,150	18,150	16,500	16,500	
017.	National Consultants			32,400	7,200	10,800	10,800	3,600
017.09	Project Coordinator (PC.YGN)	UNOPS	W/M	36.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	4.0
			AOS	3,240	720	1,080	1,080	360
			Total	35,640	7,920	11,880	11,880	3,960
017.10	Area Coordinator-ERS	UNOPS	Net Amount	21,500	4,800	7,200	7,200	2,400
			W/M	36.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	4.0
			AOS	2,160	480	720	720	240
			Total	23,760	5,280	7,920	7,920	2,640
017.11	Area Coordinator-Chin	UNOPS	Net Amount	21,500	4,800	7,200	7,200	2,400
			W/M	36.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	4.0
			AOS	2,160	480	720	720	240
			Total	23,760	5,280	7,920	7,920	2,640
017.12	Area Coordinator-Kachin	UNOPS	Net Amount	21,500	4,800	7,200	7,200	2,400
			W/M	36.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	4.0
			AOS	2,160	480	720	720	240
			Total	23,760	5,280	7,920	7,920	2,640
017.13	Asst. Area Coordinator(Chin/ERS)	UNOPS	Net Amount	36,000	8,000	12,000	12,000	4,000
			W/M	72.0	16.0	24.0	24.0	8.0
			AOS	3,600	800	1,200	1,200	400
			Total	39,600	8,800	13,200	13,200	4,400
017.14	Technical Specialist (Ygn)Soc.MobIG	UNOPS	Net Amount	18,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	2,000
			W/M	36.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	4.0
			AOS	1,800	400	600	600	200
			Total	19,800	4,400	6,600	6,600	2,200
017.15	Technical Specialist(Ygn)DataBase	UNOPS	Net Amount	18,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	2,000
			W/M	36.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	4.0
			AOS	1,800	400	600	600	200
			Total	19,800	4,400	6,600	6,600	2,200
			Net Amount	35.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	4.0
			W/M	35.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	4.0
			AOS	1,800	400	600	600	200
			Total	19,800	4,400	6,600	6,600	2,200
			Net Amount	35.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	4.0
			W/M	35.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	4.0
			AOS	1,800	400	600	600	200
			Total	19,800	4,400	6,600	6,600	2,200
			Net Amount	35.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	4.0
			W/M	35.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	4.0
			AOS	1,800	400	600	600	200
			Total	19,800	4,400	6,600	6,600	2,200
			Net Amount	35.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	4.0
			W/M	35.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	4.0
			AOS	1,800	400	600	600	200
			Total	19,800	4,400	6,600	6,600	2,200

SBLN	Description	Implementing	Funding	Total	2002	2003	2004	2005
017.15	Technical Specialists(Ygn)DataBase	UNOPS		19,800	4,400	6,600	6,600	2,200
017.16	Township Coordinators(TCs)x11	UNOPS		178,200	39,600	59,400	59,400	19,800
				396.0	88.0	132.0	132.0	44.0
				17,820	3,960	5,940	5,940	1,980
017.17	Township Facilitators (TFs)4x36	UNOPS		196,620	43,560	65,340	65,340	21,750
				396,600	88,000	132,000	132,000	44,000
				1,584	352.0	528.0	528.0	176.0
017.18	Community Facilitator(CFs)66x36	UNOPS		39,600	8,800	13,200	13,200	4,400
				435,600	96,800	145,200	145,200	48,400
				118,800	26,400	39,600	39,600	13,200
				2,376	528.0	792.0	792.0	264.0
017.19	Short Term Tech.Specialist 3x3 area	UNOPS		11,860	2,640	3,960	3,960	1,320
				130,660	29,040	43,560	43,560	14,520
				81,000	18,000	27,000	27,000	9,000
				324.0	72.0	108.0	108.0	36.0
				8,100	1,800	2,700	2,700	900
017.99	Line Total			89,100	19,800	29,700	29,700	9,900
				943,200	209,600	314,400	314,400	104,800
				4,968	1,104	1,656	1,656	552.0
				94,320	20,960	31,440	31,440	10,480
				1,037,520	230,560	345,840	345,840	115,280
019.	PROJECT PERSONNEL TOTAL			1,885,120	441,860	626,040	626,040	191,180
				79,95	1,779	2,664	2,664	888.0
				188,512	44,186	62,604	62,604	19,118
				2,073,632	486,046	688,644	688,644	210,298
020.	CONTRACTS							
021.	Contract A							
021.01	Adult Education	UNOPS		40,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	
				4,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	
				44,000	11,000	22,000	11,000	
021.02	Health Education	UNOPS		200,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	
				20,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	
				220,000	55,000	110,000	55,000	
021.03	Unspecified (IG/IEC etc.)	UNOPS		70,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000
				7,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000



