

United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

<p>Project Title: Prevent the recruitment and use of children by armed forces/ groups in Myanmar as an entry point for durable peace</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s): UNICEF, ILO and UNDP</p>
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<p>Project Description: <i>One sentence describing the project's scope and focus:</i> The project will support the implementation of the Joint Action Plan to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children by the Tatmadaw, to identify, verify and discharge underage recruits still associated with the Tatmadaw as well as support their reintegration back into their communities. The government and in particular the Ministry of Defense and Tatmadaw closely collaborates with the CTFMR in all elements of the JAP providing and facilitating access to battalions and recruitment units. Joint development, implementation and assessment of</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: USD 3,193,890 Peacebuilding Fund: USD 1,526,890 <i>[UNICEF – 736,695 USD UNDP – 214,000 USD ILO – 576,195 USD]</i> Government Contribution: USD in kind contribution of availing senior officials and providing security for missions as needed Other: Internal and regular resources from other UN entity USD 1,300,000 (UNICEF) USD 367,000 (ILO)</p>

IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT





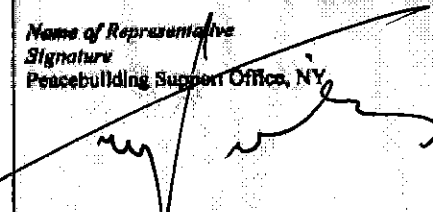


<i>(for IRF-funded projects)</i>	
<p>Recipient UN Organization(s) <i>UNDP Resident Representative Renata Lok-Dussallien Myanmar country Office</i></p>  <p><i>24 September 2015</i></p> <p><i>UNICEF Representative Bertrand Bahvel Myanmar Country Office</i></p>  <p><i>24 September 2015</i></p> <p><i>ILO Liaison Officer Steve Marshall ILO Liaison Office</i></p>  <p><i>28 September 2015</i></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities <i>Ministry of Defense (See attach letter of endorsement)</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PSEO)</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</i></p> 	<p>UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC)</p> <p><i>Renata Lok-Dussallien Myanmar</i></p>  <p><i>24 September 2015</i></p> 

Table of contents:

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

- a) Peacebuilding context
- b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps
- c) Rationale for this IRF

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

- a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing
- b) Budget
- c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners

III. Management and coordination

- a) Project management
- b) Risk management
- c) Monitoring and evaluation
- d) Administrative arrangements (standard wording)

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)

Annex B: Project Results Framework

that continue to be listed in the annex of the Secretary General's Annual Report on Children and Armed Conflict for persistent recruitment and use of children has intensified, moving the CTFMR closer to signing Joint Action Plans with some of these groups.

e) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps

See attached Table 1

f) Rationale for this IRF

The project will contribute to durable peace and security in Myanmar and is expected to complement the current efforts by the Government in building durable peace. The project makes important contributions to the climate of peace and reconciliation that Myanmar has achieved over the past few years. Policy dialogue with non-state actors has intensified over the last 6 months, with the government of Myanmar facilitating greater access to the CTFMR for the purposes of designing and agreeing Joint Action Plans. With the recent signing of a Draft Ceasefire Agreement on 31 March, 2015, the CTFMR has accelerated its political dialogue with the Government of Myanmar to ensure the issue of Children and Armed Conflict is included. Through these activities, the project strengthens confidence between different parties, helping them work together on common interests (i.e. protection of children) and moving forward. Given that the ceasefire agreement and the subsequent (linked) political dialogue on a lasting peace framework is fraught with differences and complications, the mutually agreed priority of ensuring children are protected creates a much needed common platform. The project also strengthens the return to normalcy, protection of human rights, and the promotion of Rule of Law and of assisting the Myanmar armed forces to achieve one of its objectives to become a professional army.

Although progress is being made by the Government to prevent and stop use and recruitment, the delisting is related to the *full* implementation of the JAP and the verified indication that the violation of use and recruitment has ended). Ensuring that remaining recruitment gaps are closed is a top priority. The high level visit of the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) for Children and Armed Conflict in July 2015 has created space for dialogue with the highest authorities in Myanmar to ensure strong commitments in regards to accountability, prevention of underage recruitment and use as well as improved collaboration and transparency. The visit has also created further space to engage those non-state armed groups who are ready to develop JAPs with the CTFMR (mainly, KIO/KIA, KNPP/KA, and KNU/KNLA).

