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Joint Project proposal submitted to the Government of Japan

Country: Myanmar

Project Title: The Project for Strengthening Recovery and Development Assistance in Support of Durable Solutions in Rakhine and Kachin States

Project Outcomes: The joint project will be implemented by UNDP and UN Women in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in the states of Rakhine and Kachin from April 2020 to March 2021 to deliver recovery and development assistance in support of the Government of Myanmar (GoM)'s efforts to implement comprehensive and durable solutions to the issue of displacement from and within these two states, as well as to implement the Rakhine Advisory Commission recommendations. The United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office will support the coordination of this project as well as other related initiatives funded by Japan, in Rakhine, Kachin, and northern Shan.

The project will support the GoM in creating conditions conducive to the sustainable return of displaced persons from and within the states of Rakhine and Kachin by contributing to two development outcomes: (i) community priorities and needs better met through inclusive and responsive service delivery, improved access to justice, and increased local development opportunities that promote social cohesion; and (ii) women empowered to engage in, contribute to, and benefit from community resilience and inclusive growth and development.

Project Duration: 12 months from April 2020-March 2021.

Fund Management: Pass-through funding modalities.

Estimated budget:	UNDP	JPY 276,389,500	USD 2,512,631
	UN Women	JPY 55,536,250	USD 504,875
	UN RCO	JPY 55,536,250	USD 504,875
Total		JPY 387,462,000	USD 3,522,381

Sources of funded budget: Japan

Names and signatures of national counterparts and participating UN organizations

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UNITED NATIONS
MYANMAR

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Acronyms

CR	Country Representative
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DPC	Direct Project Cost
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FY	Fiscal Year
GAD	General Administration Department
GoM	Government of Myanmar
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
ICCG	Inter Cluster/Sector Coordination Group
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
JP	Joint Project
KABP	Kachin Area Based Programme
KSG	Kachin State Government
MIMU	Myanmar Management Information Unit
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSDP	Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan
NSPAW	National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women
PFM	Public Financial Management

PMU	Project Management Unit
PUNO	Participating United Nations Organization
QIP	Quick Impact Project
RABP	Rakhine Area-Based Programme
RAC	Rakhine Advisory Commission
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCG	Rakhine Coordination Group
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RoLC	Rule of Law Center
RoLJ	Rule of Law and Justice
RSG	Rakhine State Government
SARL	Strengthening Accountability and Rule of Law
SC	Steering Committee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEDP	Socio-Economic Development Plan
SERIP	Support to Effective & Responsive Institutions Project
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SPCC	Sustaining Peace and Community Cohesion
TA	Township Administration
TDLG	Township Democratic Local Governance Project
TPIC	Township Planning Implementation Committee
UEHRD	Union Enterprise for Humanitarian Assistance, Resettlement and Development in Rakhine
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
W/VTA	Ward/Village Tract Administrators
WFP	World Food Programme

Executive summary

The *Project for Strengthening Recovery and Development Assistance in Support of Durable Solutions in Rakhine and Kachin States* will be implemented jointly by UNDP and UN Women with support from the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) in the states of Rakhine and Kachin from April 2020 to March 2021. Its activities will be coordinated with UNHCR, particularly in northern Rakhine based on the tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and other projects supported by Japan in these two states. It will further support the RCO's coordination work in northern Shan.

This 12-month joint project will contribute to address some of the roots of displacement, under development and poverty in the states of Rakhine and Kachin, and to build trust between people and the government, while preparing the possible return of displaced population from and within each state.

It is aligned with recommendations from the *Rakhine Advisory Commission* (RAC) and with the United Nations' long-term engagement towards Rakhine and Myanmar. It supports the implementation of the *Tripartite MOU* on creating conditions conducive to the return of displaced persons from and within Rakhine, and contributes to a UN response in Kachin to the Government's draft national strategy on closure of IDP camps. In both states, it supports recovery and resilience-based development for the benefit of all communities.

This joint approach between UNDP, UN Women and the RCO in complement to activities implemented by UNHCR aims to support the GoM's efforts to develop and implement comprehensive and durable solutions to the issue of displacement from and within the states of Rakhine and Kachin, to implement the RAC recommendations for inclusive peace-oriented, resilience-based development in coordination with all other UN agencies active in Rakhine, and to pilot a response to the draft national strategy on closure of IDP camps. To enable this, the intervention aims to strengthen participatory governance and the rule of law, to promote social cohesion and resilient livelihoods, and to provide support to displaced populations in a manner that empowers women and promote gender equity. It builds upon the achievement of the *Project for Humanitarian and Development Assistance in Rakhine State* supported by Japan from April 2019 to March 2020. It shares much of the same rationale and transposes some of its practices to address related needs in Kachin State. It complements the ongoing *Women's Empowerment and Resilient Inclusive Communities in Rakhine* project (Jan 2019 – March 2022) supported by the governments of Canada and Germany.

This document presents the activities and budget of UNDP, UN Women, and the RCO to achieve these goals. UNHCR's activities are presented under a separate proposal to Japan. Both projects will work closely together.

In collaboration with other UN actors, the Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) and their Implementing Partners (IPs) will contribute to a more cohesive recovery and development of the states that promotes gender equity and the empowerment of women, and will strengthen some of the institutional, economic and social foundations needed for both states to develop and for displaced populations to return voluntarily and safely to their household and original place of residence or to a safe and secure place of their choice nearest to it, based on their well informed decision. The joint project will leverage the expertise and capacities of UNDP, UN Women, and UNHCR.

It will use pass-through funding in line with UN Development Group guidelines.

1 Situation analysis

1.1 Context of Rakhine State

Rakhine is the eighth largest and second-most populous state in Myanmar with a 84% rural population of 3.2 million. Its population is diverse [1].

Rakhine faces multi-faceted challenges that combine tensions and mistrust between communities, extreme poverty and under-development. The lasting conflict is complex, with center-periphery tensions and inter-communal disputes [2]. Tensions deeply affect relations between the Rakhine and Muslim communities, but also impact how people from all communities relate to the State.¹ Intercommunal tensions have resulted in outbreaks of violence since 2012, causing the loss of life, the destruction of livelihoods and public assets, and large-scale displacement [3]. In August 2017, violent clashes in northern Rakhine resulted in over 730,000 Muslims fleeing the state to seek refuge in Bangladesh, while 129,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) remain in camps in Rakhine since 2012 [4].

Rakhine is the second poorest of Myanmar's states and regions, with a poverty rate of 78% [5, 6]. Poverty and vulnerability result from limited income-generation opportunities compounded with poor infrastructure, heightened exposure to natural disasters, extreme weather and climate change-related events, limited support to set up micro-enterprises, a lack of agricultural extension services, and narrow and depleting natural resources. The state's location—on the edge of the Bay of Bengal where some of the world's strongest cyclones are formed—places coastal communities in the path of cyclones, which regularly cause the loss of lives, livelihoods and assets, while inter-communal tensions further affect livelihoods and community resilience and movement restrictions severely limit the opportunities of Muslims communities to engage in economic activities and access basic services. Displacement, restricted movement, limited access to services, and loss of productive assets have impoverished the entire population [7, 8].

IDPs, returnees, disaster-affected communities, women, the youth, urban migrants, landless farmers, the elderly, and the disabled are the most affected by a lack of livelihood opportunities. Among them, women are the hardest hit: More women than men migrate to find employment, while those staying in Rakhine are burdened by additional workloads from the migration of men. Women consistently receive less pay for equal work, which affects their ability to generate income and secure food. Their lack of right to land inheritance and ownership makes it even more difficult for widow or single women to access credit for livelihood opportunities [9, 10].

1.2 Issues of concern in Kachin State and northern Shan

Kachin is Myanmar's second largest state, covering 89,039 km² across 18 townships with a population of 1.69 million, with Myitkyina as its capital. It is in a protracted crisis of armed conflict, political grievances and competing interests over natural resources. Though rich in natural resources, Kachin remains one of Myanmar's poorest states, with a poverty level of 28.6%. It is prone to a range of natural hazards including floods, landslides and earthquakes, the risks of which exacerbate existing deprivations and vulnerabilities [11].

¹ The term Muslim is utilized in this document, without prejudice to the United Nations recognition of the right of the Muslim community in Rakhine to self-identify.

Recurrent outbreak of violence resulting in multiple and prolonged displacement, along with increasingly restricted humanitarian access have driven marginalization and vulnerability, especially among women and girls who represent 76% of Kachin's 97,000 IDPs—most of whom women and children—living in 136 camps. With limited programmes targeting their needs, gender barriers prevent women and girls from equally benefiting from humanitarian action, the peace-building process, and socio-economic development as well as participating in and influencing decisions that affect their lives. This results in inequitable access to humanitarian relief and social services, as well as to leadership and livelihoods opportunities, and in women being unable to voice their specific needs for survival, well-being and dignity [12]. Women IDP mostly work as casual laborers and are paid significantly less than the local average wage for casual labor [13]. Women specifically need interventions promoting sustainable and transformative livelihoods, including through skills training, market development, the promoting of access to the formal job market, and financial inclusion and access to capital, resources and inputs for livelihoods.

1.3 Agreed directions to address the situations in Rakhine and Kachin

In August 2017, the RAC—formed to support the GoM in addressing the challenges of Rakhine State—issued an analysis of the situation in Rakhine and highlighted priorities for support in terms of (i) socioeconomic development that would give a voice to local communities in their development process, (ii) the recognition of legal rights to all, including clear, voluntary and equal pathway to citizenship and freedom of movement, (iii) communal participation and representation in decision-making providing scope for women representation, (iv) the return to their places of origin or choice for refugees and IDPs in a voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable manner, and (v) fostering intercommunal dialogue to strengthen cohesion among the population in Rakhine, and between Rakhine State and the Union [9].

The GoM endorsed the RAC analysis and recommendations, establishing a *Committee for the Implementation of Recommendations on Rakhine State*. In October 2017, State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi further announced the establishment of the *Union Enterprise for Humanitarian Assistance, Resettlement and Development (UEHRD) in Rakhine* to invite local and foreign organizations to work with GoM towards: (i) the repatriation of those who fled to Bangladesh and the provision of humanitarian assistance, (ii) the resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees, and (iii) the region's development and the establishment of durable peace.

UNHCR, UNDP and the GoM signed a Memorandum of Understanding (the "Tripartite MoU") on 6 June 2018 as a first step to establish a framework for cooperation between the UN and the GoM in creating conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable repatriation of refugees from Bangladesh and supporting recovery and resilience-based development for the benefit of all communities living in Rakhine. On May 28, 2019 the MoU was extended for another year.

In 2018, the GoM further drafted a National Strategy for the Closure of IDP Camps aiming to close all IDP camps in the country. As a member of the UN Core Group on IDP Camp Closure Strategy, UNDP provided technical input to the strategy in line with international standards on Durable Solutions. In their capacities as global cluster lead agencies on early recovery and protection, UNDP and UNCHR are further tasked with providing technical expertise to the United Nations Resident Coordinator to support the development and implementation of Durable Solutions initiatives. The National Strategy was launched in November 2019, with pilot efforts likely to be in Kachin followed by Rakhine.

In Kachin, small-scale opportunities for durable solutions have emerged and UNHCR, UNDP and UN Women will expand their partnership to pilot elements of a response to the GoM Camp closure Strategy and address barriers to achieving solutions for IDPs. As sustainable solutions are unlikely on a significant scale as long as conflict prevails, UNDP, UNHCR and UN Women will work with the GoM in addressing the needs and conditions that must be fulfilled to enable durable solutions in areas where small opportunities arise, to build upon experiences and lessons to improve social cohesion, and to establish confidence in local administrative structures and social service delivery, as well as to promote economic self-reliance. In Myanmar, the Resident Coordinator's Office will take a lead in coordinating a durable solutions approach to supporting the Government's IDP resettlement process, which will involve both humanitarian and development agencies.

In northern Shan state, the RCO has been providing UN agencies with analyses of the situation to help them carry out their work despite conflict. Recognizing the inter-linkages between humanitarian and development needs, as well as grievances that fuel the conflict, the RCO plans to strengthen its coordination capacity with a humanitarian-development-peace building nexus approach.

2 The proposed joint response and its strategic underpinning

2.1 Joint response addressing the development challenges

Since 2012, international assistance to Rakhine has been largely framed as a humanitarian response. The crisis however occurs against a background of poverty and inequality. The humanitarian response hence needs to be combined with a developmental approach that addresses poverty, vulnerability, exclusion, and inter-communal conflict, and that strengthens the social contract between the State and people. That approach must take women's empowerment as central to building community resilience and promoting peaceful and equitable development. It further needs to combine humanitarian support with recovery activities necessary to enable the safe, dignifying, and sustainable return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs as well as the development of Rakhine State.

From 2018, UNDP and UN Women have collaborated in Rakhine to roll out recovery and development solutions that promote people-centered governance and service delivery along with the rule of law and local economic development, emphasizing gender equality and women's empowerment while building social cohesion and trust in the State. In 2018, the collaboration brought in UNHCR, adding a focus on helping develop conditions necessary for the return and settlement of displaced populations.

This document presents a twelve-month joint project (JP) between UNDP and UN Women, in coordination with UNHCR and all UN agencies and related initiatives, to deliver humanitarian and development assistance in support of the GoM's efforts in Rakhine and Kachin. The JP aims to build on the work accomplished in Rakhine with Japan's support from 2018. It will promote resilience and lay bases for a socially inclusive, peaceful development by strengthening the capacities of state authorities and local government for participatory planning and respect of the rule of law, as well as uniting communities into rebuilding productive assets and regaining livelihoods, while empowering women to contribute to, and benefit from community resilience and inclusive growth and development. That work will be coordinated with the humanitarian assistance provided by UNHCR to extend protection and life-saving services and goods to displaced populations so they can safely start rebuilding their lives and livelihoods. In Kachin, UNDP, UN Women and UNHCR will pilot a similar set of interventions along with other UN agencies.

The JP's rationale of intervention responds to the protection, recovery, and development needs identified in the situation analysis, supporting the following priorities within the scope of UNDP and UN Women's mandates and skills, and complementing UNHCR's humanitarian support and protection services:

- (i) To help create conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified, and sustainable return of displaced persons from and within the states of Rakhine and Kachin to their places of origin or choice;
- (ii) To ensure that planning and service-delivery in Rakhine and Kachin better meet the needs of all people with a particular attention to women and girls;
- (iii) To improve the capabilities of institutions and people to realize human rights, achieve gender equality and render justice, particularly for women and minorities;
- (iv) To strengthen the capabilities of institutions and communities for gender-sensitive conflict prevention, peacebuilding and social cohesion;
- (v) To strengthen and develop income generating opportunities options and capacities to build resilience, reduce poverty, conflict and other vulnerabilities with a focus on marginalized populations and women;
- (vi) To address the differential impacts of poverty, exclusion and violence on women and to strengthen their agency and leadership.

In Rakhine, UNDP will promote resilience-based recovery and gender inclusive development opportunities, whenever possible in areas where displaced persons could return. It will ensure that service-delivery better meets the needs and priorities of all, improve institutions' and communities' competencies for justice and human rights, and facilitate opportunities to reduce tensions and promote social cohesion. UN Women will support the economic empowerment of women in contribution of the resilience and social cohesion of communities.

UNDP and UN Women will use lessons from their last two years of common work in Rakhine to transpose the approach in Kachin, where they will pilot activities to promote participatory governance, the rule of law, and local resilience and development programs, with a focus on gender equality and women empowerment.

The coordination of the JP will be led by the Resident Coordinator, with the RCO providing coordination for all UN agencies implementing Japan Supplementary Budget Project to ensure coherence and promote a coordinated development-humanitarian-peace nexus approach in Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan states.

The activities will be implemented over 12-month from April 2020. In Rakhine, they will benefit from the complementary financial engagement of the governments of Canada and Germany, which three-year support to UNDP and UN Women helps strengthen the institutional changes needed to move from recovery to resilience-based development with a focus on gender equity and women's empowerment. Provided the environment does not deteriorate, the synergies developed should help speed up the development processes of both Rakhine and Kachin and contribute to enabling the return of displaced populations and their reintegration in a more peaceful and cohesive state, with prospect for inclusive development.²

² The 12-month set of recovery interventions presented in this document is referred to as a "joint project". The document also refers to the longer term "joint programs", which link recovery, resilience building, and development work in Rakhine and Kachin.

2.2 Contribution to international commitments and national priorities

The JP is anchored in the 2018-2022 *United Nations Development Assistance Framework* (UNDAF) for Myanmar³, contributing to its outcomes on People and Peace. It further supports the realization of key priorities under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including: (i) increasing access to peace and justice, institutional strengthening, and combating corruption; (ii) reducing poverty, empowering people, increasing youth and women's employment and financial inclusion; and (iii) promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development. The support to UNHCR activities will be aligned with and contribute to the *2020 Humanitarian Response Plan* for Myanmar.