Main Source of Funds: 01 - UNDP-IPF/TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1
Executing Agency: UNOPS - UNDP Office for Project Services

SBLN	Description	Implementing	Funding	Total	2002	2003	2004	2005
021.03	Unspecified (IG/EC etc.)	UNOPS						
021.99	Line Total			77,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	11,000
	Net Amount			310,000	80,000	140,000	30,000	10,000
	AOS			31,000	8,000	14,000	8,000	1,000
	Total			341,000	88,000	154,000	88,000	11,000
022.	Contract B							
022.01	12new villages*10isps*4,000;(CIDG)							
	Net Amount			480,000	75,000	200,000	200,000	5,000
	AOS			48,000	7,500	20,000	20,000	500
	Total			528,000	82,500	220,000	220,000	5,500
022.99	Line Total			480,000	75,000	200,000	200,000	5,000
	Net Amount			48,000	7,500	20,000	20,000	500
	AOS			528,000	82,500	220,000	220,000	5,500
029.	SUBCONTRACTS TOTAL			790,000	155,000	340,000	280,000	15,000
	Net Amount			79,000	15,500	34,000	28,000	1,500
	AOS			869,000	170,500	374,000	308,000	16,500
030.	TRAINING							
032.	Other Training							
032.01	Community Study Tour	UNOPS						
	Net Amount			30,000	4,000	12,000	12,000	2,000
	AOS			3,000	400	1,200	1,200	200
	Total			33,000	4,400	13,200	13,200	2,200
032.99	Line Total			30,000	4,000	12,000	12,000	2,000
	Net Amount			3,000	400	1,200	1,200	200
	AOS			33,000	4,400	13,200	13,200	2,200
033.	In-Service Training							
033.01	CBOs (Edu/Health/WATSAN)	UNOPS						
	Net Amount			84,000	23,000	26,000	26,000	9,000
	AOS			8,400	2,300	2,600	2,600	900
	Total			92,400	25,300	28,600	28,600	9,900
033.02	Township Planning Workshops	UNOPS						
	Net Amount			20,000	10,000	10,000		
	AOS			2,000	1,000	1,000		
	Total			22,000	11,000	11,000		
033.03	Incentified Teachers (GP.Training)	UNOPS						
	Net Amount			20,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	2,000
	AOS			2,000	600	600	600	200
	Total			22,000	6,600	6,600	6,600	2,200
033.04	CHWs/AMWs (Gp. Training)	UNOPS						
	Net Amount			60,000	15,000	30,000	15,000	2,000

Main Source of Funds: 01 - UNDP-IPF / TRAC - (Trac 1.1. & 1
Executing Agency: UNOPS - UNDP Office for Project Services

SBLN	Description	Implementing	Funding	Total	2002	2003	2004	2005
033.04	CHWs/AMWs (Sp. Training)	UNOPS	AOS Total	6,000	1,500	3,000	1,500	
			Net Amount	66,500	16,500	33,000	16,500	
033.05	Agriculture (Sp. Training)	UNOPS	AOS Total	80,000	10,000	40,000	30,000	
			Net Amount	8,500	1,000	4,000	3,000	
033.06	Livestock (Sp. Training)	UNOPS	AOS Total	88,500	11,000	44,000	33,000	
			Net Amount	40,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	
033.07	Fisheries (Sp. Training)	UNOPS	AOS Total	4,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	
			Net Amount	44,000	11,000	22,000	11,000	
033.08	Environment (Sp. Training)	UNOPS	AOS Total	25,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	
			Net Amount	2,500	500	1,000	1,000	
033.09	Vocational Training (Sp. Training)	UNOPS	AOS Total	27,500	5,500	11,000	11,000	
			Net Amount	25,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	
033.10	IEC Material	UNOPS	AOS Total	2,500	500	1,000	1,000	
			Net Amount	27,500	5,500	11,000	11,000	
033.11	Staff Induction Training	UNOPS	AOS Total	50,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	
			Net Amount	5,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	
033.99	Line Total		AOS Total	55,000	22,000	22,000	11,000	
			Net Amount	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
			AOS Total	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
			Net Amount	33,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	
			AOS Total	50,000	17,000	17,000	16,000	
			Net Amount	5,000	1,700	1,700	1,600	
			AOS Total	55,000	18,700	18,700	17,600	
			Net Amount	484,000	131,000	199,000	143,000	11,000
			AOS Total	48,400	13,100	19,900	14,300	1,100
			Net Amount	532,400	144,100	218,900	157,300	12,100
039.	TRAINING TOTAL		Net Amount	514,000	135,000	211,000	155,000	13,000
			AOS Total	51,400	13,500	21,100	15,500	1,300
			Net Amount	565,400	148,500	232,100	170,500	14,300
040.	EQUIPMENT							
045.	Equipment							
045.01	Local Procurement (Off. Equip.)Scanner	UNOPS	Net Amount	3,000	3,000			
			AOS Total	300	300			
			Net Amount	3,300	3,300			
045.02	Spares&accessories for Off.Eqpt	UNOPS	Net Amount	22,500	11,500	7,000	4,000	