The implementation of the JAP will be an important step towards achieving and strengthening human rights law, international humanitarian law (IHL), and the rule of law in the new democratic context. The Government of Myanmar (including the Tatmadaw), through the continued engagement with the CTFMR, is now more open to ensure there is zero tolerance to underage recruitment and to set a solid base to build a lasting peace in a post conflict Myanmar. Mainstreaming child protection issues that goes far beyond child recruitment in its policies, legislation and regulations are becoming more evident. For example, the JAP implementation so far has resulted in stricter recruitment policies and the enforcement of these regulations. Accountability measures have been taken against a number of Tatmadaw personnel involved in child recruitment thereby strengthening the rule of law in Myanmar. The project is designed to reinforce these reform efforts, including stronger recruitment procedures, accountability for civilian and military perpetrators and the

indicators and thresholds to be achieved for compliance. The Work Plan foresees focused attention on the identification of suspected minors in all military units, more coherent recruitment policies which are uniformly applied across all battalions, and the systematic and consistent prosecution of military and civilian perpetrators of child recruitment. In this sense, the full implementation of the JAP will be an important step towards achieving and strengthening the rule of law, including by the Tatmadaw, in the new democratic context.

The project should also be extended as it now has the potential to support engagement with EAOs to conclude parallel Action Plans to end the recruitment and use of children in line with UNSCR 1612 and as supported by the JAP. The project, therefore, will be an important step forward for contributing to durable peace and security in Myanmar and is expected to complement the current efforts by the Government to revisit its policy and legislative framework on child protection.

Previous PBF funding provided necessary resources to start implementing Children and Armed Conflict activities which focused on support for discharge processes, monitoring of JAP implementation and the establishment of basic services to start broader reintegration/rehabilitation programming while additional funds were being secured. Additional funds to support the JAP implementation have been successfully secured in 2013 and 2014, including from DANIDA, CIDA and the secondment of staff from stand-by partners, considering the human resource intense nature of this program. In 2015, the CTFMR members can so far count on funding from DFID, Switzerland, the EU and internal UN resources agencies mobilized for their Children and Armed Conflict interventions. PBF remains critical for the project implementation. The PBF funding is used for all regions across Myanmar to ensure the genuine implementation of the Joint Action Plan by the Tatmadaw. In addition, upcoming consultations with EAGs will increase activities in Northern Shan, Kachin and Kayin regions. Funds from donors have not been earmarked and therefore are used equally for all regions and project implementation.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

d) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing

Outcome 1: This project is aimed at assisting with the professionalization of the Tatmadaw through preventing and protecting children from recruitment and use and strengthening protection of children from the Six Grave Violations committed against children in armed conflict including through the effective identification, registration and discharge of underage recruits from the Tatmadaw in accordance with the Joint Action Plan signed in 2012.

The Joint Action Plan signed between the Government of Myanmar and the UN which requires concrete, time-bound steps towards prevention of underage recruitment and use by the Tatmadaw, is leading to the Tatmadaw becoming more professionalized. Through such interventions as regular field monitoring of battalions, high and technical level meetings, improved trainings, directives, age assessments, revisions of the law and internal procedures, the work of the government together with the CTFMR is reinforcing the capacity of the government to become the *driving force for change and create a conducive and sustained environment for peace building*. The visit of the SRSR in July 2015 in Myanmar has further enabled dialogues between the CTFMR and various armed organisations, which is

activities to the workshop to strengthen control and oversight mechanisms at all stages of the recruitment procedures; this includes revising the Tatmadaw's age verification and assessment approach and assisting with critical training for recruitment units and scrutiny boards to ensure sustained change. As a further prevention measure, the CTFMR also seeks funding for the elaboration of a Children and Armed Conflict module to be integrated into the standard military curriculum for new recruits but also higher-level ranks to mainstream the issue across battalions. This activity will not only help in the identification but also prevention of new child recruitments. The curriculum will be designed in an interactive way, adapted to the target audience and based on pre-existing training material such as the Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) pre-deployment training on Children and Armed Conflict.