The joint project answers the call of the RAC Final Report in recognizing the complexity of the challenges faced by Rakhine and in addressing the state's humanitarian and development needs. The project's strategy and objectives are then fully aligned with the GoM's *Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan* (MSDP), contributing to its Goal 1 of *Peace, National Reconciliation, Security and Good Governance*, and Goal 4 *Human Resources and Social Development for a 21st Century Society*.

The tripartite MoU signed between GoM, UNDP and UNHCR established a framework for cooperation in creating conditions for voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of the refugees to their own households and original places of residence or to safe and secure place nearest to it of their choice. It affirms GoM's commitment to finding solutions in line with the RAC recommendations, including establishing a clear and voluntary pathway to citizenship and ensuring freedom of movement for all people in Rakhine State. It recognizes the coordinating role of UNDP in relation to development and the SDGs and of UNHCR for humanitarian action in relation to refugees and stateless persons. It states that both agencies should continue to develop programs based on findings collected during joint assessments, and that: (i) UNHCR should provide assistance in implementing voluntary repatriation through mandated protection activities, monitoring, community consultations, site visits, support to coexistence and other programs benefiting all communities; while (ii) UNDP should provide assistance for community resilience building, planning for recovery and development that would benefit all returnees and host communities, local institutional capacity building, and the promotion of social cohesion amongst returnees and host communities.

In Rakhine, since the creation of conducive conditions for voluntary returnees is still a work in progress, the project will support the GoM's efforts to improve the conditions of those remaining in the state and to promote recovery and resilience-based development for the benefit of all communities. This will promote the conditions necessary for the eventual return of IDPs and refugees to the state.

In Kachin, the project will gradually engage government at all levels to assess the local conditions and needs in terms of displacement, and to adapt and test elements of durable solutions inspired from the participating agencies' global expertise and mandates, and from their experience in Rakhine and other parts of Myanmar.

2.3 Value added and contribution from participating UN organizations

This joint project builds upon the mandates and experience of three UN agencies: UNDP on eradicating poverty, building resilience to shocks and crises, and promoting peacebuilding and development, UN Women on promoting gender equality and women empowerment, and UNHCR on protecting the lives of and building a better

³ The 2018-2022 UNDAF is under negotiation between the Government of Myanmar and the United Nations Country Team.

future for refugees, displaced communities and stateless persons. UNHCR and UNDP are further the global cluster lead agencies on early recovery and protection. The RCO coordinates and harmonizes the interventions of all aid actors in Myanmar—with a primary focus on UN entities, but also bringing in other actors—fostering synergies between humanitarian, peacebuilding and development assistance.

UNDP has been working in Myanmar since the 1960s. Its 2018-2022 *Country Programme* focuses on institutional strengthening to support Myanmar's democratic, peace, and economic transitions, while promoting integrated programming and joint UN initiatives linking peacebuilding and social cohesion, governance, environment and natural resources management, resilience, urbanization and inclusive growth. Its work involves supporting public administration reform and strengthening sub-national governance; increasing access to justice and the rule of law through building trust and rights awareness; supporting community resilience and inter-community trust building through socio-economic assistance to conflict- and disaster-affected communities; facilitating interaction and dialogue across communities and between communities and decision-makers; and developing the capacities of government and CSOs on social cohesion and conflict sensitivity.

UNDP's support to Rakhine and to Kachin through this joint project will be aligned with two outcomes of its 2018-2022 *Country Programme Document* for Myanmar: (i) Sustaining peace through national reconciliation and building an effective democratic State; and (ii) Promoting inclusive, resilient and sustainable development and environmental management. Through this project, UNDP will promote social cohesion, economic resilience, and women's empowerment, awareness of rights under Myanmar and international law among the population, and integrity, service-orientation, and the rule of law among institutions.

UN Women promotes gender equality and women's empowerment as central to peace, democracy and prosperity in Myanmar. It cooperates with the Ministry of Social Welfare Relief and Resettlement and the Department of Social Welfare to implement the *Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women*, and Myanmar's *National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women* (NSPAW) 2013-22 focusing on women's leadership and gender responsive governance, women's economic empowerment, women, peace and security, and gender in humanitarian action. It provides technical assistance to the GoM, collaborates with CSOs, coordinates with UN and development partners, and implements programs on women's leadership, participation and economic empowerment.

In Rakhine, since 2018 UN Women has focused on increasing women's livelihood security as well as empowering them to contribute to and benefit from inclusive growth and community resilience by supporting the development of women leaders, strengthening the capacity of women's groups and CSOs, and providing technical support and training to the GoM on gender-responsive governance, including the Women's Committees at state and township levels. Towards that objective, under this JP, UN women will scale up its support to livelihoods by developing women's skills and production capacities in climate-resilient agriculture, weaving and handicrafts, and by supporting women to develop entrepreneurship skills, establish businesses and access markets. The JP will also continue to strengthen an enabling environment for women's leadership, participation and gender-responsive governance. In Kachin, this JP will build upon work with vulnerable women under UN Women's previous Japan-supported regional programme "Preventing and Mitigating the impacts of Terrorism, Trafficking and Transnational Crime through Women's Empowerment" (2018-2019) to implement activities in IDP camps and host communities that promote the roles of women to pilot durable solutions to displacement.

UN Women's contribution to this project will relate to two areas of its *Strategic Plan 2018-2021*: (i) Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy; and (ii) women and girls contribute to and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience. This project will build upon UN Women's coordination and technical support for the implementation of the NSPAW. It aligns with UN Women's global programme *Women's Leadership, Empowerment, Access & Protection in Crisis Response* (LEAP) of which Japan is a champion.

UNHCR established its presence in Myanmar in 1994 in the context of the repatriation of refugees from Bangladesh initiated in 1992 between the Government of Bangladesh and the GoM. Throughout the 1990s, UNHCR supported the repatriation and reintegration of returnees in the northern part of Rakhine State. As part of its mandate of preventing and reducing statelessness and protecting stateless persons, UNHCR conducts regular protection monitoring and ensures constructive engagement with all communities and relevant authorities in Rakhine. This enables to timely identify protection risks and concerns and ensures that specific protection threats are immediately addressed or mitigated.

The Resident Coordinator (RC) is the designated representative of the United Nations Secretary-General to Myanmar and is responsible for the coordination of UN activities in the country. In Myanmar, the RC is also the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and is responsible for the strategic and operational coordination of relevant humanitarian actors. With Japan's support, the RCO will coordinate the development and humanitarian activities implemented both under this joint project and five other projects supported by Japan from February 2020 to February 2021 with nine UN entities (IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOCHA, UN Women, and WFP). The RCO will further expand its outreach to increase the cooperation and improve the coordination of the work conducted by UN and non-UN actors of peace, humanitarian and development activities in Rakhine, Kachin, and northern Shan.

2.4 Lessons from experience shaping the proposed response

The project will build upon the achievement and lessons from a program implemented jointly by UNDP and UN Women in Rakhine since 2018. The support from Japan since 2018 allowed UNDP and UN Women to build strong relationships with government, civil society, and communities in Rakhine, to test methods of intervention, and to start demonstrating the impact of a joint approach on setting up the bases for a more inclusive, people-centered development in Rakhine as well as in implemented community-led resilience and development programs aiming to rebuild some social cohesion in the state. The trust this support has helped establish with Rakhine authorities, as well as the good relations it built with communities will be invaluable maintaining a high level of acceptance by the population and authorities at all levels in the state. The work on social cohesion, participatory planning, and women empowerment since 2018 will help scale up this support across Rakhine and expand to Rakhine in 2020-2021.

UNDP and UNHCR have a long history of collaboration, guided by global cooperation agreements. In support of the Tripartite MoU, they will continue to promote recovery and resilience-based development in areas of origin and possible return of displaced persons. The JP will further build on the joint assessments conducted with UNHCR in 2019 on potential pilot project sites to implement voluntary repatriation and reintegration in Rakhine, and on the experience gained in supporting initiatives benefitting all communities in potential return areas through quick impact projects (QIPs) to make return sustainable. In 2020-2021, UNDP will continue to (i) support assessments for community resilience-building; (ii) support resilience-based, community-led recovery and development activities that can

benefit returnees and host communities in areas of potential return; (iii) promote social cohesion initiatives that would benefit returnees and host communities; and (iv) support access to livelihoods through the design and implementation of community-based interventions during QIPs.

Since 2015, the RC is represented in Rakhine. It brings together UN entities, donors and aid agencies working in Rakhine and leads joint effort towards a holistic solution to improve the wellbeing of all in the state. Under this JP, the RCO will strengthen UN humanitarian and development coordination and related coordination mechanisms in Rakhine, through the UN Rakhine Strategic Framework to support the implementation of the RAC recommendations, and will promote “nexus” coordination with focus on IDP resettlement in the conflict-affected areas of northern Shan and Kachin states. It will strengthen its capacity in Kachin and northern Shan to enhance coordination of a development, humanitarian and peace-related nexus approach for both UN and non-UN actors. The RCO will also work closely with the UNCT in Bangladesh to strengthen a coordinated response to ongoing cross-border issues and support a holistic and integrated UN response to the complex challenges unfolding in Rakhine state and Chittagong Division.

2.5 Strategic pillars of the joint response

Multi-sectoral interventions: The JP is designed as a set of multi-sector, complementary interventions to address some of the root causes of conflict and underdevelopment, while providing emergency support to displaced populations. The resilience and development work implemented by UNDP and UN Women will directly support the humanitarian interventions provided by UNHCR, while all agencies will work together on approaches to achieve dignified solutions to displacement.

Complementary targeting: The project will target vulnerable communities across the states of Rakhine and Kachin, based on needs, access, political feasibility, fairness across the population, and the mandate of each agency. In 2018 and 2019, target locations for UNDP’s and UN Women’s work at Township and Village Tract levels were selected through consultations with Rakhine State Government, CSOs and town elders. Joint field assessments between UNHCR, UNDP and the GoM helped select additional areas in northern Rakhine concerned by the possible return of displaced populations. This JP will cover the areas where work started in 2018 that needs continued support as well as new areas where displaced persons currently live, or could return to. Agencies will also work in IDP camps, and will continue to conduct joint assessments of where new support may be needed. In Kachin, a similar approach to joint targeting will be used, combining the results of needs assessment conducted jointly by UNHCR, UNDP and UN Women with these of participatory planning processes at the State, townships and community levels.

Social cohesion: An expected result from the project is that government, civil society, and communities across Rakhine are able to recognize and realize the basic rights of all, independently of gender and ethnic or religious belonging. To achieve this, the JP will support stakeholders to understand and address protection needs, facilitating inclusive service delivery of public services and drafting of policies, promoting cohesion among communities, and developing an enabling environment for the empowerment of women. At the community-level, it will support resilience and development initiatives that promote trust building amongst communities and lay the foundations for social cohesion. The promotion of gender equity and women empowerment as well as conflict sensitivity are central to this objective.

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls: The JP promotes gender equality and women empowerment by building the capacity of women and

giving them opportunities for greater leadership and participation both in community activities, and in local planning processes, as well as by enabling the economic participation of women in the development of their communities, through helping them access vocational training and financial services and diversify their incomes.

Improving the humanitarian-development-peace nexus: The JP focuses on recovery activities necessary for development and for the peaceful return and resettlement of displaced populations. It complements the humanitarian components presented in UNHCR's project document, which focuses on the protection of vulnerable populations and the provision of life-saving services and. Recovery includes strengthening the capacities of state authorities and local government for participatory planning and the respect of the rule of law, as well as uniting communities into rebuilding productive assets while regaining livelihoods in a socially cohesive manner. These activities will set up foundations for displaced persons to safely return and resettle and will enable the planning of participatory programs supporting the resilience of the entire population in Rakhine, while reducing tensions. Based on a similar approach, activities in Kachin will help refine approaches to providing durable solutions to the problems faced by displaced populations. The RCO will further take responsibility for collecting information, coordinating a joint approach to plan, monitor and evaluate results, and drawing lessons from the different projects supported by Japan to address the situation and prospects faced by displaced persons and their possible return. The RCO will support the more efficient coordination of all aid initiatives for peace, humanitarian and development in Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan.

2.6 Sustainability of the results and cross cutting concerns

Strengthening local systems of participatory decision making: To the extent that no major crisis drastically alters the situation, the sustainability of actions will be ensured by strengthening permanent governance structures and institutional approaches that promote inclusive development and social cohesion. The project will be implemented in partnership with local authorities, CSOs and communities, which should enhance ownership and build partnerships and dialogue between key stakeholders, and facilitate a more cooperative culture of service-delivery beyond the project's lifespan. The strengthening of gender-sensitive and socially inclusive participatory planning mechanisms at the township level then aims to durably improve the way local government officials interact with the population. It has the buy-in of national stakeholders, which should allow good practices to feed into national level policymaking and hence become lasting practices.

Environmental sustainability: Activities that could have an environmental impact would be the ones decided by Township Authorities and Village Tracts Authorities as part of their local solutions promoting social cohesion and improved livelihoods. These partners will be trained to apply UNDP *Social and Environmental Standards* (<http://www.undp.org/ses>), which will help assess the possible impacts of planned activities and prepare mitigation and management plans so these activities have no significant adverse environmental impact.

Developing solutions to the camp closure strategy: In 2020-2021, lessons will be drawn from the activities implemented in Rakhine and Kachin to inform the UN programmatic response to support the GoM's IDP Camp Closure Strategy.

3 Results framework

3.1 Logic of the results chain

The joint project responds to the development challenges highlighted in section 2.1. Its activities aim to deliver on six outputs that will contribute to two development outcomes, following the logic highlighted in Figure 1. Two other outputs relate to coordination and reporting on joint projects supported by Japan and on the peace-humanitarian-development nexus in Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan.

- Outcome D1. Community priorities and needs are better met through inclusive and responsive service delivery, improved access to justice, and increased local development opportunities that promote social cohesion for men and women in Rakhine and Kachin.
- Outcome D2. Women are empowered to engage in, contribute to, and benefit from community resilience and inclusive growth and development in Rakhine and Kachin.

The interventions presented focus on recovery and development assistance, which complement the humanitarian assistance, protection, and solutions to displacements provided by UNHCR.