W

Main Source of Funds: 01 - UNDP-IPF / TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1
 Executing Agency: UNOPS - UNDP Office for Project Services

MYA/01/002 - CDRT
 Budget "A"

SBLN	Description	Implementing	Funding	Total	2002	2003	2004	2005
045.02	Spares&accessories for OffEqpt	UNOPS	AOS	2,250	1,150	700	400	
			Total	24,750	12,650	7,700	4,400	
045.03	Operations & Maintenance	UNOPS	Net Amount	494,880	109,973	164,960	164,960	54,937
			AOS	49,458	10,997	16,496	16,496	5,499
			Total	544,338	120,970	181,456	181,456	60,436
045.04	Int. Procurement -Motorbikes	UNOPS	Net Amount	18,000	18,000			
			AOS	1,800	1,800			
			Total	19,800	19,800			
045.05	Int.procurement-Fisherman Boat	UNOPS	Net Amount	10,000	10,000			
			AOS	1,000	1,000			
			Total	11,000	11,000			
045.06	Spares for Speed Boat/Vehicle/Eqpt.	UNOPS	Net Amount	87,000	24,000	29,000	29,000	5,000
			AOS	8,700	2,400	2,900	2,900	500
			Total	95,700	26,400	31,900	31,900	5,500
045.99	Line Total		Net Amount	635,380	176,473	200,960	197,960	59,987
			AOS	63,538	17,647	20,096	19,796	5,999
			Total	698,918	194,120	221,056	217,756	65,986
049.	EQUIPMENT TOTAL		Net Amount	635,380	176,473	200,960	197,960	59,987
			AOS	63,538	17,647	20,096	19,796	5,999
			Total	698,918	194,120	221,056	217,756	65,986
050.	MISCELLANEOUS							
052.	Reporting Costs							
052.01	Reporting Cost	UNOPS	Net Amount	22,000	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
			AOS	2,200	550	550	550	550
			Total	24,200	6,050	6,050	6,050	6,050
052.99	Line Total		Net Amount	22,000	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
			AOS	2,200	550	550	550	550
			Total	24,200	6,050	6,050	6,050	6,050
053.	Sundries							
053.01	Sundries	UNOPS	Net Amount	30,000	3,300	10,000	10,000	1,700
			AOS	3,000	930	1,000	1,000	170
			Total	33,000	9,130	11,000	11,000	1,870
053.99	Line Total		Net Amount	30,000	8,300	10,000	10,000	1,700
			AOS	3,000	810	1,000	1,000	170



Main Source of Funds: G1 - UNDP-IPF / TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1
Executing Agency: UNOPS - UNDP Office for Project Services

Budget - A

SBLN	Donor	Funding	Total	2002	2003	2004	2005
999.	NET CONTRIBUTION						
	Net Contrib.		5,000,000	1,073,133	1,879,500	1,752,500	294,867
	AOS		500,000	107,313	187,950	175,250	29,487
	Total		5,500,000	1,180,446	2,067,450	1,927,750	324,354

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Indicative Workplan

Project Title : Community Development for Remote Townships
 Project Number : MYA/01/002/A/01/31
 Date Prepared : October 2001
 Workplan Period : May 2002 to April 2005
 Workplan No. : 1

Description of Workplan by Outputs and Activities	2 0 0 2					2 0 0 3					2 0 0 4					2 0 0 5								
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
OUTPUT 1.1 Established transparent and participatory decision-making processes for planning and management of village development activities in target villages.																								
Activity 1.1.1 Identify new target villages/consolidation villages																								
Activity 1.1.2 Community orientation to project / project development paradigm																								
Activity 1.1.3 PRA process including needs assessment and tentative prioritization in form of village development plans																								
Activity 1.1.4 Undertake training needs analysis in new villages and review needs in consolidation villages.																								
Activity 1.1.5 Develop a Training Plan for community members and community leadership.																								
Activity 1.1.6 Identify and contract service providers as required																								
Activity 1.1.7 Conduct training activities which meet the needs of the village organisations as identified in 1.1.3																								
Activity 1.1.8 Exposure and exchange visits to other communities.																								
Activity 1.1.9 On-going hands on encouragement and training provided by field staff																								

2005

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Annex- III

Annex III (a)

NAME OF POSITION: Agency Project Manager

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT: 36 w/m (Contracts will be initially one year, renewable annually, subject to satisfactory performance).