Accountability of perpetrators of underage recruitment is key to bring justice to children and their communities but also an important deterrent for future recruitment and for opening the door to trust building in the larger peace process. The 2014 Work Plan thus puts strong emphasis on accountability for perpetrators. Since 2007, the Tatmadaw has taken action against 40 officers and 229 non-commissioned officers who were involved in child recruitment, including reprimands, salary deduction, pension deductions and prison sentences. Yet, on many occasions, perpetrators only received punishment in the form of reprimands. In addition, the majority of the punished are in lower ranks. Another challenge is the issue of civilian perpetrators as informal recruiting agents (civilian brokers) continue to use intimidation, coercion and physical violence to obtain new recruits. CTFMR's strong advocacy has, in the past several months, brought in the Myanmar Police Force into the technical task force, to discuss accountability for civilian recruiters. Under this project, accountability will therefore be strengthened by the systematic collection of information on the perpetrators and by continued advocacy with the Government for appropriate accountability measures. The CTFMR will also support the revision of the current Child Law to include a Children and Armed Conflict Chapter which embraces appropriate accountability measures for civilian and military perpetrators of Grave Violations. The revised Child Law will also be critical to strengthen overall protection of children affected by armed conflict in Myanmar as it no longer exclusively refers to underage recruitment.

Commitment to implementation of the JAP can only be monitored by regular Government-CTFMR interaction. Since the signing of the JAP in 2012, the CTFMR and the Government have built a solid partnership to address the issue of underage recruitment and use. Various Ministries are involved in the JAP implementation. For example, after successful advocacy by the CTFMR, the Immigration and National Registration Department (INRD) and Ministry of Information, and Ministry of Science and Technology have become new members of the Committee on the Prevention of Underage Recruitment in 2014. Regular interaction and exchange as well as maintaining a good level of openness are key to the success of the JAP. A large part of the PBF funding will therefore be used to strengthen the relationship with Government by providing strong technical, administrative, logistical support to the whole implementation process, which requires extensive staff capacity at various levels. Regular reviews will also be organized which will allow for formal extensions of the JAP and have proven highly beneficial to steer overall JAP compliance. The Government's endorsement of the 2014 Work Plan reflects its understanding and acceptance that the CTFMR will continue to monitor progress of the implementation of the JAP in an objective manner. Project funds will also be allocated to enable the CTFMR to conduct monitoring missions to battalions, recruitment units and training facilities nation-wide to assess JAP compliance of a sample of strategic and evidence-based military recruitment units/ locations. In addition, in 2015, the

2014, have been helpful in speeding up verification and discharge of suspected minors in the second half of 2014.

- As a result of the JAP and continuous engagement of the Government on the issue of child recruitment, the Tatmadaw has, to some extent, strengthened recruitment and age verification procedures. While some new cases of child recruitment and use continue to be reported, the practice is no longer systematic.
- A nation-wide public awareness raising campaign on the prevention of the recruitment of children was launched by the Government in November 2013. The campaign resulted in an increasing number of children identified and discharged and served as an important prevention measure.
- Access for CTFMR monitoring teams, and thus monitoring visits, have increased significantly since the signing of the JAP. Since end of June 2013 the CTFMR has been able to expand monitoring activities from training schools and recruitment units to operational battalions, and monitoring access to Border Guard Forces was granted for the first time in January 2014.
- The Tatmadaw and CTFMR also agreed upon a Work Plan towards completion of the JAP in 2014. In this Work Plan, the parties concerned have identified progress achieved in the JAP implementation so far, outstanding action and identified indicators and threshold for completion of the JAP. The document which was finally endorsed during a High-level Review on 25 September 2014, has brought more clarity to the implementation and delisting process and has also strengthened the partnership with various Government counterparts, as well as led to an acceleration of the JAP implementation. As a result of the same process, the Tatmadaw has become more transparent and open to share information on children identified, directives and recruitment policies.
- Increased engagement with EAGs and Government with considerable movement towards the development of Action Plans with listed armed groups.