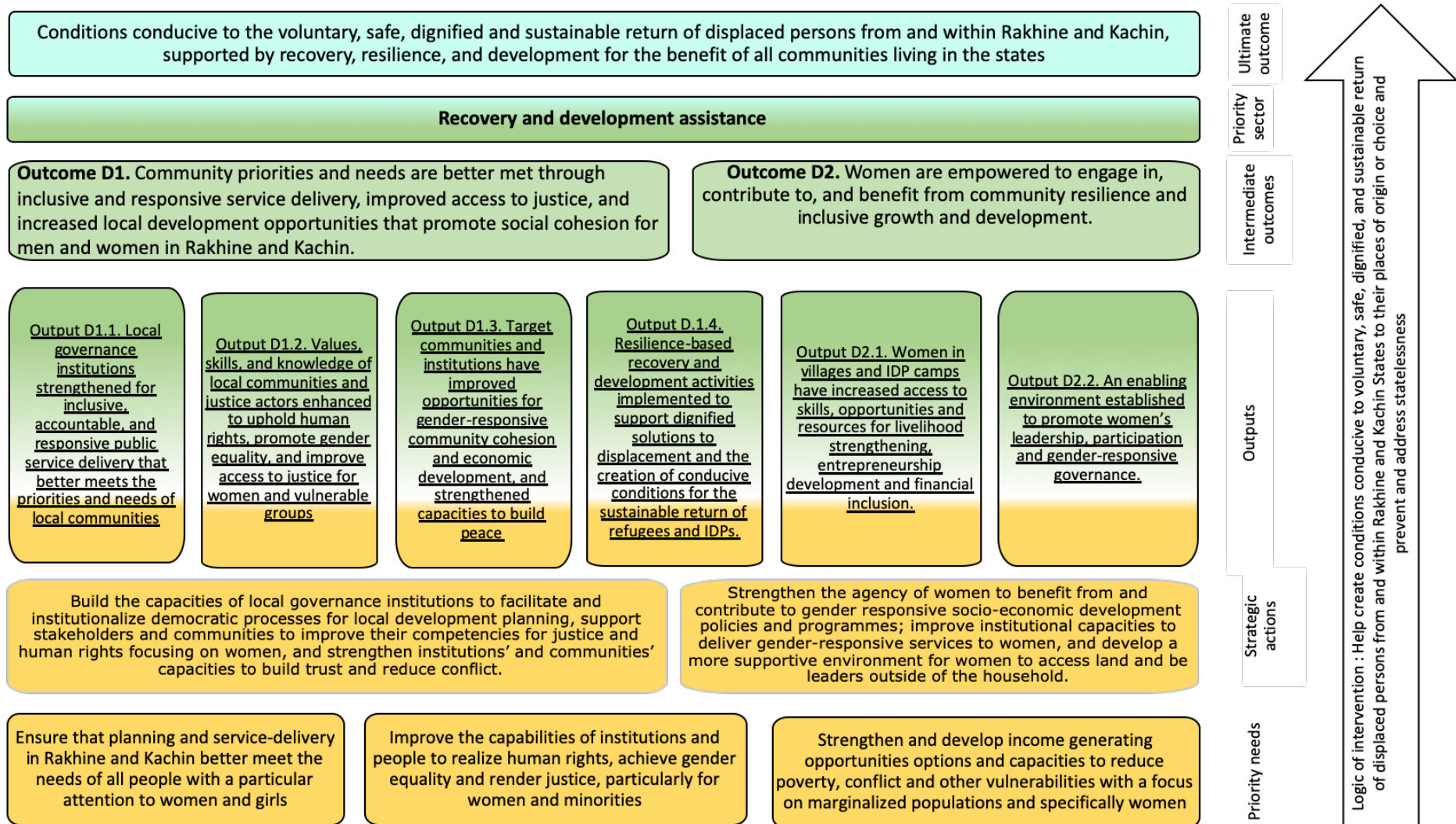
Note on the structure of the outcomes, outputs and indicative activities:

- For clarity in accountability and reporting, outcomes are attributed to specific PUNOs: UNDP is in charge of Outcome D1, and UN Women of Outcome D2. Outcome and outputs starting with 'D' relate to Development needs.
- Outputs starting with 'C' relate to the Coordination work of the RCO, which contributes to the entire support of Japan to Rakhine, Shan and Kachin states under Japan supplementary budget and to the larger coordination of aid intervention in these states as well as northern Shan. These outputs are therefore not placed under a single development or humanitarian outcome.
- Where relevant, outcome and output numbering are kept aligned with these of the related projects supported by Japan in 2018-2019 and 2019-2020, and of the concurrent Canada- and Germany-funded project. This supports coherence and the ability to measure change and impact over time.
- Activities and locations are presented as indicative and cost is associated to the output rather than specific activities, so PUNOs can adapt activities to evolving needs to reach the agreed outputs (i.e., budget is results-based).
- There is no need to separate outputs per state as they are similar. The reporting will however mention the locations of activities and results.

Links to humanitarian outcomes under the responsibility of UNHCR:

UNHCR will receive support from Japan to provide humanitarian aid in Rakhine and Kachin, which will be complementary to that provided by UNDP and UN Women. In both states, it will (i) support the GoM in creating conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, and sustainable return of displaced persons from and within the state and to prevent and address statelessness; and (ii) it will provide humanitarian support in the areas of protection, shelter, non-food items, and camp coordination and management to people in camps to ensure their dignified living conditions.

Figure 1: Logic of intervention of the joint project in Rakhine and Kachin



3.2 Project description

Recovery and development assistance

Outcome D1. Community priorities and needs are better met through inclusive and responsive service delivery, improved access to justice, and increased local development opportunities that promote social cohesion for men and women.

Budget: Budget JPY 276,059,946 (USD 2,512,632), led by UNDP.

Output D1.1. Local governance institutions strengthened for inclusive, accountable, and responsive public service delivery that better meets the priorities and needs of local communities

Indicative activities for Rakhine:

Democratic and participatory local governance

- Strengthen capacities of township administrations to facilitate inclusive and participatory annual planning processes; to manage effective, efficient, transparent and accountable public service delivery (including through one stop shops); and to execute budget and public financial management and procurement processes in a transparent and accountable manner.
- Strengthen capacity of state and township administrations to understand democratic values and principles; to promote inclusivity and gender equitable development; and to analyze socioeconomic contexts, data and statistics.
- Strengthen capacities for strategic, risk-informed and gender equitable state level planning and budgeting processes, including environmental and social risks impact assessments across state and township plans and projects.
- Strengthen state and township institutions' capacities for stakeholder engagement for SDG localization and MSDP implementation.
- Strengthen policy frameworks, institutional and operational capacities to deliver municipal services more efficiently, and accountability through a gender and conflict-sensitive lens.

Governance for building resilience to natural disasters and climate change

- Enhance risk perception and mainstreaming capacities of State Governments, selected township authorities and Disaster Management Committees to inform local decision-making processes. This would include township level guidance that maps risks and vulnerabilities as a basis for disaster preparedness.
- Strengthen capacities of Department of Disaster Management (DDM) and Environment Conservation Department (ECD) to develop and implement disaster preparedness, relief and recovery activities including policy and multi-functional disaster response facilities.
- Support community-based disaster risk management interventions, including last mile connectivity for early warning communications, to enhance communities' disaster risk awareness and capacities to prepare, respond and effectively recover. Specific interventions would be based on assessments of

local needs in target locations with an emphasis on reaching the most vulnerable populations (people with disabilities, elderly, women and girls).

- Support community-based livelihoods and economic development activities that contribute to improved resilience and sustainability in line with local community needs and priorities.
- Strengthen impact-based forecasting with the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) to ensure vulnerable communities and decision makers understand, and can take early action to minimize, risks to avoid loss and damages.

Support to parliament

- Support subnational Parliament (Hluttaw) so that: (i) plenary sets effective agendas, building on mechanisms for inclusive scheduling of business and routine review of rules of procedure; (ii) Hluttaw committees conduct routine inquiries in line with international good practice in their legislative and oversight work; (iii) Hluttaw has effective evidence-based processes for reviewing budgets and overseeing Government expenditure; and (iv) Hluttaw members have skills and access to quality data to represent their constituents effectively, including through outreach to women.
- Support capacity building of Hluttaw's administration to provide public outreach and improved information to constituents to facilitate citizen participation in Hluttaw business in line with priorities established by the Hluttaw strategic plan.

Indicative activities for Kachin:

Democratic and participatory governance

- Strengthen capacity of state and township administrations to improve understanding of good local governance, democratic values and principles; to promote inclusivity, gender equitable and risk-informed development; and to analyze socioeconomic contexts, data and statistics to inform state-level planning.
- Strengthen capacities of township administrations to facilitate inclusive and participatory annual planning processes including mainstreaming environmental and disaster risk considerations across state and township plans and projects.

Environmental governance and disaster risk reduction

- Provide policy support at State level to mainstream environment and disaster considerations into planning arrangements.
- Facilitate early disaster risk warning coordination between state government departments and strengthen Disaster Management Committees to inform local decision-making processes (including supporting risk-informed development).
- Enhance government's and local communities' awareness on disaster impacts through development and dissemination of risk knowledge.
- Support community-based livelihoods and economic development activities that contribute to improved resilience and sustainability in line with local community needs and priorities.

Support to parliament

- Strengthen the capacity of Kachin Hluttaw to conduct inquiries of pertinent issues affecting constituents in line with international standards and provide public outreach and improved information to constituents in line with priorities established by the Hluttaw strategic plan.

Output D1.2. Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors enhanced to uphold human rights, promote gender equality, and improve access to justice for women and vulnerable groups

Indicative activities for Rakhine:

Rule of Law

- Provide legal skills trainings and facilitate dialogue between justice sector stakeholders, building on lessons learned and concept of Rule of Law Centers.
- Promote dialogue between Government and communities on men's and women's justice needs and priorities
- Promote the rights of women and vulnerable groups.
- Support justice institutions and civil service reform efforts at Union level to deliver more inclusive and gender-responsive services in Rakhine.

Indicative activities for Kachin:

Rule of Law

- Enhance capacity of state justice providers to improve access to justice for women, IDPs, the displaced and vulnerable groups.
- Promote the rights of women, IDPs and vulnerable groups so they are more aware of their rights and are empowered to demand and receive accessible and equitable legal services while participating in local justice and decision-making mechanisms.
- Strengthen capacity of land administration authorities to improve effective land administration, and dispute resolution processes (in close collaboration with Democratic and participatory governance component).

Output D1.3. Target communities and institutions have improved opportunities for gender-responsive community cohesion and economic development, and strengthened capacities to build peace

Indicative activities for Rakhine:

- Conduct periodic local context analysis, community dialogue, and capacity building to identify conflict sensitive, community-driven, gender-responsive solutions that promote resilience, interdependence, trust building, social cohesion and gender equality.
- Support including through upstream support to concerned Rakhine State Government departments on vertical and horizontal linkages that promote an inclusive approach to services delivery and improve social cohesion and facilitate improved trust between communities and policy makers.
- Strengthen capacities of civil society to promote community resilience and local economic development as social cohesion enablers with a focus on participation of vulnerable groups including marginalized women and girls.

- Promote economic development and resilience of vulnerable and marginalized communities through improving access to diversified, sustainable livelihood and local services while building resilience with a focus on MSMEs and promotion of agriculture and fisheries sector with significant community dependence for livelihoods and income generation.

Indicative activities for Kachin:

- Support assessments on community resilience-building, including through promoting sustainable livelihoods.
- Support planning processes for resilience-based recovery and development that will benefit all communities in need.
- Support access to livelihoods through the design and implementation of community-based interventions.
- Support vocational skills training and income generation activities.
- Strengthen positive interdependencies between communities by promoting agricultural cultivation, value addition and livestock production, and by facilitating access to markets.

Output D.1.4. Resilience-based recovery and development activities implemented to support dignified solutions to displacement and the creation of conducive conditions for the sustainable return of refugees and IDPs.

Quick impact resilience-based recovery and development activities will support the implementation of dignified solutions to displacement and the creation of conducive conditions for the sustainable return of refugees and IDPs. They will include:

Indicative activities for Rakhine:

- Conduct integrated, conflict sensitive, community-based needs assessment inclusive of social and environmental assessments in places of potential return and areas of remaining affected communities, and engage with communities to identify short term community-based initiatives.
- Support assessments related to community resilience-building, including on sustainable livelihoods, conflict sensitivity, disaster preparedness and local institutional capacity.
- Support participatory planning processes for resilience-based recovery and sustainable development that will benefit all communities in need.
- Implement initiatives benefiting all communities in potential refugee and IDP return areas to support dignified solutions to displacement through community-based projects aimed at fostering social cohesion, rebuilding trust among communities and re-establishing economic linkages.
- Support access to livelihoods through the design and implementation of community-based interventions.
- Improve economic production that can strengthen positive interdependencies between communities in part by promoting agricultural cultivation and livestock production, and by facilitating access to markets.
- Build or rehabilitate community infrastructure, including roads, markets, drainage, irrigation systems, or waste management in labor intensive projects that provide work (and skills) to many in the community, while benefiting all.
- Distribute inputs and tools, support livestock rearing / poultry farming at community or household level, provide agricultural extension services to farm seasonal crops or to develop household level gardening.

- Provide seed grants to develop rotating saving and loans programs that would fund the creation of small businesses.

Outcome D2. Women are empowered to contribute to, and benefit from community resilience and inclusive growth and development

Budget JPY 55,470,027 (USD 504,875), led by UN Women

Output D2.1. Women in villages and IDP camps have increased access to skills, opportunities and resources for livelihood strengthening, entrepreneurship development and financial inclusion.

Indicative activities for Rakhine:

- Train and upskill women in climate resilient agricultural practices, particularly by developing the capacity of female farmers through climate-smart techniques, including vertical gardening, to produce and market high-value vegetable crops and rice.
- Support women weavers and handicraft producers to improve their self-reliance and expand sales through skills training and capacity development, especially in relation to innovative designs, color selection and quality standards.
- Provide inputs and resources to women working in weaving and handicrafts.
- Increase women's access to markets through identifying gender-responsive value chains and promoting market linkages in the agriculture, weaving and handicraft sectors inside and outside of the state.
- Support women's income generation by developing entrepreneurship capacity.
- Train women on financial literacy and business development and provide coaching on the creation of business plans.
- Provide learning and knowledge exchange opportunities for women entrepreneurs and business leaders.

Indicative activities for Kachin

In IDP camps and host communities to pilot the promotion durable solutions to displacement

- Provide vocational skills for women in agriculture, animal husbandry, weaving and handicrafts, and/or other income generating activities.
- Increase women's access to markets through identifying gender-responsive value chains and promoting market linkages inside and outside of Kachin.

Output D2.2. An enabling environment established to promote women's leadership, participation and gender-responsive governance.

Indicative activities for Rakhine:

- Support women's groups and CSOs in Rakhine to lead advocacy and outreach on promoting women's leadership and participation.
- Mobilize community leaders, men and boys, and raise awareness in support of women's participation and empowerment.
- Document and disseminate good practices and lessons learned related to women's political and economic participation.

Indicative activities for Kachin

In IDP camps and host communities to pilot the promotion of durable solutions to displacement

- Build the capacity of women leaders, groups and networks to participate in and influence governance processes and lead advocacy.
- Support the participation and engagement of women, women's groups and networks in consultation processes to ensure that durable solutions strategies at local level are informed by and respond to their needs in line with the Common Charter of Demands by Women's Groups for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment across the Peace-Humanitarian-Development Nexus in Kachin State.
- Provide training and technical support to the state-level Department of Social Welfare and Women's Committees to strengthen multi-sectoral gender coordination for the implementation of the NSPAW.
- Raise awareness in communities to support women's participation and empowerment.

Support to UN joint program humanitarian and development coordination

Budget JPY 55,470,027 (USD 504,875), led by RCO

Note: the UNRCO does not implement programmatic activities. A large part of its coordination work under the JP, budget will be used to pay for the human resource necessary to deliver the services described below.

Output C1. UN programmatic interventions are coordinated and complementary within the joint program

Indicative activities for Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan

- Work as the focal point for information sharing between the Government of Japan and all UN agencies participating in the projects supported by the Japanese supplementary budget in fiscal year (FY) 2020.
- Convene coordination meetings between the Government of Japan and UN agencies supported through the Government of Japan supplementary budget in FY 2020/21 to ensure information sharing, synergies and complementarity across the UN programmes and activities.
- Take a lead in coordinating a durable solutions approach to the Government's IDP resettlement process in these areas
- Support coherent implementation of the communication and visibility strategies of the agencies to highlight joint efforts by the Government of Japan and UN agencies for Rakhine State as well as in Kachin and northern Shan States.
- Support efforts to strengthen collaboration in planning, monitoring and evaluation, as well as mainstreaming conflict sensitivity and gender.
- Support information management efforts by creating databases, dashboards and/or other knowledge products relevant to the programme in the geographical focus areas.

Output C2. Increased cooperation and improved coordination with development, humanitarian and peace-related actors through a nexus approach in Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan

Indicative activities for Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan

- Gather information on the ground and provide UN agencies with informed political situation analysis on the evolving context
- Strengthen collaboration with other initiatives and relevant actors supported by Japan in Rakhine, Kachin, northern Shan states as well as in Chittagong Division of Bangladesh.
- Strengthen partnerships and improve coordination with broader development, humanitarian, and peace-related actors in the field.
- Convene meetings inviting key stakeholders to promote a humanitarian, development, and peace nexus approach.

3.3 Beneficiaries - qualitative and quantitative effects

Improved service delivery, access to justice, and local development opportunities: Activities under Outcome D1 will support GoM’s efforts to create conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, and sustainable return of displaced persons by (i) developing government capacities to undertake participatory planning at the township level and strengthening local parliament’s capacities to oversee the executive, hence delivering more relevant services to the population and building trust in government while contributing the state’s economic and social development (output D1.1); (ii) promoting the rule of law and justice, essential elements for both peace and social cohesion in Rakhine and for the sustainable return of displaced populations (output D1.2); (iii) fostering social cohesion and peace at the across the state through activities at the village tract level to implement community resilience initiatives in consultation with local authorities, CSOs, community leaders, women and youth representatives (output D1.3); and (iv) promoting the development of livelihood opportunities towards resilience to shocks and the preparation of possible return across areas of possible return of displaced populations (output D1.4).

Women economic empowerment and resilience: By creating livelihood opportunities for Rakhine and Muslim communities, as well as in IDP camps, this outcome complements the work of other humanitarian and development actors. Livelihood support is both humanitarian and developmental, and by reducing vulnerabilities and risk, livelihood security complements protection efforts. The outcome also seeks to strengthen social cohesion by bringing communities together to promote positive attitudes towards women’s labor participation, and by locating opportunities for intercommunal linkages where possible in the course of enhancing the economic empowerment of all women in Rakhine.