DUTY STATION: Yangon 50%, project sites 50%

RESPONSIBILITIES: Within the framework of UNDP policies and procedures for the Human Development Initiative (HDI) in Myanmar, and under the direct supervision of UNOPS, and under the general guidance of the UNDP Resident Representative, the Agency Project Manager (APM) is responsible for overall implementation of the project. His/her specific responsibilities will include:

1. Participate in the process of staff recruitment;
2. Prepare a detailed work plan for project implementation within four weeks of assignment to project;
3. Take the leadership role in efficiently and effectively implementing the workplan prepared;
4. Develop terms of reference of consultants both international and national and help obtain their services;
5. Supervise the performance of all the project staff recruited under the project;
6. Participate in UN-wide substantive exercises, including UN Thematic Working Groups;
7. Participate in HDI IV-wide common programming, monitoring and evaluation exercises;
8. Develop, with the guidance of UNDP, specific guidelines for project implementation and project office administration;
9. Establish with the assistance of UNDP appropriate monitoring and evaluation systems at the community, township, Area and central level;
10. Establish appropriate data collection systems at the community, township, area and central level;
11. Oversee in collaboration with the ICDP project the organisation of training programmes for project staff at all levels;
12. Build partnerships with organisations of civil society including international and national non-governmental organisations, other developmental institutions and donor agencies; and
13. Prepare reports and documents as required by UNDP.

QUALIFICATIONS: The Agency Project Manager should have a graduate degree in a development-related field. He/she will have at least 10 years experience in community development work with more than 5 years of field experience in a developing country. He/she should have proven managerial experience and should also possess good communication skills. Working experience with people of diverse cultures and traditions would be an advantage.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Annex III (b)

NAME OF POSITION: Project Co-Ordinator (Yangon)

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT: 36 w/m (Contracts will be initially one year, renewable annually, subject to satisfactory performance).

DUTY STATION: Yangon 50%, project sites 50%

RESPONSIBILITIES: Within the framework of UNDP policies and procedures for the Human Development Initiative (HDI) in Myanmar, the Project Co-ordinator (PC) is responsible for assisting the Agency Project Manager (APM) in the overall implementation of the project. The PC will take particular responsibility for developing the project's technical support. His/her specific responsibilities will include:

1. Assist the APM to prepare a detailed work plan for project implementation within four weeks of assignment to project;
2. Assist the APM to develop terms of reference of consultants both international and national and help obtain their services;
3. Assist the APM to supervise the performance of all the project staff recruited under the project;
4. Participate in UN-wide substantive exercises, including UN Thematic Working Groups;
5. Participate in HDI IV-wide common programming, monitoring and evaluation exercises;
6. Assist the APM to develop, with the guidance and support of UNDP, specific guidelines for project implementation;
7. Take lead responsibility, under the guidance of the APM, for the operations of the project's Technical Support Unit, this unit being composed of the PC and the project's two Technical Specialists at Yangon level;
8. Assist the APM to oversee, in collaboration with ICDP project, the organisation of community development and technical training programmes for all levels of project staff;
9. Help to build partnerships with organisations of civil society including international and national non-governmental organisations, other developmental institutions and donor agencies; and
10. Assist in the preparation of reports and documents as required by UNDP.

QUALIFICATIONS: The Project Coordinator should have a graduate degree in a development-related field. He/she will have at least 7 years experience in poverty-alleviating development work, preferably in the context of a participatory community-based approach. He/she should have proven managerial experience and should also possess good communication skills. He/she will be a Myanmar national.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Annex- III

Annex III (c)

NAME OF POSITION: Technical Specialist (Yangon) responsible for Income Generation / Self Reliance Groups.

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT: 36 w/m (Contracts will be initially one year, renewable annually, subject to satisfactory performance).

