United Nations Development Programme

Country: Myanmar **Project Document**

UNDAF	Outcome(s):	Ma
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Expected CP Outcome(s): Increased beneficiary accountability and

enhanced participation in development process

Expected Output(s): Community feedback and response mechanism

established in UNDP project areas and promoted

to other development actors

Executing Entity: UNDP

Implementing Agencies: UNDP

Narrative

UNDP Myanmar recognizes the right of beneficiaries and community members to give feedback and seek response from projects affecting them. The Community Feedback and Response Mechanism (CFRM) will provide a mechanism that enables the beneficiaries and community members to provide feedback and seek responses in relation to activities of UNDP and other development actors interventions in their communities, in a manner that is safe, non threatening and accessible. The project is an initiative that has never before attempted in Myanmar. Feedback/complaint mechanism is sensitive and needs to be carefully designed and properly introduced and implemented. Thus, the mechanism will need proper field testing through piloting in selected project townships with different socio-economic, cultural, religious and ethnic setting. The information and lessons will be analyzed systematically on a to gain better understanding on frequency of different types of feedback, lessons in handling feedback and implications for programme and project management. The project will also promote beneficiary accountability and feedback and response mechanism to other development actors.

Programme Period: 2 years

Country Programme Component:

Project Title:

Community Feedback and

Response Mechanism

Atlas Award ID:

00061319

Start date:

March 2011

End Date:

February 2013

PAC Meeting Date:

10 February 2011

Total resources required <u>US\$400,000</u> Total allocated resources: Regular

- Other:
 - Donor
 - Donor
 - Donor
 - Government

Unfunded budget:

In-kind Contributions

Agreed by (UNDP):

(Akbar Usmani, Senior Deputy Resident Representative)

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Myanmar is a country under top-down management for half a century. The national programme/plans are generally top down and stakeholders have little or no mechanism to provide their feedback. There is no culture of providing feedback. In addition, there are no vibrant civil society organizations and media to hold programmes/projects transparent and accountable. In humanitarian and development work of UNDP Myanmar, participation in planning and implementation has been promoted. However, a systematic and effective feedback mechanism is lacking or limited as noted by Independent Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant noted "The Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework does not include a feedback loop to beneficiaries..." and Independent Assessment Mission "There is presently no adequate mechanism for feedback from beneficiaries within any of the structures". In general, such mechanism is also not in place or limited in the work of other development organizations in Myanmar.

There is no UNDAF for UN system Myanmar or Country Programme Document (CPD) for UNDP Myanmar. The UNDP programme in Myanmar operates under by the Governing Council/Executive Board decision 93/21 of June 1993. In this decision, recognizing the critical human needs of the people of Myanmar, the GC/EB decided until such time that a new country programme could be approved, all assistance should be clearly targeted projects having grass-roots level impact in a sustainable manner. This decision has been renewed annually, following a required annual report by the administrator based on independent review assessing the extent to which UNDP activities meet the provisions of the relevant GC/EB decisions and the progress and challenges faced by the projects. UNDP through the Huaman Developement Initiative (HDI) is involved in local level development. The UNDP HDI projects support over 3 million rural populations, covering 60Townships from 11 different Divisions and States of Myanmar. With geographical, ethnic and cultural diversity in the project implementation areas, effective feedback and response mechanism is critical to improve the transparency and accountability in the field and enhance programme efficiency and effectiveness. It will also be demonstrative to other development actors and also serve as catalyst to promote transparency and accountability. UNDP will be able to provide technical assistance to other organizations interested in setting up CFRM from experience and knowledge from this project.

Currently UN Strategic Framework (in lieu of UNDAF) and UNDP new programme (in lieu of CPD) is being developed for 2012-2015. The DGTTF project will contribute to UN Strategic framework Strategic Priority 4 "Promote good governance, democracy and human rights"³, as well as new UNDP programme *outcome* 3 "Target communities are making use of increased access to resources and services as a result of the development of inclusive, accountable and transparent local decision-making processes"⁴. The project will support DG cooperate outcome Key result area 2.1. Fostering inclusive participation; Outcome 1. Civic engagement, through civil society organizations, voluntary associations, trade unions, political parties and private sector organizations, enable all people to influence public policy processes and to hold government to account.

¹ Review of Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning System of UNDP's Human Development Initiative in Myanmar, 2008.

² Report of the Independent Assessment Mission 2010 on the Human Development Initiative in Myanmar, 2010.

 $^{^{3}}$ Still draft, and may be subject to some changes.