The main challenges and expected results under Outcome 1 include:

- Identification of children currently serving in the Tatmadaw needs to be more systematic through the thorough application of Track 1-3 procedures by the Tatmadaw. The CTFMR will support identification through the operation of a phone line where child recruitment cases can be reported, community mobilization and the promotion of the national campaign.
- Verification of suspected minor cases that do not have documentation is particularly difficult. The Immigration and National Registration Department plays a critical role in the verification of such cases. The CTFMR supports verification through age assessment activities.
- Safety and dignity of children serving in the Tatmadaw's ranks needs to be improved. The CTFMR continues to receive reports of children sent to the frontline and detained on "charges of desertion". CTFMR systematically collects information on such cases, advocates for their release, and follows up to ensure the safety of the children.
- CTFMR will continue to support the official discharge process by conducting needs assessments, supporting children with special needs as well as documenting and registration essential information for their reintegration.
- Closing all loopholes in the recruitment system is essential to prevent future child recruitment and remains a challenge. In order to support this, the CTFMR will develop and rollout age assessment Standard Operating Procedures, provide technical

CTFMR in the development and implementation of work plans, regular meetings of the Inter-Ministerial Working Group with a focus on its organizational development, and visits to the decentralized regional hubs to review progress and coordination on the ground. The CTFMR also aims to develop standardized reintegration tools, such as a framework and work plan for the reintegration of children formerly associated with EAOs, in conjunction with advocacy and sensitization on issues of children in armed conflict with EAOs and ethnic communities wherever possible. These activities will help to establish a foundation for future action plans with those listed parties.

In summary, the key achievements under Outcome 2 since the signing of the JAP include:

- A total of 646 children and young persons have been discharged since the signing of the JAP. Save the Children staff assisted in discharge activities by implementing needs assessments of discharged people as well as parents' sessions. The boys and their families received support for their reunification from the discharge site, as well as a kit consisting of small food support, clothing and other basic household items. Among the discharged children, 8 received medical support; 33 received support for formal education; 94 received vocational training of their choice and in total 198 boys and their families received income generation support in the form of animal husbandry, assistance to set up a small business, etc.
- An Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Reintegration (IMWG) was established in February 2013 to coordinate reintegration approaches between respective departments from 12 ministries of the Myanmar Government, as well as UN agencies and NGOs active in the reintegration of discharged children. Reintegration guidelines have been developed and roles and responsibilities of all relevant actors involved in reintegration work been defined.

The main challenges and expected results under Outcome 2 include:

- Strengthening Government and NGO capacities in the area of life skills, vocational and economic reintegration training.
 - Strengthening reintegration coordination at the regional level.
 - Developing standardized reintegration tools for children formerly associated with EAOs.
- e) **Budget including overview of staffing supported by PBF funding**

See attached Tables 2 and 3.

f) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners

With the organizational structure of the CTFMR, RUNO capacity in country is well set up to implement this project. Several CTFMR members have extensive experience in peacebuilding. Since 2007, the CTFMR has been involved in high-level negotiations to end the recruitment and use of children in the Tatmadaw and advocated with parties to the conflict for an end of Grave Violations.

The UN RC/HC and UNICEF Representative are the Co-Chairs of the CTFMR. The UNRCO (who would receive proposed funding through UNDP), with the only dedicated

of children in armed conflict including the identification and discharge, accountability and prevention with the technical support of CTFMR members.

See attached Table 4 on the overview of UN funding in the country.

III. Management and coordination

e) Project management

The implementation of the project will be carried out by individual participating UN organization and/or implementing partners. In the case of the UNICEF component, the project will be managed by the Chief of the Child Protection Section. In case of the ILO component, the project will be managed by the Deputy Liaison Officer. In case of the UNRCO, the project will be managed by the Senior Advisor on Peacebuilding, Recovery and Development. Therefore, the Project Management Committee (PMC) will be comprised of the abovementioned three individuals, from UNICEF, ILO, and UNRCO. The PMC will meet twice a year to review project performance and plan for the remainder of the project.

For the efficient implementation and coordination of the project, the CTFMR will provide technical inputs to the project and also monitor possible overlaps, duplication and synergies between the existing ongoing programs while implementing the project. The CTFMR meets at least once a month and may discuss any technical issues related to the JAP and program implementation. The CTFMR, led by the Head of Agencies, will provide policy guidance for the implementation of the project. The project will also be implemented in partnership with the Tatmadaw, the Ministry of Defense and other members of the Committee on the Prevention of Underage Recruitment the ILO-Government high level Committee to eliminate the use of forced labor, international NGOs, and local NGOs. For example, UNICEF will work with CTFMR members World Vision and Save the Children as implementing partners of the project, who will allocate funds to national organizations.