DUTY STATION: Yangon 50%, project sites 50%

RESPONSIBILITIES: Within the framework of UNDP policies and procedures for the Human Development Initiative (HDI) in Myanmar, the Technical Specialist (Yangon) responsible for Income Generation / Self Reliance Groups, under the direct supervision of the Agency Project Manager, will have the following responsibilities:

1. Identify, after studies in project areas, a portfolio of on and off farm income generating opportunities, which are poverty alleviating, technically and financially feasible and could be undertaken profitably by Self Reliance Groups (SRGs).
2. Create awareness among project staff and SRGs of the identified income generating and micro credit opportunities.
3. Identify sources of suitable technical and financial support to the SRGs for implementing the identified income generating and micro credit opportunities.
4. Identify skills required by the CDRT staff and train them for supporting and facilitating the formation of Self-Reliance Groups and proper group management.
5. Support the project staff in facilitating the formation of new SRGs and continuously monitoring the newly formed SRGs.
6. Support the project staff to assess the current status of SRGs in terms of management practices, savings and credit and credit plus activities and recommend improvements or areas of further support.
7. Support project staff to identify training needs of the SRGs and train the project staff in delivery of these training needs.
8. Assist project staff in identifying the methodologies for injection of capital into the SRGs to build up the capital fund and support group activities without damaging the long term viability of the groups.
9. Oversee and facilitate the delivery of project support to the income generation activities of the Self-Reliance Groups.
10. Identify requirements for establishing participatory monitoring within the SRGs and train the staff in the skills required to promote participatory monitoring of SRGs.
11. Develop a database for systematic recording and monitoring of SRGs.
12. Identify and establish a system for linking the SRGs to other credit sources, such as linkages among the groups (federations) at different levels and banks for providing credit to the SRGs.

QUALIFICATIONS: The successful applicant will have appropriate tertiary qualifications in a field relevant to rural development. Training qualifications and experience are considered necessary. Appropriate experience in promoting income generating activities in a development context is crucial.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Annex III (d)

NAME OF POSITION: Technical Specialist (Data-base / Info.) (Yangon)

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT: 36 w/m (Contracts will be initially one year, renewable annually, subject to satisfactory performance).

DUTY STATION: Yangon 50%, project sites 50%

RESPONSIBILITIES: The overall responsibility of the Technical Specialist(Data-base/ Info.) will be to upgrade, maintain and manage a computerized Management Information System with emphasis on the programme activities for the purpose of planning and monitoring of the CDRT project. In the discharge of this overall responsibility, the Technical Specialist (Data-base / Info.) will:

1. Upgrade, maintain and manage the following computerized databases:
 - (a) Database on socio-economic indicators and other related information
 - (b) Database on all project activities
 - (c) Database on fund disbursements.
 - (d) Database on Community Based Organizations.
 - (e) Database on demography and socio-economic profiles of the project areas.
 - (f) Database on methodologies and technologies of different sectoral interventions.
2. Collate, analyse and compile monthly and quarterly project status reports and work plans as required by the Agency Project Manager.
3. Prepare statistical tables regarding the project activities for monthly and quarterly progress reports.
4. Assist in the development of standardized formats and procedures for project operations.
5. Upgrade, maintain and manage a tracking system of different stages of project implementation such as, village development plans, community and income generating group proposals, MoAs, flow of materials, and completion status of the activities.
6. Liase with relevant project staff and other HDI -IV projects as well as with the Communications Section of UNDP Country Office to facilitate sharing of data and other information.
7. Identify further database training needs and organize in-service database computing training for staff members as required.
8. Perform other duties as assigned by the Agency Project Manager.

QUALIFICATIONS: The Technical Specialist (Data-Base/Info.) should have a relevant university degree together with considerable and proven experience in the field of computer system analysis or related field. Such experience should include design and development of computer programmes for significantly large projects or operations. Familiarity with up-to-date programming languages and software used for writing database programmes and for desk-top publishing is required. Experiences in UN organization and community development work would be an asset.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Annex- III

Annex III (e)

NAME OF POSITION: Area Coordinator (AC)
(Chin, Rakhine and Kachin States)

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT: 36 w/m (Contracts will be initially one year, renewable annually, subject to satisfactory performance).

DUTY STATION: Hakha, Chin State; Sittway, Rakhine State and Myitkyina, Kachin State. Project sites 85% and Yangon 15% (approximately).