⁴ Still draft, and may be subject to some changes.

Why Community Feedback and Response mechanism should be promoted?

CFRM is a tool which fosters transparency by establishing two way interactions between the community and the project team. It enhances the abilities of communities to spot out pros and cons of programmes / projects from their perspective. If these forwarded information / feedbacks are incorporate in the project, then it become more adaptable to the beneficiaries / communities. CFRM has very many specific benefits such as:

- · Increment in dignity and empowerment of communities.
 - Issues are heard, responded and never ignored, so the trust begins.
 - Solutions for issues are either incorporated in the current programmes or implemented in the future programme design
 - Community influence in the programme improves relevancy and utility.
 - Aspects that are inadvertently reducing the dignity of beneficiaries could be identified and corrected.
- Discourages corruption, theft and abuse.
 - CFRM act as a deterrent since any harmful activities are notified.
- Improves information sharing and increase transparency.
 - CFRM improves prospects for providing right information in right time to right group of people which in fact reduces complaints in future.
 - It provides opportunities for the Managers to understand issues in the field so as to find out solutions too. When the feedbacks are responded, the transparency of the project improves. Here decision makers are conditioned to show up impartiality and to maintain neutrality.
- · Improves programming.
 - Feedbacks bring-in positive change as well as learning opportunities. Thus deficiencies of projects are identified and corrected.
 - CFRM improves programme viability since there is community participation.
 - Beneficiary selection processes are transparent. Inclusion and exclusion criteria become apparent. This not only comforts the beneficiaries but also consoles the project team, donors and other partners.
- · Cost effective.
 - Although CFRM is a time consuming procedure, critical issues can be addressed, responded and resolved more effective and efficiently in a cost effective manner
- Early warning.
 - CFRMs help the project team to identify issues very early before it become unmanageable.

In addition, CFRM will strengthen UNDP Myanmar application of human right based approach (HRBA) in its community development programme, through which development programmes are able to enhance accountability to and participation of communities in the development processes.

II. STRATEGY

UNDP Myanmar, with its community development projects extensive coverage and established partnership with community-based organizations (CBOs) in project villages, is in a good position to implement CFRM. UNDP will use its implementation capacity at field with existing staff from community development projects and its established relationship with communities in project areas. Implementation of CFRM at community development projects will have two fold objectives—(1) to improve transparency and accountability, efficiency and effectiveness, and (2) to have demonstration effect on promotion of CFRM. The experience and knowledge gained will be used for advocacy and capacity development of CFRM.

The CFRM has three system components; (a) Information to beneficiaries and communities, (b) Receiving feedbacks and documenting it systematically, and (c) Responding to feedbacks. A Community Feedback Response Committee (CFRC) will be formed at Township Offices as well as in Yangon - Country Office. The Committee will be chaired by the Township Project Manager (TPM) at Township level and the Deputy Resident Representative (DRR) in Country Office level. The information and lessons will be analyzed systematically on a six-monthly basis to gain better understanding on frequency of different types of feedback, lessons in handling feedback and implications for programme and project management.

CFRM will also be promoted to other development actors by organizing a series of knowledge sharing/advocacy workshops, facilitation and deliberation of discussion on beneficiary accountability and CFRM in Interagency and thematic working groups, and production and dissemination of IEC materials. UNDP will also provide technical support to other development organizations interested in setting up CFRM.

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provide appropriate responses	Analyze feedback and responses &	 Conduct mid-term review and 	end of project evaluation	77.	1 Raise awareness and develop	ty of development a	CFRM	 Conduct knowledge sharing / 	advocacy workshops, training	workshops and advocacy events	 Present/discuss lessons/best 	practices etc at Interagency and	STOCK WOLVING GLOCKS	 Produce case study on CFRM 	2 Understand perceptions of public	on development actors	 Conduct perception survey and disseminate results 	3 Provide technical assistance to other institutions on CFRM	Provide fechnical advice on CEDM	for organizations interested in setting	up the system	Provide resource persons for	CFKM training	
				THE TAXABLE PROPERTY.	Targets (year 1)	4	Targets (vear 2)	4	-															
				.,	Output 2	ัซ	community feedback and	response mechanism promoted	to other Development actors-UN agencies. NGOs CSOs and			Raseline: O		Indicators: No. of workshops/ trainings and advocacy events,	Perception Survey									

RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Broggamme			7,1	
Tardet commission organical	_	Results and Resource Framework;		
transparent local decision-making processes	reased access	to resources and services as a result of the development of inclusive, accountable and	he development of inclusive	e, accountable and
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme	n the Country Programme R	Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:	iding baseline and targets:	
Applicable MYFF Service Line:	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e			79.00
Partnership Strategy		1974 1974	7,700.	
Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):Community Feedback and Response Mechanism	ard ID):Community Feedbac	k and Response Mechanism		77.0
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
Output 1	Targets (year 1)	1 Prepare and ensure readiness for	(INDP	
Targeted communities/villages	250			
•••	Targets (year 2)	response mechanism (CFRM)		
Teedback and seek responses		■ Develop a scalable and effective		
Baseline: 0		community feedback and response mechanism (CFRM)		
Indicators: No. of villages with		Develop IEC and advocacy		
feedback and response				
mechanism in place		 Sensitize and train project staff to implement CFRM 		
		 Set up institutional arrangement for implementation 		
		2 Implement CFRM in UNDP project area		
		 Sensitize community members and stakeholders 	•	
		 Provide necessary inputs 		
1994		 Process feedback received and 		

IV. WORK PLAN BUDGET SHEET

2013
-February
2011
March
ear:

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES			Z.	TIMEFRAME	ШΜ			NCGSEG			
And hasoling						; ;					PLANNED BUDGE	
ators ial targei	List activity results and associated actions	5	02	03	0.4	0.5 0.5	06	č	SIBLE PARTY	Funding	Budget	Amount
	1 Develop a scalable		4	_		-		-		Source	Description	(NS\$)
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Targeted	and resnonse							_				
communities/	hanism											
villages have											1	
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effective	2. Prepare and			T		-		+	5	L	/Advisor	00661
machaniem to												
	community	•	•									
Teedback and seek												
responses	mechanism (CFRM)										FC	36000
	Develop IEC and) <u>j</u>	7000
Daseille: U Taraot: 1250	Ö	×			× ×						Training	44000
ı aiyet. 1200	Sensitize and train											2004
	project staff											
Indicators; No. of	implement CFRM										Editinment	30000
. .	Set up institutional											
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apolise												
mechanism in place	Implementation		_		1							
		>	;								Physical Inputs	
	5. Implement CFKIM in HNDP project area	×	×	×	 ×	× ×	×	×	2	1	(suggestion	
	I month project area		_	_				_	OND	DGIIF	boxes etc)	40000

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	Personnel	Field office support	Knowledge	Travel		Communication	Miscellaneous/	Contingency		Workshops/ Advocacy events		
										DGTTF		
				***************************************						UNDP		
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	Sensitize community members and stakeholders	ecessa	Process feedback received and provide appropriate responses		Analyze feedback and responses	s st practice	Conduct mid-term review and end of	1 Raise awareness	and develop capacity of	development actors on CFRM	ξŠ	workshops, training workshops and advocacy events
								Beneficiary	accountability and community	feedback and response	mechanism promoted to other	actors-UN agencies, NGOs, CSOs and

	X Survey 50000 (Contractual service)	AGNU X X X X	
institutions institutions Present/discuss lessons/best practices lessons/best practices etc at Interagency and thematic working groups	no. or / and vents	discussions/sharing to other institutions in working on CFRM perception survey report	Target: 1 up the system Provide resource person for CFRM

Allocated budget per calendar year. 2011: US\$ 210,600 2012: US\$ 144,300 2013: US\$ 45,100

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Envisioned project activities will be carried out by the UNDP Myanmar office under the Direct Execution (DEX) modality. UNDP Myanmar will take full responsibility for the achievement of the results as well as for the administration of financial and human resources. The management of allocated funds will be carried out according to UNDP financial rules and regulations, based on a work plan with a detailed budget.

CFRM will be implemented by UNDP using its implementation capacity at field with existing staff from community development projects (Community Development for Remote Townships Project and Integrated Community Development Project) and its established relationship with communities in project area. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Unit will coordinate with the projects and CO units as well as ensuring effective implementation of the project. Communication and Partnership Unit will play a key role in communication strategy, IEC development, case study and systematic documentation.

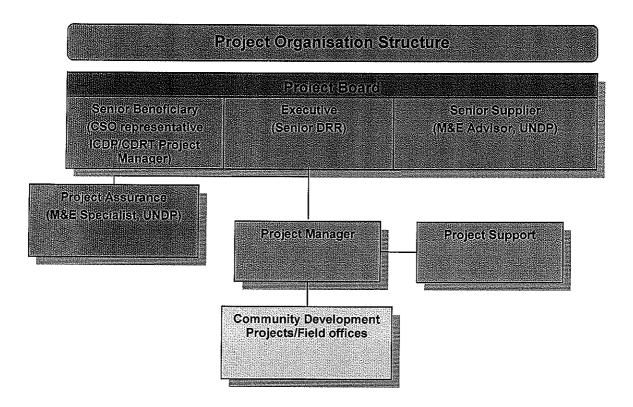
Project Board

The Project Board is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions.