Table 1: Expected beneficiaries per output and location

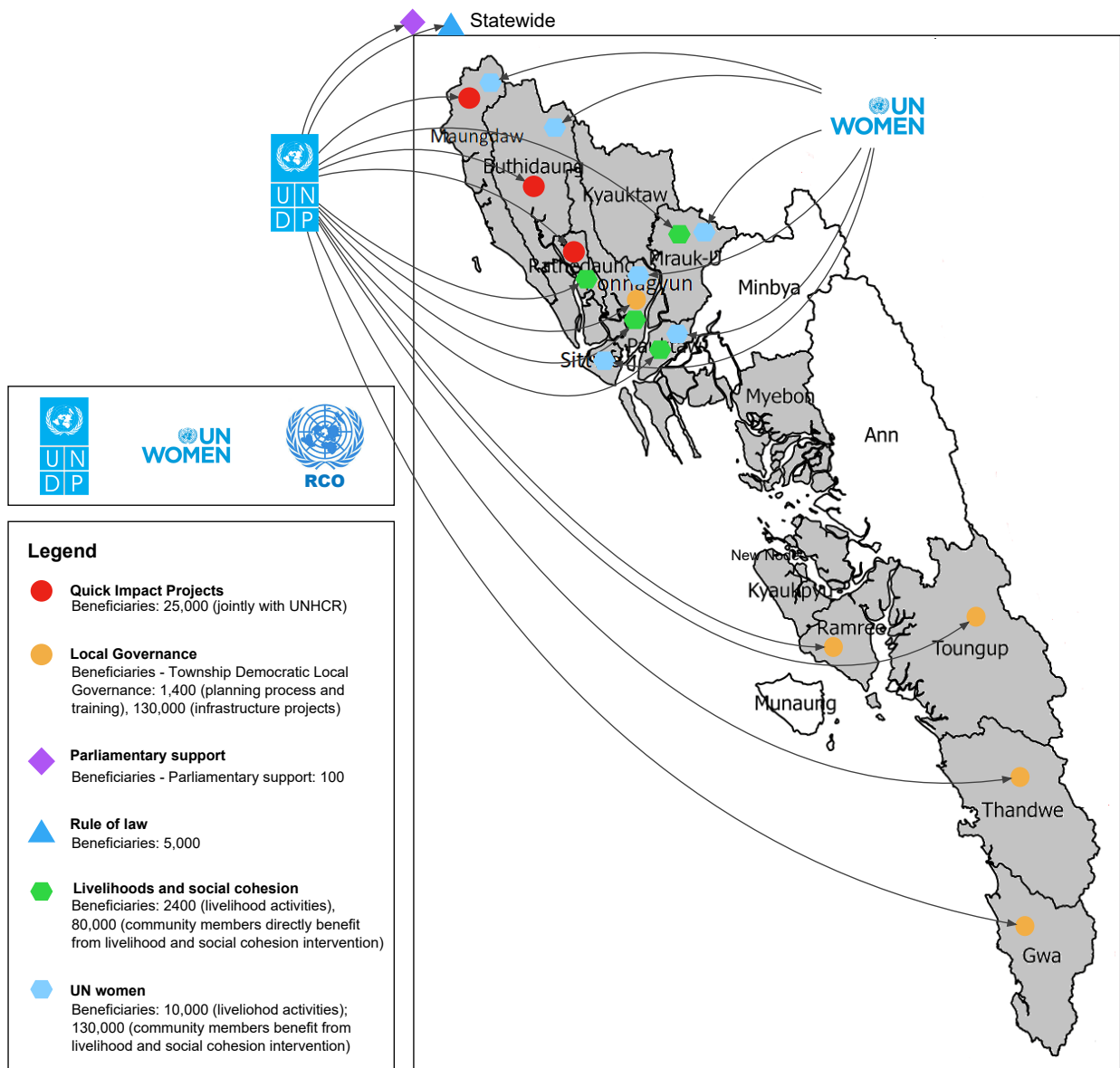
Result	Location	Beneficiaries
Output D1.1. Local governance institutions strengthened for inclusive, accountable, and responsive public service delivery that better meets the priorities and needs of local communities	Rakhine: Ponnagyun, Thandwe, Gwa, Ramree, Toungup, and Statewide (Parliament)	Township Democratic Local Governance: 1,400 (planning process and training), 130,000 (infrastructure projects), Parliamentary support: 100

Result	Location	Beneficiaries
	Kachin: Townships are under discussion and subject to GoM's agreement	Township Democratic Local Governance: 200 (planning process and training), 30,000 (infrastructure projects)
Output D1.2. Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors enhanced to uphold human rights, promote gender equality, and improve access to justice for women and vulnerable groups	Rakhine: Statewide	5,000
	Kachin: Townships are under discussion and subject to GoM's agreement	3,000
Output D1.3. Target communities and institutions have improved opportunities for gender-responsive community cohesion and economic development, and strengthened capacities to build peace	Rakhine: Rathedaung, Mrauk-U, Ponnagyun, Pauktaw	2,400 (livelihood activities), 80,000 (community members directly benefiting from livelihood and social cohesion intervention)
	Kachin: Townships are under discussion and subject to GoM's agreement	10,000 (Participants in livelihood activities and community members directly benefiting from livelihood and social cohesion intervention)
Output D.1.4. Resilience-based recovery and development activities implemented to support dignified solutions to displacement and the creation of conducive conditions for the sustainable return of refugees and IDPs.	Rakhine: Maungdaw, Buthidaung, Rathedaung	25,000 (jointly with UNHCR)
Output D2.1. Women in villages and IDP camps have increased access to skills, opportunities and resources for livelihood strengthening, entrepreneurship development and financial inclusion.	Rakhine: Pauktaw, Ponnagyun, Mrauk U, Sittwe, Buthidaung, Maungdaw	10,000 (participants in livelihood activities); 130,000 (community members benefiting from livelihood and social cohesion intervention)
	Kachin: Townships are under discussion and subject to GoM's agreement	15,000 (Participants in livelihood activities and community members benefiting from livelihood and social cohesion intervention)

Result	Location	Beneficiaries
Output D2.2. An enabling environment established to promote women's leadership, participation and gender-responsive governance.	Rakhine: Pauktaw, Ponnagyun, Mrauk U, Sittwe, Buthidaung, Maungdaw	3000 women and 40 women's groups CSOs
	Kachin: Townships are under discussion and subject to GoM's agreement	1500 women and 20 women's groups and CSOs

Note: The project locations are subject to the GoM's approval, access and security conditions.

Figure 2: Project map for 2020-2021 – Rakhine State



Note that for Kachin, Townships are under discussion and subject to GoM's agreement. A map will be prepared when the townships are selected.

3.4 Conflict sensitivity and gender responsiveness

A main objective of the joint project is to contribute to reducing conflict in Rakhine and Kachin by addressing some of the roots causes of poverty, displacement, underdevelopment, and tensions between communities. Its strategic directions, flexible design and built-in learning processes all contribute to that end.

- The project’s strategic focus is aligned with the recommendations of the RAC and with the Framework for UN Support to Rakhine, both focused on reducing conflict over the long term, as well as with the Tripartite MoU in creating conditions for the return of displaced persons. In Kachin—building on the joint, area-based programming approach tested in Rakhine--the project will pilot a joint response to the GoM’s Camp Closure Strategy that will promote social cohesion and will contribute to set up an environment conducive to the peaceful return and the sustainable resettlement of displaced populations.
- PUNOs are present in Sittwe (Rakhine) and in Myitkyina (Kachin). They have dedicated staff who will supervise the implementation of the project and its adaptations as needed. This will allow them to coordinate activities with other actors and ensure coherent set of interventions and balanced targeting.
- The project will be implemented in a participatory manner, engaging local stakeholders at all levels across both states, from communities to government authorities, to civil society and the media. This will ensure transparency in the way its support and resources are allocated, as well as local ownerships of decisions and initiatives that aim to reduce conflict.
- The project will continue to benefit from the 2018 *Conflict Sensitivity and Gender Responsiveness Review* and the *Conflict Development Analysis* for Rakhine and the related situation analyses and updates conducted for both states. Implementation will be informed by these analyses to ensure that interventions are geared to local contexts and that risks are mitigated, ensuring maximum conflict sensitivity and efficiency of the interventions.
- The project’s monitoring, evaluation and learning activities piloted in 2019 will be fully rolled out to assess the changing situations and needs in real time, to regularly take stock of how effectively the project addresses needs, and to help adapt the project responses in terms of their nature and scope.
- The preparation of village-level and village-tract level activities will use a Conflict sensitivity and Gender responsiveness check list (see Appendix 9.2) to ensure the activities planned are informed by conflict and gender needs.
- The project thoroughly vets its implementing partners and vendors to ensure none of the resources from the project can benefit individuals or entity under international sanctions for their roles in the conflict.

3.5 Risks, assumptions, and mitigation mechanisms

Notwithstanding the political, programmatic and operational risks to implementation in Rakhine and Kachin, which may affect the achievement of the JP’s objectives, the costs of inaction outweigh these, and the risk and mitigation mechanisms presented in Table 2 will be used to monitor and determine appropriate mitigation responses. The JP then has flexibility for implementing agencies to modify, scale-up or scale-down activities in the face of changes in the environment. It follows clear principles that focus on the intended outcomes and outputs (i.e., results), but will remain flexible to adapt the activities it supports to changing needs and an operating environment that are likely to evolve, as well as to lessons learned.

Table 2: Key risks and mitigation mechanisms

Risk	Type	Probability and impact⁴	Mitigation
Insecure political and security environments: The evolving security situation in Rakhine and Kachin may render project implementation particularly challenging. Project staff safety may restrict access to some project sites.	Security Political	Probability: 3 Impact: 4	PUNOs will undertake a continuous assessment of the risk context, working closely with the RCO and the UN Department for Safety and Security. The project will be flexible in planning, implementation and budgeting to allow for modifications. PUNOs will maintain dialogue with the RSG and the KSG and donor to adjust the implementation of activities. PUNOs will sensitize stakeholders on Project. Selection criteria, which will be carefully formulated in line with Project principles.
Access: Administrative barriers may be a major impediment to access project sites and achieve project results: Permits for movement to the field takes two weeks for approval and are only valid for two to three weeks.	Access	Probability: 4 Impact: 4	The dedicated support of the RCO under this joint project, as well as the good relations built with the RSG and local authorities in 2018-2019 in Rakhine should greatly help in negotiating easier access. The same will have to be developed in Kachin
Environmental disasters: a large-scale disaster could shift the focus of aid actors towards providing humanitarian relief, reducing attention to resilience building efforts.	Natural	Probability: 3 Impact: 3	Environmental and disaster risk reduction will be mainstreamed into the TDLG process. Community level work will adapt to evolving needs expressed at the local level.
Risk of uneven political will and capacity from State Government to support inclusive and democratic participatory processes at State level, and Union Government's to support decentralization and provide necessary legal and regulatory framework for this to become sustainable over time. Without the genuine	Political	Probability: 3 Impact: 4	Building on positive experience, UNDP and UN Women will continue to proactively engage with the GoM, the RSG, and the KSG at all levels to ensure ownership, and to establish or build upon existing partnerships with local authorities, communities, and UN Country Teams.

⁴ 1: Very low– 5: Very high

Risk	Type	Probability and impact⁴	Mitigation
and strong support of decision makers and authorities in Rakhine and Kachin states, the efforts for empowerment of women, mobilization of women's groups and meaningful participation of women leaders will also be challenging.			
Social risks and barriers: If social and cultural attitudes and behaviors towards women's participation cannot be changed within a reasonable timeframe, it may be difficult to achieve the project's goals.	Social	Probability: 3 Impact: 3	Results from the 2018-2020 involvement should start showing positive results, and PUNOs will continue to advocate for the participation and leadership of women at all levels, from state governments and policies to community interventions.
Funding risks. If another major event happens including a natural disaster or a political crisis, donors may decide to disengage from the project.	Financial	Probability: 3 Impact: 4	The project will continue to work closely with the funding partners, informing them on the centrality of their support for the development of Rakhine. The PUNOs will continue to look for further support for the later continuation and expansion of the project.
External influences can negatively impact on social cohesion and trust, including renewed waves of violence.	External	Probability: 3 Impact: 4	Renewed violence could be very detrimental to work at the community level, with little space for the project to intervene, but policy and institutional work should still be able to operate.
Biased media can fuel mistrust and events, even propagating hate speech that would be very detrimental to the work on social cohesion.	Communication	Probability: 3 Impact: 4	The project will emphasize timely communication on its achievements and the publicization of successful stories.

4 Management and coordination arrangements

4.1 Arrangements for joint implementation and organization of the teams

Japan will provide funding to UNDP. UN Women and the RCO will be implementing partners under UNDP and will sign a UN to UN agreement to transfer the funds in line with the agreed budget and following UN to UN procedures. Under the UN to UN agreement, the “contributing agency” is accountable to the donor and the “recipient agency” is accountable to the contributing agency for the use of funds. UNDP will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for funds it receives, using its rules and regulations in the implementing process with partners and counterparts.

UNDP will manage its component of the JP with a team of 19 based in its Sittwe, Maungdaw, and Myitkyina offices with technical and management support, and national coordination from Yangon. Staff input will be charged proportionately as direct project costs. The organization of UNDP’s team is presented in Figure 4, p.41.

UN Women will manage its component of the JP with a team of 7 in its Sittwe sub-office, and 3 staff in Yangon to provide technical support, management oversight, and coordination. The human resources cost will be proportionally shared across Rakhine and Kachin projects funded by different donors and charged as direct project costs. UN Women’s structure is presented in Figure 6, p. 43.

The RCO will have dedicated staff to ensure coordination, communication and knowledge management in Yangon, as well as reporting and coordination in Rakhine. Coordination capacities for Kachin and northern Shan will be strengthened.

4.2 Coordination with other partners and projects in Rakhine and Kachin

Activities will be implemented in coordination with the Government of Myanmar, including relevant line ministries, the Rakhine State Government, the Kachin State Government, and where relevant, with the UEHRD, and key humanitarian and development actors—of which UN agencies, NGOs, the Red Cross Movement and donors—and affected populations.

In northern Rakhine, as coordination lead for the humanitarian response, UNHCR will continue to facilitate coordination among the Maungdaw Inter-Agency Group in close consultation with the Red Cross Movement and sector working groups. UNDP will use its Maungdaw office to supervise its activities and will continue to closely coordinate its work there with UNHCR. UN Women, which has hitherto focused its implementation in central Rakhine, plans to expand its activities to northern Rakhine through implementing partners should circumstances allow it, coordinating and monitoring this work through its Sittwe sub-office, with oversight support from Yangon.

In Sittwe, UNDP and UN Women will continue to work together to coordinate and oversee (i) the implementation of the project’s activities, by providing technical support, capacity development and quality assurance to their key partners, including government and CSOs; and (ii) joint assessments and monitoring.

The project will partner with other UN agencies and projects working in Rakhine and Kachin on issues related to governance, women empowerment, local development, poverty reduction and support to displaced and stateless persons. This includes FAO, IOM, UNEP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, and WFP, as well as the Government’s *National Community-Driven Development Project* supported by the World Bank. It will coordinate with them through existing platforms (e.g., under the *Livelihood and*

Food Security Trusts Fund) to reduce duplication of efforts and develop synergies. UNDP will continue to run the Development Coordination Group it chairs in Rakhine and to support the work of the Cooperation Partners' Group for Rakhine. In Kachin, the RCO will promote nexus coordination that includes development and humanitarian agencies.

The RCO will further strengthen UN humanitarian and development joint programme coordination. It will convene coordination meetings between donors and UN agencies to ensure information sharing, synergies and complementarity across programmes and activities and will support the development of communication and visibility material on the programmes supported by Japan as well as information management effort relevant to the programme. Further, it will strengthen partnerships with broader development, humanitarian and peace-related actors on the ground to promote a development, humanitarian and peace nexus approach in the focus geographical areas.

4.3 Partnerships for implementation

The main partners for implementation of the joint project will be the GoM at all levels, NGOs, civil society organizations, and communities.

Government partners will include: (i) At Union level, the Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry, the Ministry of Labor, Immigration and Population, the General Administration Department (GAD), the Ministry of Office of the Union Government, the Union Attorney General's Office, the Department of Disaster Management, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation; (ii) at the State and Township level GAD, District Ward and Village Tract Administrators, Township Plan Formulation and Implementation Committees, the Department of Disaster Management, the Department of Social Welfare, the State and District Department of Labor, Population and Migration, and Rakhine State Parliament.

All PUNOs have developed partnerships and working relations with both government authorities and local and international NGOs working in Rakhine. While NGO implementing partners (IP) will be selected based on a competitive process and will undergo UN's vetting procedures,⁵ some of these partnerships may be carried over from the previous project, pending positive review of their prior achievements.