RESPONSIBILITIES: The overall responsibility of Area Coordinator is to lead and manage project personnel and operations in their assigned project areas. In discharging this overall responsibility they will be expected to perform the following tasks under the supervision of the Agency Project Manager (APM) and with support from the Project Co-ordinator (PC):

1. Ensure that area project personnel, selected beneficiary representatives and members of other organisations associated with the project are familiar with the policies, guidelines and procedures laid out in the project's Operations Manual;
2. Co-ordinate and liaise with Central Project Office, State and District level officials;
3. Assist Township Coordinator (TC) in development of Township Annual Work Plans and Budgets (TAWP/Bs) and their revisions as and when required for each township;
4. Compile the area's TAWP/Bs into an Annual Area Work Plan and Budget;
5. Supervise and work closely with project township teams in identifying, formulating, appraising, approving and implementing the activity proposals drawn up with the project's beneficiary communities to ensure consistency with the project's objectives;
6. Identify local implementing partners in the area;
7. Co-ordinate and facilitate logistics and procurement arrangements for approved activity proposals in co-ordination with UNDP, the APM, and PC at central level for effective delivery of project inputs;
8. Oversee, in collaboration with UNDP, the proper maintenance of project accounts in the project area;
9. Oversee training in the project area in conformity with the project's training strategy and programme.
10. Assist the APM, the PC and the project's database officer to refine and implement the project's participatory monitoring and evaluation system within the guiding framework of UNDP/RBM;
11. Facilitate collection of village, village-tract and township level data for planning and monitoring; and
12. Prepare and submit reports as required by UNDP and the central project office.

QUALIFICATIONS: Applicants should have a degree in or closely related to rural development management and at least seven years experience working in the context of community-based, participatory and poverty-alleviating development. He/she should have good managerial and communication skills. Experience working with culturally diverse communities will be a distinct advantage.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Annex- III

Annex- III (I)

NAME OF POSITION: Assistant Area Coordinator

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT: 36 w/m (Contracts will be initially one year, renewable subject to satisfactory performance.)

DUTY STATION: Hakha, Chin State; and Sittway, Eastern Rakhine State.
Project sites 85% and Yangon 15% (approximately).

RESPONSIBILITIES: The overall responsibility of the Assistant Area Co-ordinator will be to help the Area Co-ordinators in the discharge of his/her duties and stand in for the Area Co-ordinator whenever required. Within this overall responsibility, the Assistant Area Co-ordinator will be particularly responsible for information and data management with respect to liaison with government officials and other development agencies and with regard to meeting the requirements of the project's management information system and monitoring and evaluation requirements within the guiding framework of UNDP. In the discharge of these responsibilities the Assistant Area Co-ordinator will:

1. Monitor the project processes as they are applied in the field. This includes group formation, community needs assessment, relevance and effectiveness of the PRA tools, formulation of village action plans, preparation of Micro Project Proposals (MPPs), Memoranda of Agreement, delivery of project inputs, implementation of MPP, etc.;
2. Identify constraints, challenges and opportunities that affect the above processes. These will be discussed with the relevant field project personnel before they are reported to the Area Co-ordinator;
3. Liaise with local authorities and technical agencies;
4. Implement in the area the project's requirements and provisions with respect to its management information systems and monitoring and evaluation;
5. Update data base of the zonal area in terms of the village profile, MPP, MOA, inventory of equipment, local personalities, security, etc.; and
6. Prepare a monthly situation analysis of his/her zonal area that will cover both project operations and the general environment within which the project is operating.

Qualifications: Applicants should have a degree in or closely related to rural development management and experience of working in a developing country in the context of community-based, participatory and poverty-alleviating development. He/she should have also preferably had specialist expertise in monitoring and evaluation of similar projects.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Annex- III

Annex-III (g)

NAME OF POSITION:

Township Coordinator (TC)

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT:

36 w/m (Contracts will be initially one year, renewable annually, subject to satisfactory performance).

DUTY STATION:

Township 90-95%, Yangon 5-10%

RESPONSIBILITIES: The overall responsibility of the Township Coordinator will be to lead the project's operations at township level. In the discharge of this overall responsibility the TC will:

1. Manage the township project office and lead the project's township team;
2. Assist in selection of Community Facilitators (CFs) in his/her township;
3. Liase closely with the UNDP to ensure that the project's human development methodology is properly applied to project operations in the area;
4. Ensure that staff and beneficiaries be trained in accordance with the project's training strategy and programme;
5. Ensure that township project staff and project associates are familiar with and act in conformity with the project's Operations Manual;
6. Take lead responsibility in analysing the structure and causes of poverty in the township and identifying priority communities for project support
7. Take lead responsibility in local institution building with local communities through social mobilisation and team-building;
8. Assist Sectoral Technical Specialists (Township) in identifying village development priorities and Village Action Plans;
9. Take the lead in establishing community-based organisations appropriate to the development priorities identified in the Village Action Plans;
10. Coordinate and ensure the community participation in implementation of development activities in accordance with project objectives and strategies.
11. Form an executive task force to draw up Township Annual Work Plans and Budgets.
12. Take lead responsibility in implementing Township Annual Work Plans.
13. Liase with township and community level officials; brief them about project objectives and activities;
14. Prepare quarterly progress reports; and
15. Assist the Area Coordinator in the preparation of bi-annual reports, the project's management information systems and monitoring and evaluation arrangements.
16. Supervise the Township Facilitators (TFs) and the Community Facilitators (CFs) and Sectoral Technical Specialists.