f) Risk management

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Government cooperation with CTFMR of the JAP diminishes	Medium	High	The JAP has secured high-level political commitment to end the recruitment and use of children. Progress has been steady in the implementation since the signing in 2012 and has accelerated in the second half of 2014. The Tatmadaw is determined to get delisted and thus committed under the 2014 Work Plan to a set of prioritized actions to strengthen and speed up

			areas.
The existing ceasefire agreements are not sustained and or outstanding ceasefire negotiations with the KIA fail, resulting in more recruitment and less interest of Tatmadaw and EAOs to end recruitment and use of children.	Medium	Medium	Whilst some of the existing agreements are fragile, major efforts by the Myanmar Peace Center and the EAOs supported by the international community, including PBSO, are being made to ensure their sustainability and progression to full peace agreement encompassing political, economic and social solutions. In addition, negotiation on Action Plans should not wait until a ceasefire is concluded and some EAOs have shown interest in a child protection dialogue even in the absence of a peace agreement.
Services provided by the project will potentially put children at risk and lead to stigmatization of victims of the Six Grave Violation	Medium	High	The project will use a community-based reintegration approach that will mitigate the strain of child victims of Grave Violations in their communities. The project will as much as possible support family and community structures to ensure durable socio-economic assistance and strengthen community and Government mechanisms for protection of children. The program will also develop a reintegration strategy for children formerly associated with EAOs who often face special security risks. In addition, great care is taken to respect and protect confidentiality.

g) Monitoring and evaluation

Ongoing project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out by participating UN agencies (and in conjunction at the end evaluation). Each participating agency's rules and regulations, including accounting and auditing rules, will be strictly followed during the implementation of their respective component of the project. The CTFMR meets monthly at the technical level, including with relevant Government counterparts and reports to the PMC on the implementation of the project against its outcomes, time frame and projected indicators.

rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than 15 July;
- Annual and final narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)

Annex B: Project Results Framework

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All children and young persons released from armed forces and groups receive quality reintegration support
<p>Key Project Activities:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct monitoring visits to recruitment units, training facilities, military bases as well as prisons to monitor JAP implementation • Regularly review, report and document JAP progress and compliance • Continue advocacy with the Government and Tatmadaw for the effective implementation of the JAP and to end other grave violations committed against children in armed conflict • Operate the CTFMR hotline to report underage recruitment cases, identify, locate, verify and discharge suspected minors, including through the regular review of suspected minor cases with the Tatmadaw • Conduct immediate needs assessment at discharge location • Strengthen accountability measures against perpetrators by identifying alleged perpetrators of underage recruitment • Bolster prevention by reviewing with the Tatmadaw recruitment/age-verification procedures and practices and by providing technical support for the elaboration of a Children and Armed Conflict module into the Myanmar Military Curriculum • Disseminate awareness raising materials across Myanmar including through private newspapers, TV and radio stations • Provide training and capacity building activities for Government, NGOs and other service providers in the area of life-skills, vocational and economic reintegration training • Provide technical and logistical support to the Government of Myanmar to inter-ministerial coordination bodies at the national and regional level

		facilitated by Government Baseline: N/A Target: 80%											
		Outcome indicator (d) Delisting of the Tatmadaw Target: 100%	Documentation of laws passed, monitoring visits, results of review of files, directives and notifications granted, revisions of internal procedures to eliminate underage recruitment and prosecution for offenders	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	x	
		Outcome indicator (e) # armed groups ready to sign up for an Action Plan Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Bilateral dialogues in and outside country and workshops conducted, field reporting and visit and development of action plans in place			X	X	x	X	X	x		
	Output 1.1 Strengthen Government-CTFMR collaboration and monitor compliance of the JAP implementation	Output Indicator 1.1.1 # of monitoring visits to recruitment units, training facilities, military bases as well as prisons to monitor JAP implementation Baseline: 24 monitoring missions conducted since signing of JAP in June 2012 Target: 14	Notifications to the Government on planned mission Monitoring reports	x	x	x	x	x	X				
		Output Indicator 1.1.2 # of reviews organized to ensure JAP progress and compliance is regularly reported and documented Baseline: 2 reviews organized since 2012 Target: 2	Review report	x				x					
		Output Indicator 1.1.3 Monthly Government-CTFMR	Meeting minutes	x	x	x	x	x	x				