In Kachin, government partners will include GAD, the Department of Disaster Management, State Law Office, the Department of Social Welfare, Department of Rural Development, Department of Agriculture, Department of Livestock, Breeding and Veterinary, the State and District Department of Labor, Population and Migration, State Parliament, District Ward and Village Tract Administrators, Township Plan Formulation and Implementation Committees. International NGOs working in Kachin and local organizations will also be engaged

The community groups involved in and benefitting from the impacts of the project at village tracts and village level will be considered both beneficiaries and partners, since they will be involved in deciding and implementing some of the development solutions decided through the participatory planning process facilitated the project.

⁵ IPs are selected through calls for proposal. Potential IP are further screened to ensure they are not under sanctions imposed by the international community, and are assessed and followed in their capacity to deliver results and manage resources, following a UN-wide process known as the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT).

For UNDP in Rakhine, the State local governance structure will be used to implement work on democratic township planning and parliament strengthening. To promote the rule of law and justice, it will support both formal justice institutions and work with CSOs and legal aid providers. The development solution activities will be implemented with NGOs and Community-Based Organizations. Key UNDP civil society partners likely to be part of this JP include: The *International Legal Foundation*, *Legal Clinic Myanmar*, and *Thazin* to improve access to justice and empower communities to exercise their legal rights, and *Mercy Corps*, *AGE*, *Swinee Development Foundation*, *People for People* and *World Vision International* to increase livelihood and peacebuilding opportunities. In Kachin, local CSOs will be engaged through grants on a rolling basis for a total of six to ten grants.

UN Women will implement the JP in collaboration with line ministries and government departments at Union and State levels, as well as CSOs. To promote results sustainability, UN Women will ensure that partner organisations have a presence in Rakhine State and a working relationship with the government, have experience implementing gender equality and women's empowerment programs, and meet the criteria under the conflict sensitive and gender response framework. Partners likely to work with UN Women on this project include *Mercy Corps*, *Finn Church Aid consortium*, and *World Vision International Myanmar*. In Kachin UN Women, will likely be working with *Kachin Women's Network* and *Htoi*, local organizations through which UN Women previously implemented its Japan-funded regional programme on anti-trafficking in Kachin.

The RCO in Sittwe chairs the Rakhine Coordination Group (RCG) to promote a coherent approach among UN agencies and international NGOs while working closely with the RSG. Nationally, the RCO liaises with UN agencies, government officials, donors, civil society organizations and other key stakeholders. In this JP, the RCO will utilize its unique positions and increased capacity to promote a coordinated approach of humanitarian, development and peace actors in Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan working closely with the State Governments, UN agencies within and outside of the country, international NGOs and local civil society organizations.

4.4 Joint project governance structure

This JP's governance structure will use the bodies and responsibilities developed since the FY 2017 projects. the Steering Committee (SC) will provide strategic direction and guidance to ensure that objectives are met, progress is achieved against targets, and risks and issues are addressed through management actions. The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement will be the focal ministry for the JP and co-chair of the SC, together with the UN Resident Coordinator, or delegated representative. The SC set up in 2018 with Japan as the main donor representative, and expanded to include Canada and UNHCR in 2019 (and possibly Germany from 2020) will be composed of the UN RC in the role of Senior Executive, UNDP Resident Representative, UN Women Country Representative (CR), UNHCR CR, the RSG and the KSG in the role of Senior Beneficiary, and Japan and Canada (possibly Germany) in the role of Senior Suppliers. Decision-making will be done through consensus of SC members present at a duly convened meeting of the board. The SC will meet biannually and as additionally needed.

All PUNOs' country offices in Myanmar will provide quality assurance in support of the SC—with input from their regional offices—by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, ensuring that the JP contributes effectively to their Country Programme and Annual Work Plans' objectives, that it remains relevant and meets quality standards, that appropriate

project management milestones are managed and completed, and that the project is implemented in compliance with corporate and government rules and regulations.

4.5 Communication and visibility

The project will include an information component to communicate the results of the partnership among Myanmar, donors and various stakeholders. The PUNOs will use learning fairs to promote dialogues and share experiences, field visits, printed promotional materials, knowledge products, press releases, photo documentation, success stories, and a project-branded social media account to promote direct interactions among the beneficiaries and stakeholders and to share experiences and human stories. Communication and visibility activities will be carried out with partners, as well as the leaders and officials of the beneficiary communities. PUNOs will communicate on activities and results through tools and media available to their offices in-country and globally, including communities of practice, and social media. The reporting process will include an update on the communications activities as well as provide samples of the communications materials produced under the project.

The JP will comply with Japan's visibility requirements. It will display Japan's logo for activities undertaken with funds from the grant when safe and appropriate. External communication channels will be used, including: (i) Japanese ODA logo included in documents circulated under the project; (ii) training courses, workshops, and policy dialogues with the publicity that the support is provided by the Government of Japan; (iii) involvement of the Embassy of Japan on key milestones and various occasions as speakers and during joint press releases; (iv) joint missions between the Embassy of Japan and PUNOs for the field visits to project locations; and (v) success stories provided to the Embassy of Japan and disseminated through the websites and social media presence of all PUNOs at their global headquarters, Myanmar office, and where relevant, their Japan offices. In this, the RCO will support the coherent implementation of PUNOs' visibility strategies to highlight their joint efforts with the Government of Japan for Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan states.

5 Fund management arrangements

5.1 Fund management option

The joint project will use pass-through funding modalities in line with the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) guidelines [see 14].

5.2 Accounting and audit

Each PUNO will account for the income received to fund the outputs for which it is responsible in accordance with existing UN rules, regulations, and procedures. Audit opinions and recommendations of the individual PUNOs will be communicated to the Steering Committee.

5.3 Transfer of cash to national implementing partners

The UN system in Myanmar uses a set of due diligence mechanisms to ensure that the resources transferred to IPs and vendors are used for their intended purpose. The basis for all resource transfers to an implementing partner will be detailed in the work plans agreed between the implementing partners and participating UN organizations. To ensure proper use of funding while enabling timely disbursement,

the project will use PUNO-specific procedures on partner selection and retention, including the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) framework that ensures the proper use of financial resources and is used worldwide by the UN, including in conflict and fragile settings.

6 Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

6.1 Monitoring

Table 4 p. 45 summarizes the performance measurement framework for the joint project, including monitoring activities that the PUNOs and their partners will undertake in coordination with the government departments, and their timing. It is coherent with the agencies' overall monitoring of achievements towards their Country Programme Document and Strategic Plan.

All organizations involved (PUNOs, subnational government partners and IPs) will be responsible for collecting data and providing timely quality inputs to the RCO. They will use the monitoring, reporting and evaluation tools that UNDP and UN Women developed jointly since 2018 in Rakhine, which will be adapted as needed for Kachin.

The joint project will be monitored through the following activities:

- *Tracking results progress*: On a quarterly basis (or as required per indicator), progress data against results indicators in the results framework will be collected and analyzed to assess the JP's progress in achieving the agreed outputs. Results will inform management decisions and slower-than-expected progress will be addressed by the project's management.
- *Monitoring and managing risk*: On a quarterly basis, UNDP and UN Women will identify and monitor specific risks that threaten the achievement of the JP's intended results and maintain a log keeping track of the risk identified and the actions taken. This will include monitoring measures and plans as per the UNDP *Social and Environmental Standards*. Financial risks will be managed in accordance with the HACT protocols and UNDP's audit policy.
- *Learning*: Knowledge products, good practices and lessons will be captured as presented in the project's output description, and will be actively sourced from partners. They will inform management decisions for the JP to best achieve its objectives and strategic directions for future adaptation.
- *Reviewing and making course corrections*: Six months into the JP, an internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions will be conducted to inform decision making. Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.
- *Project reporting*: At the end of the joint project, a progress report will be presented to the JP Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against annual targets at the output level, the annual JP quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.

With inputs from PUNOs, the RCO will prepare consolidated mid-term and a final reports encompassing the UN agencies' reports and the results of the monitoring activities of the various components of the 2020 Japan contributions. The RCO will highlight the overall impact of UN efforts and their contribution to the implementation of the existing strategic frameworks such as the Rakhine Advisory Commission recommendations and the MSDP. The joint reporting will further

contribute to the promotion of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach.

6.2 Evaluation

Given the short duration of the joint project, its evaluation component will be used for real-time decision making to steer its implementation. During the first quarter of the joint project, lessons will be drawn from the related activities undertaken by UNDP, UN Women and UNHCR in the previous 12 months in Rakhine as well as from any relevant change in the operating environment to fine tune the locations and populations targeted for 2020-2021. Bi-annual progress reports will be produced following the outline presented in Figure 3. The Steering Committee will hold an annual review to assess the performance of the joint project, capture lessons and discuss opportunities for scaling up.

6.3 Reporting


UNDP, UN WOMEN and the RCO will produce one mid-project and one end-of-project joint report that follow the UNDG agreed format (Figure 3). The reports will provide results by outcomes and outputs, which will allow to attribute results to specific agencies, while highlighting the impacts of joint programming and the synergies developed between the agencies. From these reports, the RCO will prepare consolidated reports for Japan for this joint project as well as for the other projects supported by Japan's Supplementary budget.

The mid-project narrative progress report will be provided no later than two months after the end of the JP's six-month period and the end of project report will be provided no later than three months after the end of the project. Reports will use the agreed indicators to track progress towards the completion of activities and outputs, and the achievement of JP outcomes. They will also include lessons learned, assess challenges and recommend specific management actions to mitigate them. Baseline indicator values will be validated during the inception phase and adjusted where necessary in order to ensure that results can be accurately assessed.

Each agency will provide the RCO with an end-of-project financial statement and report prepared in accordance with its individual accounting and reporting procedures. The certified final financial statements and final financial reports after the completion of the activities in the JP Document, are to be provided no later than six months after the end of the calendar year in which the financial closure of the activities in the JP Document occurs, or according to the time period specified in the financial regulations and rules of the PUNO, whichever is earlier.

The RCO will prepare consolidated narrative and financial reports to the Steering Committee based on the reports provided and will provide these consolidated reports to Japan, as well as to the Steering Committee.

Figure 3: Annual reporting template

<p>The embedded document provides UNDG's agreed template for annual reporting under a joint project. It will be used by both PUNOs. The biannual reports can be simplified versions of the same, focusing on the narrative part.</p>	 <p>Generic Annual Narrative</p>
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7 Legal context or basis of relationship

PUNO's activities under this Joint Project will be governed by the agency's legal agreements with the Government of Myanmar as per Table 3.

Table 3: Basis of relationship between PUNOs and the Government of Myanmar

PUNO	Agreement
UNDP	This Joint Project Document shall be the instrument referred to as the Project Document in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Myanmar and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 17th September 1987.
UN Women	UN Women This Joint Project Document shall be guided by Standard Basic Assistance Agreement signed between UN Women and the Government of the Republic of Myanmar No 31 16/01/2016(2182).

The following provision will be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this project document:

The Implementing Partners/Executing Agency agree to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the funds received pursuant to this Joint Project are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by Participating UN organizations do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/un-sc-consolidated-list>.

8 Results, work plans and budgets

The Joint Monitoring Framework (Table 4) p.45 presents the results to be achieved per outcome, output and responsible implementing partners along with the proposed means of verifications. Table 5 p.54 summarizes the workplan with activities planned per quarter from project start. Table 6 p.60 and Table 7 p. 62 present the proposed budget by outcomes and output, as well as by state.

In case of major change in the operating environment, a revised work plan and budget can be produced subsequent to the decisions and to the written approval by the Steering Committee. Any substantive change in the JP scope or change in financial allocations will require revision of the JP document and signature of all parties involved.

9 Appendixes

9.1 Detailed description of activities

Recovery and development assistance

UNDP's approach relies on a set of interventions combining their impacts. Although the whole methodology is presented below, the budget will reflect the fact that some activities are already partially funded from other sources and will only request Japan to fill the gap. Japan support will be essential to the implementation of government grants at the township level, as a mechanism to enhance inclusive local governance and decentralization, and to fund public investments chosen by peoples' representatives in a participatory manner, similarly, it is central to facilitating the implementation of the Tripartite MoU, in Northern Rakhine.

Outcome D1. Community priorities and needs are better met through inclusive and responsive service delivery, improved access to justice, and increased local development opportunities that promote social cohesion for men and women in Rakhine State

Under its first outcome, the JP will continue to build the capacities of local governance institutions to facilitate and institutionalize democratic processes for township annual development planning, to support stakeholders and communities to improve their competencies for justice and human rights focusing on women, and to strengthen institutions' and communities' capacities to build trust and reduce conflict. This will be realized by bringing together, coordinating and consolidating selected activities from five UNDP integrated projects: *Township Democratic Local Governance* project (TDLG), *Support to Effective and Responsive Institutions Project* (SERIP), *Strengthening Accountability and Rule of Law* (SARL), *Governance for Resilience*, and *Sustainability Project and Economic Empowerment of Women and Youth Project*. The project will further strengthen democratic local governance processes at township level to ensure that people's needs, and views are more directly considered when township departments conduct their annual planning processes. It will also strengthen the capacities of the State parliaments (Hluttaw) and of the state's judicial systems to effectively perform their mandates, with an emphasis on the specific rights of minorities and women. Local development solutions will be implemented with an aim to reduce tensions and build trust while promoting the agency of women. In recognition of the extreme vulnerabilities of all Rakhine communities to natural disasters and climate change risks, the impacts of which could further undermine development gains, interventions would focus on addressing these risks and building community resilience.

Output D1.1. Local governance institutions strengthened for inclusive, accountable, and responsive public service delivery that better meets the priorities and needs of local communities

Democratic and participatory governance

At the heart of a democratic relationship between citizens and the state lies an accountable and transparent system of public spending. The township is the lowest level where civil servants are present, and where people interact with the State to access public services. It is where trust or mistrust develops depending on how people perceive they are served. As part of efforts to make government more responsive to people's needs, provide more adapted public services and build trust

between people and the state, this JP will strengthen the model of participatory annual township planning in five townships and will possibly expand to a sixth one.

The support to the Township Administrations (TA), W/VTAs, female 10 household leaders and Township Planning Implementation Committee (TPICs) will continue to facilitate and institutionalize the democratic processes for township development planning initiated under the FY 2017 project to improve the quality of public service-delivery and public investments in Rakhine. It will deepen the ongoing work with the W/VTAs and strengthen their capacity to interact with communities in an inclusive and gender equitable manner to reach out to lower levels as well as to women groups, CSOs and minorities. This is expected to lead to increased public trust over time due to improved participation, transparency and accountability with a focus on making local governance more responsive to accountable to women and minorities. The work under this output will focus on three key activity results.

- **Strengthening state capacities to respond to peoples' needs and priorities.** This support will be provided through capacity development, technical assistance and mentoring by project staff to the Township Administrations notably the TPIC, W/VTAs and other stakeholders, including civil society representatives, throughout the township planning and budget execution cycle so it becomes democratic, participatory, and inclusive. Training and on-the-job support will be provided on public financial management, procurement, and oversight mechanisms, and technical and monitoring aspects of the planning cycle at township and state levels, as well as on collecting and analyzing relevant data for instance to prepare township situational analysis. A focus will be put on including gender-sensitive information into planning, as well as on mainstreaming the SDGs while introducing greater transparency and social accountability mechanisms.
- **Informing dialogue on decentralization policy and institutional local governance reforms with technical support and research.** This will include conducting participatory action research and learning activities with the stakeholders involved in the TPIC to document lessons learned and best practices on the performance of local governance structures in Rakhine. It will also seek insight on how to better link township level with state level planning. This knowledge will strengthen the application of inclusive and democratic participatory planning approaches in Rakhine State, support further scaling-up and replication of the model in other states or regions and provide inputs into policy formulation and advocacy for policy change on fiscal and democratic decentralization in the state and across the country.
- **Strengthening the voices of women and community representatives in the planning process.** To that end, the project will work with CSOs active in the townships and build their capacity to reach out to communities and to interact more intensively with W/VTAs and township officials. It will further work with women groups and female 10HH leaders and similarly strengthen their capacities to engage with W/VTAs, township officials and CSOs.

Governance for building resilience to natural disasters and climate change

- **Strengthen disaster and climate risk governance in Rakhine State:** Project interventions will focus on enhancing risk perception and mainstreaming capacities of State Governments, selected township authorities and Disaster Management Committees to inform local decision-making processes. Interventions will strengthen capacities of Department of Disaster Management (DDM) and Environment Conservation Department (ECD) to develop and implement disaster preparedness, relief and recovery activities including policy and multi-functional disaster response facilities.

- **Strengthening community-based disaster risk management:** Project interventions will be based on assessments of particular needs of communities in targeted locations. Indicative activities would include strengthening of last mile connectivity of information related to forecasts and early warnings to the vulnerable communities through locally adapted mechanisms. Activities will also include support to community-based livelihoods and economic development activities that contribute to improved resilience and sustainability in line with local community needs and priorities.