QUALIFICATIONS: The TC should have a university degree and preferably a background in poverty-alleviating community development work. Necessary basic skills include management, administration, communication and leadership.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Annex- III

Annex-III (h)

NAME OF POSITION: Township Facilitator (TF)

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT: 36 w/m (Contracts will be initially one year, renewable annually, subject to satisfactory performance).

DUTY STATION: Project field sites, 90-95%; township 5-10%

RESPONSIBILITIES: The overall responsibility of the Township Facilitator (TF) is to be the principal social mobilisation contact between the project and its beneficiaries. He/she will work under the supervision of the Township Coordinator (TC). In the discharge of his/her overall responsibility the TF will:

1. Provide on the job training for Community Facilitators (CFs) and village volunteers in community mobilisation and organisation.
2. Assist in social mobilisation of the beneficiary communities and the formation of Village Development Forums (VDFs);
3. Facilitate VDF discussions with a view to eliciting the contents of a Village Action Plan for development in the community;
4. Ensure that any development activity proposed by VDFs for support by the project includes explicit provision for directly or indirectly assisting the poorest people in the village;
5. Assist the TC to form Community-based Organisations (CBOs) appropriate for sustainable attainment of the objectives of Village Action Plans;
6. Advise VDFs on the qualities needed in representatives selected by them;
7. Facilitate contact between project staff, VDFs, CBOs, CFs, and beneficiaries in general;
8. Assist communities in the drawing up of activity proposals.
9. Assist in drawing up of Terms of Partnership and Memoranda of Agreement between CBOs and the project;
10. Assist the TC in the preparation of Township Annual Work Plans and Budgets.
11. Under the guidance of the TC, help with the transfer to beneficiaries of knowledge and skills in the areas of group organisation, conflict resolution, leadership, team-building, time management and personal development;
12. Help to arrange, in consultation with the Sectoral Technical Specialists, any needed sectoral technical training for beneficiaries;
13. Facilitate linkage between beneficiaries and local sources of technical and financial support relevant to their development activities;
14. Assist in any needed data-collection for project's management, monitoring and evaluation arrangements information system.
15. Act in conjunction with the beneficiaries as the on-site monitor of all project activities in the village cluster for which he/she is responsible.

QUALIFICATIONS: Applicants should have a degree, preferably in a subject relevant to poverty-alleviating community-based rural development. Prior practical experience in participatory rural poverty-alleviation is welcome but not essential, since emphasis will be given to personal qualities of enthusiasm, commitment and empathy and the project will train successful applicants.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Annex- III

Annex -III (i)

NAME OF POSITION: Community Facilitator (CF)

DURATION OF ASSIGNMENT: 36 w/m (Contracts will be initially one year, renewable annually, subject to satisfactory performance).

DUTY STATION: Target communities

RESPONSIBILITIES: Under the direct supervision of the Township Coordinator and the Township Facilitator the CF will:

1. Mobilise communities to participate in the HDI activities by motivating, educating and consulting community members;
2. Assist villagers in organising or strengthening of Community-based Organisations (CBOs);
3. Work closely with village volunteers nominated by the community to facilitate the smooth transfer of technical know-how and community development responsibilities;
4. Assist in the smooth transfer of knowledge, skills and responsibilities to beneficiaries;
5. Facilitate community based monitoring of project interventions.
6. Assist in data gathering for planning, programming and monitoring.

QUALIFICATIONS: Community Facilitators will ideally be from the project target township; a local rural ethnic background would be definitely an advantage. Formal technical qualifications are not essential but training or experience in one of the thematic areas dealt with under the project would be an advantage. Essential attributes will be: respect for the local communities; willingness and ability to work as part of a dynamic multi-sectoral team, and a strong commitment to the poverty alleviation objectives of the project and its demand driven and multi-sectoral approach. It is anticipated that a significant number of the positions will be occupied by women.

MYA/01/002: Community Development for Remote Townships

Addendum to the Project Document

Upon final review of the HDI-IV project documents, of which this document is one, the Foreign Economic Relations Department and UNDP agreed on the need to update the situational analysis in the project document to be consonant with the current development context, given the time that has elapsed since the project documents were formulated in late 2001. It was also agreed that the updating would be effected by means of an addendum to be attached to the documents.