	<p>Output 2.2 Strengthen inter-ministerial and inter-agency coordination to provide overall guidance on reintegration activities and to promote and standardize quality reintegration programs</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 # of national and regional integration mechanism put in place to provide technical and logistical support to the Government of Myanmar on reintegration activities and programs</p> <p>Baseline: 1 national reintegration and 1 regional mechanism Target: 1 national and 3 regional reintegration mechanisms</p>	<p>Meeting minutes</p>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2 Development of a reintegration framework released from EAOs to strengthen inter-agency referral mechanisms and implementation, documentation and reporting processes and standardize reintegration tools for use by all (Yes/No)</p> <p>Baseline: Reintegration framework has been developed Target: -(Yes) Development of a reintegration framework released from EAOs.</p>	<p>Meeting reports</p>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

PBF Project Budget: Tables 2 and 3

Table 2: Project Activity Budget

Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Output budget by RUNO – UNDP	Output budget by RUNO – UNICEF	Output budget by RUNO – ILO	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Output 1.1	Strengthen Government- CTFMR collaboration and monitor compliance of the JAP implementation	160,000 USD	240,000 USD	100'000 USD	<p>Staff and personnel: 338,300</p> <p>Supplies, Commodities, Materials: 11'000</p> <p>Contractual services: 65,000</p> <p>Travel: 73,400</p> <p>Equipment, vehicles etc: 10,300</p> <p>General Operating and</p>	With the increased intensity of Government collaboration, the CTFMR will continue advocacy with the Government and Tatmadaw for more effective JAP implementation. This will involve more travel, both for monitoring and meetings in Nay Pyi Taw. Money has also been allocated for contractual services and supplies that may include interpretation or costs related to hosting events/meetings.

					5,482	organization of a workshop on age verification and possibly a review of recruitment/age verification procedures by an expert. Monitoring accountability will also require more advocacy, information gathering and sharing.
Output 2.1	Enhance capacity of Government, international and national NGOs to provide support for children formerly associated with armed forces and groups		339,500 USD	306,318 USD	Contractual services: 408,250 Supplies, Commodities, Materials: 29,068 Transfers to counterparts: 167,500 Staff and Personnel: 41,000	Funds will be allocated to staff costs and travel expenses of implementing partners responsible for the reintegration of children formerly associated with the Tatmadaw. Funds will be used to adapt and provide training packages on relevant reintegration aspects to Government, NGOs and directly to some DUR. Funding will also go to hire an M&E expert to review the reintegration program to improve

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient Agency (UNDP)	Amount Recipient Agency (UNICEF)	Amount Recipient Agency (ILO)	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel ¹	157,500 USD	195,000 USD	136,100 USD	488,600 USD
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	5,500 USD	59,000 USD	31,568 USD	96,068 USD
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)			32,782 USD	32,782 USD
4. Contractual services	10,000 USD	414,500 USD	109,750 USD	534,250 USD
5. Travel	25,000 USD	20,000 USD	60,800 USD	105,800 USD
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts			167,500 USD	167,500 USD
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2,000 USD			2,000 USD
Sub-Total Project Costs	200,000 USD	688,500 USD	538,500 USD	1,427,000 USD
8. Indirect Support Costs*	14,000 USD	48,195 USD	37,695 USD	99,890 USD
TOTAL	214,000 USD	736,695 USD	576,195 USD	1,526,890 USD

¹ As detailed in the proposal, the work requires intensive human resources that are fully or partially dedicated to the actions. The context in Myanmar requires national and international staff working together to achieve the goals. The PBF funding covers three full time national staff. One is dedicated to engagement and technical support with Government, a second is dedicated to database and information management, and a third is dedicated to the MRM. In addition, PBF funding covers 50% of two national officers, one based in Kachin, and the other is providing administrative assistance. All of these national officers (with the exception of the administrative assistant, also performing key monitoring of battalions, recruitment units and training facilities of the Tatmadaw). PBF funding also covers three international positions (two at 100% and one at 50%) across the three agencies who are technical leads on the CTFMR, technically supporting implementation of the project on a day to day basis, and performing monitoring missions to battalions, recruitment units and training facilities of the Tatmadaw.

		management meeting, interpretation/translation
	CP Database Officer (100%) NOA (existing position)	Maintain MRM IMS, CPIMS, suspected minor list
	CP Programme Assistant (30 %) GS5 (existing position)	Financial liquidation with implementing partners M&E and reporting
	CP Officer – MRM (30%) NOA (position to be created)	Consolidate information on Grave Violation against children, verify violations and coordinate immediate support