Support to parliament

In complement to the work on township participatory planning, activities under this output will strengthen the capacity of the State parliament to engage with the government in policy management and in reviewing budgets and legislation to ensure they are more responsive to the needs of people. The parliament will also be supported in effectively performing its oversight function over how the government implements policy and how draws up and spends budgets. With improved business management and more inclusive rules and procedures, members of parliaments (MPs) should more meaningfully participate in debate and represent the diversity of opinions and backgrounds of their constituents in parliament, and allow participation of the public in decision-making. Meanwhile, more skilled parliamentary staff and improved parliamentary services will increase MPs' effectiveness and parliament will better reach out to and inform the public and mobilize interest groups for participation around policies that affect them. *Training and capacity building to the State Hluttaw* will lead to five key results areas:

- The Plenary is able to function as forum for debate, building on mechanisms for inclusive scheduling of business and routine review of Rules of Procedure;
- Hluttaw committees can conduct routine inquiries on important issues for more effective legislative and oversight work, involving the public in decision-making;
- Hluttaw has effective evidence-based processes for reviewing budgets and overseeing government expenditure;
- Hluttaw members have skills and access to quality data to effectively represent their constituents, including women; and
- Hluttaw's administration conducts public outreach and education to constituents and provides quality services to MPs in line with priorities established by the Hluttaw strategic plan.

In Rakhine, the township planning capacity development activities will continue to be conducted in the five townships initiated under the FY 2017 project: Ponnagyn, Thandwe, Gwa, Taungup, Ramree and starting from FY 2019/20 also Pauktaw and Munaung (RSG will co-finance the grants to the new townships). The support to the State Hluttaw will be implemented in Sittwe. The direct beneficiaries for this output will be Township Administrations, W/VTAs, Hluttaw members, sector departments, local communities, female 10 HH leaders in the five TDLG townships, and government institutions at state level. The indirect beneficiaries will be communities within the townships.

In Kachin, local governance mapping work is expected to be conducted in eight townships, to be finalized with the Kachin State Government (KSG) in early 2020.

Output D1.2. Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors enhanced to uphold human rights, promote gender equality, and improve access to justice for women and vulnerable groups

Rule of Law

The Rule of Law work with the formal and informal justice providers and the people in Rakhine aims to address knowledge and capacity gaps of justice actors and communities as well as the trust-deficits between them, and to improve communities' access to legal information and aid services. This should lead to increased public trust in the justice system, and to enhanced justice service-delivery based on peoples' needs and priorities. The FY 2017 project started strengthening the individual and institutional capacity of key actors of Rule of Law and Justice (RoLJ) in Rakhine State. Under this JP, capacity building will continue on a larger scale and reach deeper into the population, balancing support to formal justice actors with a community level legal empowerment approach. The work under this output will have a special emphasis on women and disadvantaged groups' access to local justice mechanisms, ensuring that these mechanisms are sensitive to their needs and foster effective legitimacy, engagement and cooperation with women and other vulnerable groups, including ethnic minorities.

The work under this output will focus on four key results areas:

- **Enhancing legal awareness and capacities of State justice providers.** It will provide legal skills and training to justice stakeholders on rights awareness among rights holders—including women—and on dialogue between stakeholders. Working with the International NGOs, the project will train to judges, prosecutors and lawyers, and V/WTAs on Rule of Law and on the international standards related to the administration of justice, including fair trial, gender and conflict-sensitive mediation, dispute and conflict resolution. This will be done in part using the mobile Rule of Law Center set up under the FY 2017 project, using the training curriculum developed then for justice professionals and the performance monitoring mechanism set up to help identify areas for further professional development of justice providers.
- **Supporting Government-community engagement on peoples' justice needs and priorities.** This will include holding meetings between state justice institutions and community leaders through the ROLC and local justice coordination mechanisms to discuss on men's and women's justice needs and priorities to inform policymaking and increase participation and trust. This platform for dialogue will provide justice service-providers, CSOs and communities an opportunity to discuss justice needs and challenges, jointly generate solutions, or refer to higher authorities for decision-making. Support to the Rakhine Coordinating Body for Rule of Law and Justice Affairs will be provided to inform local solutions and policy-related actions policymaking to address communities' justice concerns and channel its recommendations to the Union Coordinating Body for Rule of Law and Justice Affairs.
- **Providing communities and people with access to public legal and human rights information,** and legal aid to empower women and vulnerable groups to access justice. Support will be provided to CSOs, NGOs, bar associations and legal aid providers, to carry out strategic initiatives to increase access to justice for women, survivors of SGBV and other vulnerable groups, through legal advice information, mediation and representation in courts. This support will also be provided through awareness raising activities at community level in targeted Townships to promote awareness on the rights of women and vulnerable groups. Legal assistance and awareness will be provided on Housing, Land and Property Rights issues, with a focus on women and disadvantaged groups.
- **Conducting upstream work at the Unions level to support the State level efforts.** The JP will assist justice institutions and civil service reform

efforts at Union level to deliver more inclusive and gender-responsive services in Rakhine as well as provide training in dispute resolution and para-legalism. The RoLC activities will take a state-wide focus. While the mobile RoLC should be able to reach all areas in Rakhine, its actual outreach will be determined by security conditions, further consultations, and the degree to which the RoLC and virtual activities are able to involve and engage with different communities. The direct beneficiaries for this output will be formal and informal justice actors at state and Township level (including W/VTA's, police, courts, community leaders). The indirect beneficiaries will be communities in target Townships.

Output D1.3. Target communities and institutions have improved opportunities for gender-responsive community cohesion and economic development, and strengthened capacities to build peace

Activities under this output aim to build the capacities of communities to strengthen trust and reduce conflict, using a process based on quantitative and qualitative assessments and results of conflict sensitivity assessments which will help understand local dynamics of peace and conflict and prioritize the areas of intervention underpinned and complemented by a broader analytical perspective of the structural causes. The assessment and subsequent planning and implementation of solutions will ensure that women and girls actively engage in processes that specifically address their needs. The capacity gained by local stakeholders to assess local situations, articulate needs, and develop and implement local plans of action will further contribute to giving a voice to women, communities and CSOs in the local participatory planning processes promoted under output D1.1.

- **Developing capacity and supporting the assessment of situations and needs in communities, and preparing local development solutions plans to reduce conflict build trust, and strengthen cohesion.** Interventions including capacity building for social cohesion will be conducted at the village tract levels complemented by a 'macro' understanding of the multidimensional structural causes of social tensions to identify gender-responsive solutions promoting community cohesion and gender equality, and to articulate how stakeholders and development partners can work together to build trust and reduce conflict. The project will concurrently strengthen the capacity of civil society groups to support the identification and implementation of community-level projects giving a central role to women in building trust and reducing tensions within and between villages and village tracts. The project will draw lessons from the Rakhine experience on proven gender-responsive initiatives that reduce tensions and build trust to inform further initiatives across Rakhine and in other conflicted areas. The project will be linked with upstream work on women-driven community cohesion enablers and processes, highlighting best practices to inform donor policy, and create strategic alliances for policy dialogue and advocacy with Government and development partners.
- **Community-led implementation of the local solutions designed.** The project will provide all communities with financial and technical support to implement the solutions they proposed. Based on experience, these solutions may include social cohesion enablers such as: financial inclusion; income generation, micro and small enterprises or relevant livelihood support for women; the restoration or building of disaster resilient community infrastructure and mechanisms; the strengthening of interdependencies between communities (e.g., developing markets, transportation, , connecting roads, or productive assets); new or enhanced basic services (e.g. agriculture extension services, health clinics, preschools or primary schools, water

sanitation facilities); environmental protection and conservation initiatives; disaster risk reduction and management. As part of the support, technical expertise will be provided to CSOs and communities to conduct gender-aware assessments and feasibility studies and prepare the cohesion and development projects identified by communities. The JP will provide funding and technical support for project implementation.

- **Strengthening inclusive practices of local service providers to support sustainability of community-led local solutions.** The project will identify key economic development-related service providers at the township level, such as the departments of Agriculture, Education, Fishery, and Rural Development, and provide a tailored capacity building programme to strengthen inclusive planning and implementation of their services which would be extended to all communities. The capacity building program would train and mentor township level field staff, as well as provide technical assistance to review and update relevant planning and other procedures to ensure inclusion of all communities as service beneficiaries and to prevent any form of discrimination or exclusion. This activity would support sustainability of community-led and targeted interventions, while contributing to create a socially inclusive environment.

Output D1.4 Resilience-based recovery and development activities implemented to support dignified solutions to displacement and the creation of conducive conditions for the sustainable return of refugees and IDPs.

The following activities will be implemented through quick impact projects (QIP) with a focus on helping set up conditions conducive to the safe return and sustainable resettlement of displaced populations in Rakhine. Unlike activities in output D1.3, they are not directly aligned with the GoM planning cycle, but with specific authorizations delivered under the Tripartite MoU agreement:

- Integrated, conflict sensitive and community-based needs assessments in places of potential return and areas of remaining affected communities to identify community-based QIPs aiming at fostering social cohesion, rebuilding trust among communities and reestablishing economic linkages.
- Assessments on community resilience-building, including through promoting sustainable livelihoods or developing disaster risk reduction plans.
- Planning processes for resilience-based recovery and development that will benefit all communities in need.
- Economic production that can strengthen positive interdependencies between communities in part by promoting agricultural cultivation and livestock production, and by facilitating access to markets.
- Building or rehabilitating community infrastructure, including roads, drainage, irrigation systems, village tract level markets to be accessible to different communities, in labor intensive projects that provide work (and skills) to many in the community, while benefiting all.
- Distributing inputs and tools, provide agricultural extension services to farm seasonal crops or to develop household level gardening, including supporting livestock rearing and poultry farming at community or household level.
- Improving inland fisheries, rehabilitating fish and shrimp ponds.
- Developing irrigation of paddy fields and ponds.
- Providing seed grants to develop rotating saving and loans programs that would fund the creation of small businesses.

- Rehabilitating and building village roads, culverts and small infrastructures connecting settlements to farming and fishing areas.
- Providing vocational skills training and start up kits to women (e.g., in sewing, embroidery, food production), and men (e.g., in bicycle repairs, solar panel repairs, mechanics / water pump repairs, etc.) and start up kits.
- Rehabilitating school buildings
- Rehabilitating and improving sources of safe clean water, i.e. boreholes, tube wells, dug wells, including basic filtration, reservoir and distribution points.
- Rehabilitating and improving water ponds (fencing, embankment, steps, etc.), including basic water filtration.
- Provide materials and training for rainwater harvesting.
- Building or improving drainage systems.
- Building or improving environmentally safe latrines.
- Building boat jetty to improve waterway access and connection between villages.

Outcome D2. Women are empowered to contribute to, and benefit from community resilience and inclusive growth and development

Output D2.1. Women in villages and IDP camps have increased access to skills, opportunities and resources for livelihood strengthening, entrepreneurship development and financial inclusion

UN Women will support the enhanced livelihood security of women in Rakhine through skills-building in climate resilient agriculture as well as the weaving and handicrafts industry. The agricultural support will focus on the development of the capacity of women farmers to produce high-value vegetables and stress tolerant rice varieties. This activity will promote diversification of farming systems, and increased access to productive inputs (good quality seeds, finance, etc.) and services (extension, advice, mechanization). UN Women’s agricultural assistance started under the previous phase of the programme will be continued and strengthened under this programme in Rakhine and Muslim communities. Activities under this output will also support the development of vertical farming pilot, so that even where farming land is scarce or unavailable, women can access livelihood opportunities in climate-resilient agriculture.

UN Women will continue to strengthen and consolidate the gains made previously in its support to women weavers and artisans to improve their self-reliance and expand sales through skills training and capacity development in cottage industries. The investment in Rakhine weaving is particularly important as it is unique in the country and could become recognized as an intangible cultural heritage, which would add to its economic and marketing potential. Efforts will be made to scale up existing initiatives to ensure that market linkages are strengthened and women are trained on value chain development.

The development of women’s entrepreneurship will continue to be a focus. UN Women, in partnership with implementing partners, will ensure that selected livelihood beneficiaries will receive business development and financial literacy training. This will provide an opportunity for women trained in livelihood skills to develop their broader economic potential in a way that spreads economic benefits to others especially through employment creation and value chain development. This intervention also aims to develop women business leaders and entrepreneurs who will become role models in their communities.

In Kachin, the livelihood-related pilot activities will focus on supporting IDP camps and host communities as part of promoting durable solutions to displacement. UN Women will support the development of vocational skills for women in agriculture, animal husbandry, weaving and handicrafts and/or other income generating activities. As with the interventions in Rakhine, there will be an effort to improve women's access to markets through identifying gender-responsive value chains and promoting market linkages.

Output D2.2. An enabling environment established to promote women's leadership, participation and gender-responsive governance

The proposed programme seeks to strengthen an enabling environment for women's economic and political empowerment by addressing the constraints and barriers to women's leadership, participation and gender-responsive governance. In Rakhine, this will be carried out through advocacy and awareness raising efforts led by women's groups and CSOs on gender-related issues as well as through the engagement of community leaders, men and boys to promote women's economic and political empowerment. UN Women will continue to utilize community theatre as a method of outreach to help trigger reflection and norms change at the local level. Given the low literacy levels in villages and IDP camps, theatre is considered an effective and powerful medium of grassroots outreach and engagement. Finally, UN Women will document and disseminate good practices and lessons learnt for purposes of scale up and replication.

In Kachin, UN Women will pilot support to the participation and engagement of women, women's groups and networks in consultation processes to ensure that durable solutions to displacement are informed by and respond to their needs. This support will be aligned to the Common Charter of Demands of women's groups working across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus in Kachin, which was one of the key achievements under the Japan-supported UN Women Regional Programme on "Preventing and Mitigating the impacts of Terrorism, Trafficking and Transnational Crime through Women's Empowerment" (2018-2019). The proposed programme thereby ensures that it builds upon the achievements of UN Women's previous Regional Programme in Kachin. UN Women will, on the one hand, continue to build the capacity of women leaders, groups and networks in Kachin to participate in and influence governance processes and lead advocacy, and on the other hand, provide capacity development and technical support to state-level Department of Social Welfare and Women's Committees to strengthen multi-sectoral gender coordination for the implementation of the NSPAW. In this way, both a bottom-up and top-down approach to women's participation and leadership will be adopted to ensure that women in IDP camps and host communities can contribute to durable solutions to displacement. This will be supplemented by community outreach and awareness raising to support gender equality and women's empowerment.

Support to UN joint program humanitarian and development coordination

The Government of Japan asked the Resident Coordinator's Office to be their main interlocutor for the management, communication, and reporting on the grants they will extend from April 2020 to March 2021 to separate, but related projects implemented by UN agencies in Rakhine, Kachin, and northern Shan.

The roles of the RCO will be to: (i) provide a light coordination within and among the project through: meetings and coordination with Japanese Embassy as a one stop shop, consolidating and distributing information, and joint communication and

visibility activities ; (ii) consolidate mid-term and final reports for the whole programme, following agreed UN procedures for joint programmes, showing the linkages and progress of achievements in relation to how they contribute to the spirit of the relevant frameworks, strategies and agreements; and (iii) promoting overall nexus coordination in Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan states.

In addition to the existing field office in Rakhine, the RCO will strengthen its capacity in Kachin state and in northern Shan to enhance its coordination function for the development, humanitarian and peace-related nexus approach. As more agencies such as UNDP and UNODC start their work in Kachin under the Japan supplementary budget project and more work is underway for durable solutions-related initiatives, internal and external coordination including development, humanitarian and peace-related actors will be critically important, with the RCO holding this unique mandate. For northern Shan, increased coordination will be advanced with a focus on monitoring the evolving situation and collecting information on the ground to inform the decision-making process at strategic level in the UNCT and UNHCT. Existing humanitarian and development coordination mechanisms will be considered to ensure avoidance of duplication and to ensure that humanitarian, peacebuilding and development work are effective in the dynamic, complex, and fluid local context. Moreover, the RCO will work closely with the UNCT in Bangladesh to strengthen a coordinated response to ongoing cross-border issues and support a holistic and integrated UN response to the complex challenges unfolding in Rakhine state and Chittagong Division. The unique experience of UN agencies working together under the overall coordination of the newly reformed and empowered RCO in Myanmar will be shared and lessons learned highlighted regionally and globally.