Accordingly, this addendum provides the following update to the project document.

1. Previous sentence: (page 1, I.A Situation Analysis, Overview, Bullet One)
Two out of three children do not complete primary school.

Updated sentence:

Two out of five children do not complete primary school.

2. Previous sentence: (page 1, I.A Situation Analysis, Overview, Bullet Five)
"The maternal mortality rate varies from 232 to 500 per 100,000 and about half of maternal deaths are attributable to abortion-related complications."

Revised sentence:

"The maternal mortality rate is 255 per 100,000 and about half of maternal deaths are attributable to abortion-related complications."

3. Previous sentence: (page 1, I.A Situation Analysis, Overview, Bullet Seven)
"At the end of 1999, the total number of infected cases was estimated by UNAIDS to be about 530,000 (or approximately 1.0% of the total adult population)"

Revised sentence

"At the end of 1999, the total number of infected cases was estimated by UNAIDS to be 177,279 (or approximately 0.6% of the total adult population)"

All other elements and provisions of the project document remain unchanged.

Date:

MYA/01/002: Community Development for Remote Townships

Project Work Plan

In order to facilitate smooth and effective implementation of HDI-IV projects of which this project is one, the Foreign Economic Relations Department (FERD) and UNDP agreed (on 20 September 2002) on the need to define detailed working relationships and arrangements to be followed or observed by relevant parties in the implementation of the project Work Plan.

At the operational level, on day-to-day matters, the *Agency Project Manager (APM)* from the UN executing agency will work in close consultation with the *Programme Manager (PM)* concerned from the UNDP Country Office as well as the *National Project Director (NPD)* from the national counterpart agency. In this context, the *NPD* is responsible for keeping the Director General of the national counterpart department fully apprised on project related matters. The draft Terms of Reference (TOR) for the *NPD* are attached to this document as Annex (A).

Within the framework of the signed project document and in the context of the above:

- ◆ The *APM*, *NPD* and the *PM* will collaborate in the preparation and revision of work plans and project budgets as and when required, and will be responsible for obtaining timely clearance of these documents by their agencies concerned;
- ◆ The *APM*, *NPD* and the *PM* will agree upon and undertake joint field monitoring visits as appropriate and necessary, and will review and comment upon project progress reports and technical reports promptly;
- ◆ The *NPD* will be the focal point and the primary communication channel for liaising/coordinating with other national agencies (e.g., Immigration, Customs, etc.) as well as with regional and local administrative bodies for obtaining necessary visa, clearances and permits, and including the preparation and dissemination of project status reports as required by national authorities, in order to ensure timely and effective implementation of planned project activities;
- ◆ The *NPD* will participate in project evaluation exercises which may be organized from time to time;
- ◆ The *NPD* will participate in the review of candidatures for project staff positions, as well as on the appraisal of sub-contract proposals submitted by local and international NGOs to undertake project activities;

The above working relationships and arrangements will be reviewed and revised, through discussion and mutual agreement between the concerned parties, as necessary or during the preparation of the next annual project Work Plan.

TERMS OF REFERENCE (Draft)

TITLE OF POSITION: National Project Director (NPD)

NATURE OF ASSIGNMENT: To be selected and assigned by the government cooperating agency .

DUTY STATION: Yangon

RESPONSIBILITIES: Within the framework of MYA/01/ project document, and under the guidance of the Director General of Department, the National Project Director (NPD) closely collaborates with Agency Project Manager (APM) of the Executing Agency and Programme Manager (PM) of UNDP to facilitate the overall planning, implementation and monitoring of the project. His/her specific responsibilities include:

1. To participate/collaborate in the preparation and revision of project annual work plans and project budgets;
2. To participate in the review and selection of candidatures of project staff positions at all levels, as well as project sub-contracts;
3. To participate in project launching and co-ordinating meetings at Yangon and the project sites;
4. To take active role in liaising/coordinating (including in the preparation and dissemination of project status reports as required by national and regional authorities) with the offices of related Central/State and Division/Township line departments, and other local administrative bodies to enable the project efficiently and effectively implement the workplans prepared;
5. To review and give comments on the project progress/technical reports;
6. To participate in joint monitoring field visits with APM, PM and others to observe project activities at respective project sites; and
7. To participate in the project evaluation exercises.

QUALIFICATIONS: The National Project Director should have proven experience in planning and monitoring UN/internationally assisted community development projects and should also possess good communication skills.

NOTE : The project will support the NPD to successfully carry out the above project-related responsibilities.