The project board contains three roles:

- Executive (in this case, the UNDP Snr. DRR), representing project ownership to chair the group,
- Senior Supplier (in this case, the M&E Advisor), to provide the technical guidance to the project,
- Senior beneficiary (in this case CSO representative and ICDP/CDRT Project Manager) to ensure realization of the project benefits from the perspective of beneficiaries.

In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager.



Project Assurance

The project board members will be also responsible for project assurance. In addition, UNDP Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will supports assurance functions, ensuring that appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed.

Project Manager

The project manager is responsible for day-to-day management and implementation of the project. The project manager is responsible to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document. Short-term local and international technical consultants/Advisors will supplement as necessary.

VI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment will record progress towards the completion of key results
- An Issue Log will be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex 1), a risk log will be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- ➤ Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Quarterly Progress Reports (QPR) will be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- a project Lesson-learned log will be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- > a Monitoring Schedule Plan will be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

<u>Annually</u>

- Annual Review Report. An Annual Review Report will be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report will consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- Annual Project Review. Based on the above report, an annual project review will be conducted soon after the fourth quarter of the year to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. It will focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

Quality Management for Project Activity Results

OUTPUT 1: Targ their feedback an	eted communities/villages had seek responses	ave systematic and effectiv	e mechanism to provide
Activity Result	Effective feedback mecha communities	nism established for 1250	Start Date: Mar 2011 End Date: Feb 2013
Purpose	To enhance accountability	to and participation of comr	munities in development
Description	Develop a scalable and mechanism (CFRM) Develop IEC and advocacy Sensitize and train project Set up institutional arrange	staff to implement CFRM	edback and response
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Number of commu	unities with CFRM in place	Project report	Quarterly

OUTPUT 2: Ber promoted to other	neficiary accountability and Development actors-UN age	community feedback and ncies, NGOs, CSOs and g	d response mechanism overnment institutions
Activity Result	CFRM promoted to other ac	ctors	Start Date: Oct 2011 End Date: Feb 2013
Purpose	To promote CFRM to other	development actors	1 2110 2010. 1 05 20 10
Description	Conduct knowledge sharing Conduct perception survey Present/discuss lessons/bes Provide technical assistance	st practices at working grou	ups
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Number of worksh	ops/advocacy events	Project report	Quarterly
Completion of per-	ception survey & case study	Project report	Quarterly
Number of develo	pment actors supported for	Project report	Quarterly

VII. LEGAL CONTEXT

UNDP Myanmar operates under by the Governing Council/Executive Board decision 93/21 of June 1993. This decision has been renewed annually, following a required annual report by the administrator based on independent review assessing the extent to which UNDP activities meet the provisions of the relevant GC/EB decisions and the progress and challenges faced by the projects.

The project will be carried out in accordance with applicable UNDP policies, rules, regulations, and procedures.

VIII. ANNEXES

Annex 1. Risk Analysis.

Annex 1. Risk Analysis

Pr	oject Title: Community Fe	edback and F	Response Mechanism in Mya	anmar	Award ID:		Date	Date:			
#	Description	Date Identified	Туре	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status		
1	2011 Parliamentary processes bring a change in key Government personnel.		Political	P = 4 I= 3	Regular dialogue between UNDP and a range of interested ministries/political actors	Programme manager					
2	Access restrictions make it impossible to reach priority target populations.		Political	P=2 I =4	Adequate relations with the authorities maintained	Project manager					
3	UN Operational Rate of Exchange (UNORE) has been falling against the Myanmar currency. This could have negative impact on the delivery of project activities.		Financial	P = 4 I = 3	Budget preparation needs to consider the certain allocation for the expected exchange rate fluctuation to meet the realistic budget distribution.	Project manager					
4	Lack of trust between communities/authorities may affect delivery to a point that operational freedom is limited		Other	P=2 I=4	Transparency and other trust building measures to be put in place	Project manager					
5	Insufficient Human Resources UNDP does not have the expertise/ experience to deliver the programme's objectives		Operational	P=2 I=3	Clear performance targets set for staff External assistance sought when needed	Project manager					