9.2 Conflict sensitivity and Gender responsiveness check list

The following checklist developed by UN-Women will be used to ensure that activities implemented under the joint project are informed by risk and minimize any adverse effect in terms of gender and conflict:

- Do we have the necessary updated information about the local context that are relevant for the activity in terms of gender and conflict dynamics?
- Do we have mechanisms and procedures in place for preventing and responding to SGBV, and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse if required?
- Have we consulted equally with women and men, and marginalized communities, on the design of the project activities before roll-out?
- Have we included all the relevant stakeholders, including women and minorities, for this activity?
- Do any of the planned activities risk reinforcing gender stereotypes and gender inequalities rather than attempting to positively transform them?
- For stakeholders not directly included, do we have a plan to communicate relevant details about the activity, so all relevant stakeholders are informed?
- Have we put in place mechanisms to ensure that activity-related decision-making is done by all relevant stakeholders, and that women are provided with additional support to participate meaningfully in these processes?
- Have we put in place feedback mechanisms for this activity, and ensured that women and minorities have access to these feedback mechanisms?
- Have we considered how our behavior and attitudes in this activity can be perceived by the stakeholders and beneficiaries?
- Have we considered how our (perceived) background, gender or organizational affiliation (which can be visible through car stickers and

workshop banners) can come across or generate perceptions regarding our affiliations or intentions?

- Have we considered how the chosen location for the activity can impact upon the ability/willingness of beneficiaries to participate, including specific obstacles to women participation, or generate perceptions regarding our affiliations or intentions?
- Have we considered how the timing for the activity can impact upon the ability/willingness of beneficiaries to participate, including specific obstacles for women, or generate perceptions regarding our affiliations or intentions?
- Have we considered how procurement choices (businesses delivering goods or services) generate perceptions regarding our affiliations or intentions?

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9.4 Organization of the PUNOs' teams

Figure 4: UNDP Rakhine Area Based Project structure

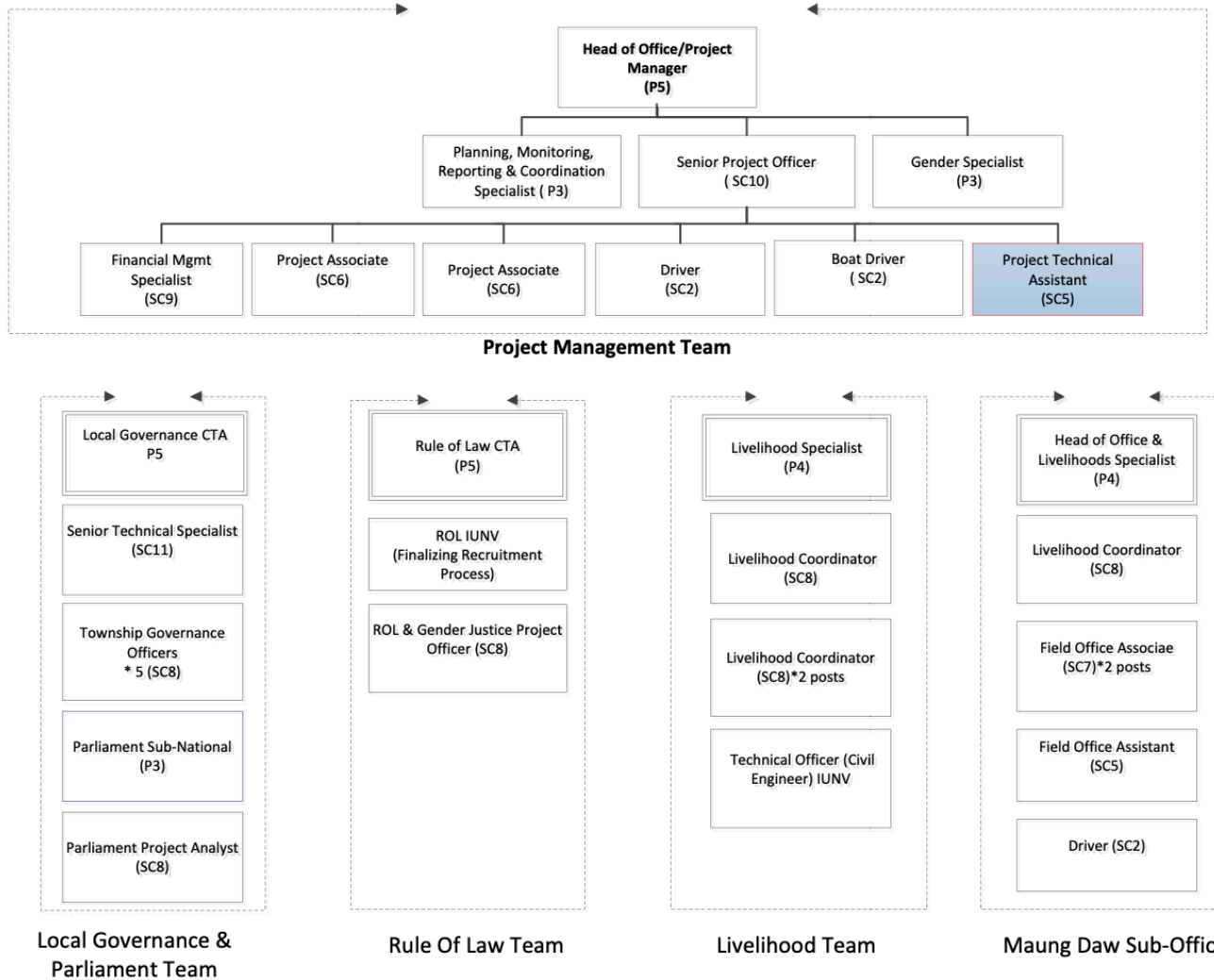
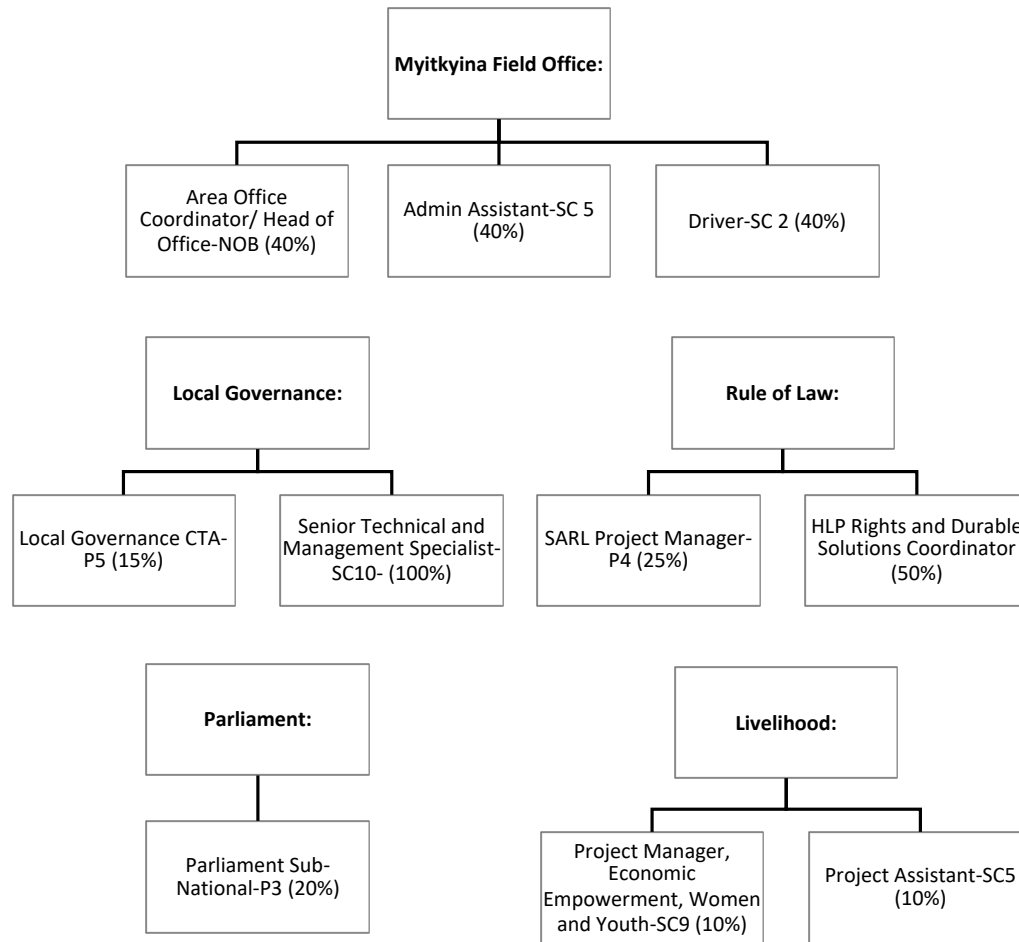


Figure 5: UNDP Kachin Area Based Project structure



(% of cost supported by Japan)

Figure 6: Structure of UN Women’s team

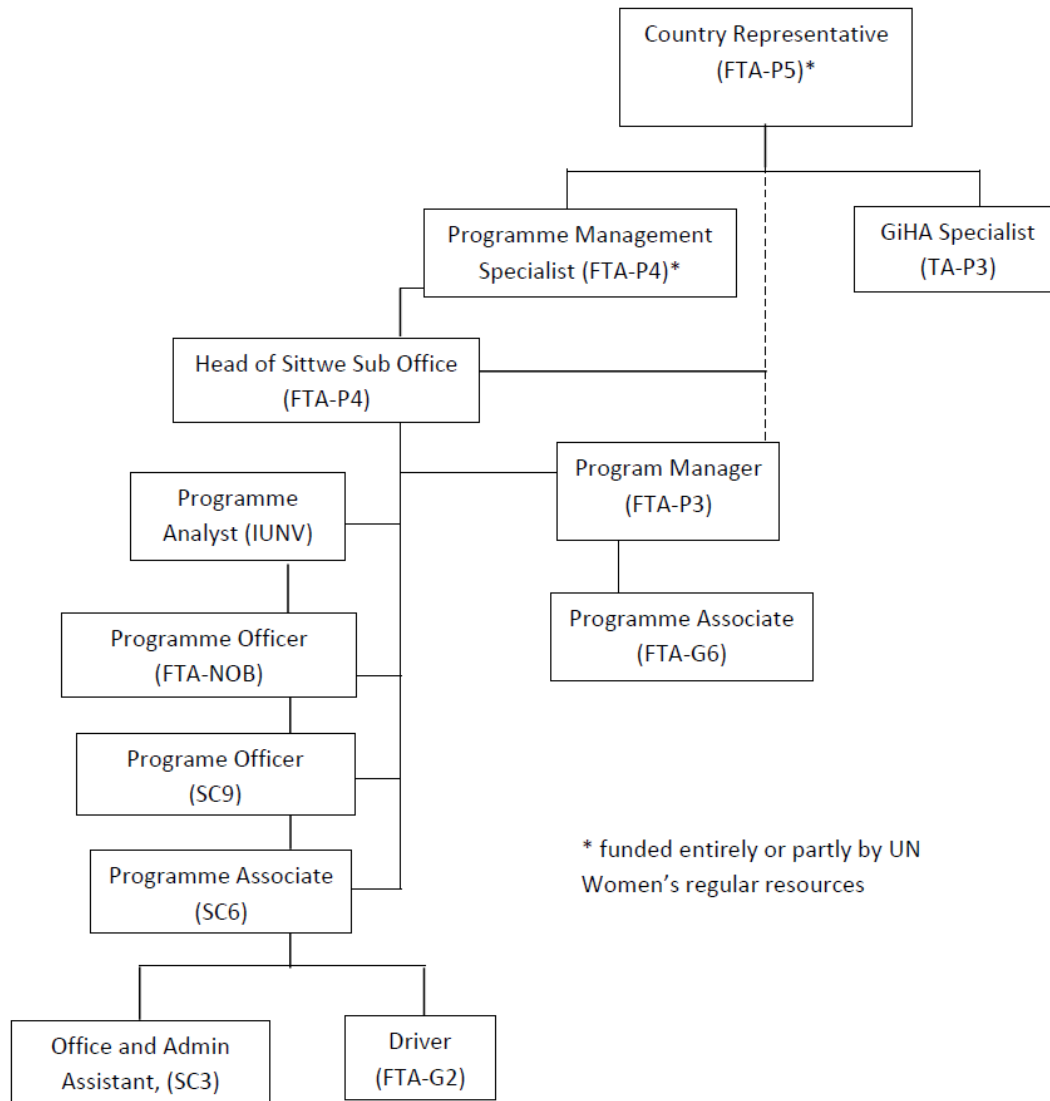
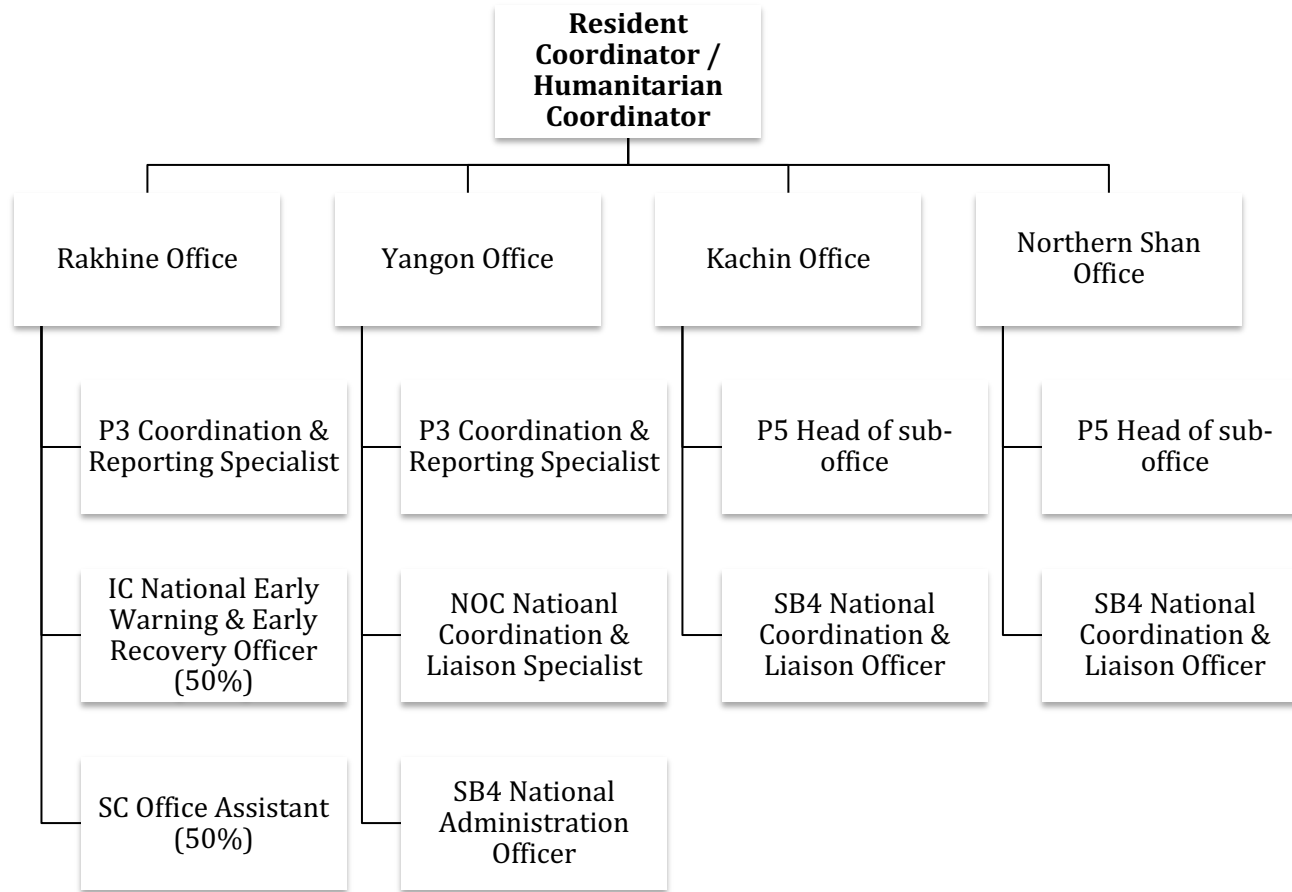


Figure 7: Organization of UN Resident Coordinator's Office



Only project-funded posts are shown

9.5 Joint project monitoring framework

Table 4: Joint project monitoring framework

The baselines and targets for work in Kachin will be finalized during the first quarter of implementation.

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
Outcome D1: Community priorities and needs are better met through inclusive and responsive service delivery, improved access to justice, and increased local development opportunities that promote social cohesion for men and women in Rakhine State					
	<p><u>Outcome indicator J.1.A</u> # of government development plans, at national sub-national level, formulated with UNDP support based on the following principles of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs: use of data, inclusive participation, cross-sectoral coordination</p> <p><u>Baselines:</u> Township: 0 (2019) <u>Target</u> Township: 5 (2022)</p>	Annual survey	Review of project documents; government records	UNDP Officers	
	<p><u>Outcome indicator J.1.B</u> % of trained government participants who successfully apply the knowledge and skills on social cohesion and conflict sensitivity gained from training initiatives into their work (per sex).</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 (2019) <u>Target:</u> 60% (2022)</p>	Annual learning workshop report	Review of project documents; Survey, using questionnaire (annually)	UNDP Officers	
Output D1.1: Local governance institutions strengthened for inclusive, accountable, and responsive public service delivery that better meets the priorities and needs of local communities	<p><u>Indicator 1.1.1:</u> Number of supported townships which meet set criteria to perform participatory planning effectively (functionality index)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> All supported townships start at Level 1 (April 2019) <u>Target:</u> Out of 5 townships all 5 meet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • level 3 across 4 function (March 2020) • level 4 across 4 function (March 2021) 	Bi-annually	Planning workshop attendance sheet, planning workshop report, Procurement Guidelines checklist, Monthly situational report, PFM standards checklist	UNDP officers	A: RSG supports efforts to strengthen township planning

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> level 5 across 4 function (March 2022) 				
	<p><u>Indicator 1.1.2:</u> Number of supported townships in which at least five social accountability mechanisms are used.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 (April 2019) <u>Target:</u> Out of 5 supported townships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 use at least five social accountability mechanisms effectively (March 2020) 4 use at least five social accountability mechanisms effectively (March 2021) all 5 use at least five social accountability mechanisms effectively (March 2022) 	Annually	Social accountability mechanisms checklist	UNDP officers	A: Strong community engagement in township planning
	<p><u>Indicator 1.1.3:</u> Number of supported townships where projects meet minimum benchmarks as per Procurement Guidelines.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 (April 2019) <u>Target:</u> Out of 5 supported townships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 partially comply with criteria (March 2020) 3 fully comply with criteria (March 2021) 5 fully comply with criteria (March 2022) 	List of Members of TRVC and QAVC; Quarterly progress report, Tender documents, Picture of public tender notice, TRAC report	Review of relevant documents (Semiannual and annual) – assess following TDLG method	UNDP officers	A: RSG supports efforts to strengthen township planning
	<p><u>Indicator 1.1.4:</u> % of parliamentary committee reports on policy inquiries with recommendations that receive government response.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> No policy inquiries completed (April 2019) <u>Target:</u> of all completed policy inquiries in Rakhine State,</p>	Hluttaws	Review of Hluttaws records (yearly)	UNDP officers	

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10% (March 2020) 20% (March 2021) 40% (March 2022) 				
	<p><u>Indicator 1.1.5:</u> % of parliamentary committee inquiries that integrate gender and diversity analysis (different degree of compliance - partial vs. full integration into all stages of inquiry process).</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 (April 2019) <u>Target:</u> of policy and bill inquiries in Rakhine State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial integration in 20% and full integration in 10% (March 2020) Partial integration in 40% and full integration in 20% (March 2021) Partial integration in 50% and full integration in 30% (March 2022) 	Hluttaws	Review of Hluttaws records (yearly)	UNDP officers	A: Hluttaw's commitment to gender inclusion
	<p><u>Indicator 1.1.6:</u> Level to which the Hluttaw manages plenary and committee documents electronically and publishing these documents on their websites</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 (April 2019) <u>Target:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 1: Backup server, Intranet infrastructure and ICT governance structure in place in Rakhine Hluttaw – March 2020 Level 2: Intranet working and modules for plenary and committee systems launched – March 2021 Level 3: Website linked to intranet developed and regularly updated by Hluttaws – March 2022 	Hluttaws	Review of Hluttaws records (yearly)	UNDP officers	

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 4: Plenary and committee documents are regularly published on the Hluttaw website – March 2022 				
	<p><u>Indicator 1.1.7:</u> Number of MPs applying a systematic approach in representing constituents in an inclusive manner</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 (April 2019)</p> <p><u>Target:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 1: Union Hluttaw administrations provide official data for use in constituency work for all townships in Myanmar (All 17 Rakhine townships) (March 2020) Level 2: Constituency work professional development is delivered to MPs, introducing use of official data, and a case management approach to constituency work (March 2021) Level 3: MPs apply a case management approach to solve constituent problems; MPs use official data to identify priorities for constituency development and advocate at the Hluttaw for the interests of their constituents (March 2022) 	Hluttaws	Twice in project period through case studies	UNDP officers	
Output D1.2: Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors enhanced to uphold human rights, promote gender equality, and improve access to justice for women	<p><u>Indicator 1.2.1:</u> Number of government officials trained by UNDP on rule of law, GBV and human rights</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 95 (April 2019)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> [cumulative]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 110 (March 2020) 130 (March 2021) 150 (March 2022) 	Trainings reports	Review of training reports (quarterly)	UNDP officers; CSOs partners	R: Travel restrictions or authorizations as well as seasonal rains prevent/ or disrupt outreach. Heightened inter-communal tensions reduce access to sites.

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
	<p><u>Indicator 1.2.2:</u> % of men and women trained who show an increased understanding of RoL, SGBV, gender equality and women's rights, and barriers to women's access to justice</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> N/A (April 2019)</p> <p><u>Target:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% (March 2020) • 65% (March 2021) • 70% (March 2022) 	<p>Training feedback reports (pre- and post- training assessments) participants, lists, community feedback reports, service provider mapping report</p>	<p>Review of training reports and documentation (quarterly)</p>	<p>UNDP officers; CSOs partners</p>	<p>R: Travel restrictions or authorizations as well as seasonal rains prevent/ or disrupt outreach.</p>
	<p><u>Indicator 1.2.3:</u> Number of women, girls, and other vulnerable individuals benefiting from legal information, counselling and/or representation</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 200 (April 2019)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> [cumulative]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3000 (March 2020) • 6000 (March 2021) • 9000 (March 2022) 	<p>CSOs and legal aid providers' records; Rule of Law Centers referral reports; UNDP progress reports</p>	<p>Review of reports (quarterly)</p>	<p>UNDP officers; CSOs partners</p>	<p>R: Women may be prevented from travelling to courts for final justice outcomes, affecting data collection outcomes</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.2.4: Number of actions/initiatives jointly developed by communities and local government actors to address women's justice issues and women rights</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 2 (April 2019)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> [cumulative]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 (March 2020) • 6 (March 2021) • 8 (March 2022) 	<p>Meeting minutes of Rakhine Coordinating Body for Rule of Law Centers and Justice Sector</p>	<p>Review of minutes (quarterly)</p>	<p>UNDP officers; CSOs partners</p>	<p>R: Escalation of conflict prevents effective partnership with Rakhine Coordinating Body for RoLC and Justice Sector Affairs / authorizations prevent, delay or disrupt outreach events</p>
	<p><u>Indicator 1.2.5:</u> Number of government / land administration bodies strengthened to deal with housing, land and property cases</p>	<p>Trainings reports</p>	<p>Review of training reports (quarterly)</p>	<p>UNDP officers; CSOs partners</p>	<p>R: Escalation of conflict prevents effective partnership with Rakhine Coordinating Body for RoLC and Justice Sector Affairs / authorizations</p>

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 (April 2019) <u>Target:</u> [cumulative]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 (March 2020) • 4 (March 2021) • 8 (March 2022) 				prevent, delay or disrupt outreach events
Output D1.3: Target communities and institutions have improved opportunities for gender-responsive community cohesion and strengthened capacities to build peace	<p><u>Indicator 1.3.1:</u> % of community members reporting increased trust between ethnic groups after the introduction of inter-village/village tract activities</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 (April 2019) <u>Target:</u> 50% (March 2022)</p>	Project reports; partners' reports	Review of reports (bi-annually)	UNDP	A: Communities are prepared to engage in inter-community activities. Strong support from Government for inter-community activities.
	<p><u>Indicator 1.3.2:</u> % of targeted stakeholders reporting increasing in awareness on conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 (April 2019) <u>Target:</u> 60% (March 2022)</p>	Project reports; partners' reports	Review of reports (bi-annually)	UNDP	A: The JP's timeframe allows for the measurement of results
	<p><u>Indicator 1.3.3:</u> % of community-led cohesion projects implemented assessed by communities as successful in building trust and reducing conflict</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 (April 2019) <u>Target:</u> 75% (March 2022)</p>	Project reports; partners' reports	Review of reports (bi-annually)	UNDP	A: The JP's timeframe allows for the measurement of results
	<p><u>Indicator 1.3.4:</u> # of lessons-learned case studies produced with communities used to replicate successful approaches.</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 (April 2019) <u>Target:</u> 10 (March 2022)</p>	Case studies	Review of case studies produced (annually)	UNDP	A: Capacity available to produce meaningful case studies
Output D1.4. Resilience-based recovery and development activities implemented to support dignified solutions to displacement and the creation	<p><u>Indicator 1.4.1:</u> Number of persons accessing new infrastructure, disaggregated by gender.</p>	Project reports; Partner reports	Review of reports (bi-annually)	UNDP	A: Security environment allows for communities to participate in cash-for-work schemes

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
of conducive conditions for the sustainable return of refugees and IDPs.	<u>Baseline:</u> N/A (April 2019) <u>Target:</u> 10,000 (March 2020) [direct +indirect]				
	<u>Indicator 1.4.2:</u> % of beneficiaries in target communities reporting increased household income after receiving program support. <u>Baseline:</u> N/A (April 2019) <u>Target:</u> 6,000 (March 2020) [direct +indirect]	Project reports; Partner reports	Review of reports (bi-annually)	UNDP	A: Men and women participate and benefit from cash-for-work schemes
Outcome D2. Women are empowered to contribute to, and benefit from community resilience and inclusive growth and development					
	<u>Outcome Indicator 2.1:</u> Number of women who have enhanced capacities and skills to contribute to gender-responsive policies and projects in Rakhine State. <u>Baseline:</u> (2019): 63 women (Rakhine), TBD (Kachin) <u>Target:</u> (2022): 4,563 women (Rakhine), TBC (Kachin)				
	<u>Outcome Indicator 2.2:</u> Number of women who have increased access and control over financial resources and new sources of income in Rakhine State. <u>Baseline (2019):</u> 2,495 (Rakhine), TBD (Kachin) <u>Target (2022):</u> 4,342 women (Rakhine), TBC (Kachin)				
Output D2.1. Women in villages and IDP camps have increased access to skills, opportunities and resources for livelihood strengthening, entrepreneurship	<u>JD2.1.1 #</u> of women beneficiaries, groups and networks trained by UN Women implementing partners who have increased skills, resources and access to markets in Climate Smart Agriculture program	Training records/participants list; Capacity assessment reports; Baseline and end line assessment	Surveys with questionnaires (annually; at the end line)	UN Women; Officer; Partner organizations & CSOs	R: Women do not have community-based mechanisms to support participation

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
development and financial inclusion.	<u>Baseline:</u> 520 (Rakhine), TBD (Kachin) <u>Target:</u> 2,800 (Rakhine), TBD (Kachin)				
	<u>JD.2.1.2</u> # of women beneficiaries, groups and networks trained by UN Women implementing partners who have increased skills, resources and access to markets in Weaving and Handicraft programs <u>Baseline:</u> 300 (Rakhine), TBD (Kachin) <u>Target:</u> 2,000 (Rakhine), TBC (Kachin)	Training records/participants list; Capacity assessment reports; Baseline and end line assessment	Surveys with questionnaires (annually)	UN Women; Officer; Partner organizations & CSOs	A: Government willing to continue technical assistance for gender responsive projects R: Women do not have community-based mechanisms to support participation
	<u>JD.2.1.3</u> # of women with increased knowledge on solutions to addressing barriers they face, including through ICT innovation, business development and entrepreneurship. <u>Baseline:</u> 416 (Rakhine) <u>Target:</u> 1,200 (Rakhine)	Training assessment reports; Baseline and end line assessment	Pre-and-post training; at baseline and end line	UN Women Officers; Partner organizations	A: Women in Rakhine wish to access greater financial services, and will make positive use of increased resources
	<u>JD.2.1.4:</u> Number of partnerships formed to enhance women's access to financial services, re-sources and business opportunities <u>Baseline:</u> 0 (Rakhine) <u>Target:</u> 3 (Rakhine)				
Output D2.2. An enabling environment established to promote women's leadership, participation and gender-responsive governance.	<u>Indicator JD.2.2.1: Number of women leaders, groups, networks and CSOs trained by UN Women to engage in gender responsive policies and programming.</u> <u>Baseline:</u> 63 women leaders, 16 women's groups, networks and CSOs (Rakhine), TBD (Kachin) <u>Target:</u> 4,563 women leaders; 40 women's groups, networks and CSOs (Rakhine), TBD (Kachin)				

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
	<p>Indicator JD.2.2.2: Number of consultations, dialogues and events for knowledge sharing organized</p> <p>Baseline: 120 (Rakhine), TBD (Kachin)</p> <p>Target: 550 (Rakhine), TBD (Kachin)</p>				
Support to UN joint program humanitarian and development coordination					
Output C1. UN programmatic interventions are coordinated and complementary within the joint program	<p>C1.1 # of consolidated reports</p> <p>Baseline: 2 (2020)</p> <p>Target: 2 (2021)</p>	Mid-term and final reports; Other analytical documents	RCO	RCO	A: UN System works together to ensure coherence of the interventions
	<p>C1.2. # of coordinated joint field missions</p> <p>Baseline: 0 (2020)</p> <p>Target: 2 (2021)</p>	Mid-term and final reports; Other analytical documents	RCO	RCO	A: UN System works together to ensure coherence of the interventions
Output C2. Increased cooperation and improved coordination with development, humanitarian and peace-related actors through a nexus approach in Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan	<p>C2.1 # of development-humanitarian-peace actors coordination platforms</p> <p>Baseline: 1 (2020)</p> <p>Target: 3 (2021)</p>	Mid-term and final reports; Other analytical documents	RCO	RCO	A: Various field actors accept UNRRCO taking a lead on coordination.

9.6 Joint project workplan and budget

Note: Detailed workplans will be developed and updated in consultation with the respective government counterparts along the course of implementation. Exchange rate: USD 1 = JPY 110

Table 5: Provisional workplan

Results	Activity	Who	Where	Quarter			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
D1.1	Strengthen capacities of township administrations to facilitate inclusive and participatory annual planning processes; to manage effective, efficient, transparent and accountable public service delivery (including through one stop shops); and to execute budget and public financial management and procurement processes in a transparent and accountable manner.	UNDP	Rakhine	X	X	X	X
D1.1	Strengthen capacity of state and township administrations to understand democratic values and principles; to promote inclusivity and gender equitable development; and to analyze socioeconomic contexts, data and statistics.	UNDP	Rakhine	X	X	X	X
D1.1	Strengthen capacities for strategic, risk-informed and gender equitable state level planning and budgeting processes, including environmental and social risks impact assessments across state and township plans and projects.	UNDP	Rakhine	X	X	X	X
D1.1	Strengthen state and township institutions' capacities for stakeholder engagement for SDG localization and MSDP implementation.	UNDP	Rakhine		X		
D1.1	Strengthen policy frameworks, institutional and operational capacities to deliver municipal services more efficiently through a gender and conflict-sensitive lens.	UNDP	Rakhine				X
D1.1	Enhance risk perception and mainstreaming capacities of State Governments, selected township authorities and Disaster Management Committees to inform local decision-making processes.	UNDP	Rakhine	X	X		
D1.1	Strengthen risk governance through stronger vertical and horizontal policy cohesion respectively with union level stakeholders and the state's key actors.	UNDP	Rakhine	X	X	X	X
D1.1	Provide policy support at state and national level to prepare minimum standards for disaster relief and recovery activities.	UNDP	Rakhine		X		
D1.1	Support community-based disaster risk management interventions to enhance communities' disaster risk awareness and capacities to prepare, respond and effectively recover.	UNDP	Rakhine	X	X	X	X
D1.1	Support community-based livelihoods and economic development activities that contribute to improved resilience and sustainability in line with local community needs and priorities.	UNDP	Rakhine		X	X	
D1.1	Support subnational Parliament (Hluttaw) so that: (i) plenary sets effective agendas, building on mechanisms for inclusive scheduling of business and routine review of rules of procedure; (ii) Hluttaw committees conduct routine inquiries in line with international good practice in their legislative and oversight work; (iii) Hluttaw has effective evidence-based processes to review budgets and oversee Government	UNDP	Rakhine	X	X	X	X

Results	Activity	Who	Where	Quarter			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	expenditure; and (iv) Hluttaw members have skills and access to quality data to represent their constituents effectively, including through outreach to women.						
D1.1	Support capacity building of Hluttaw's administration to provide public outreach and improved information to constituents to facilitate citizen participation in Hluttaw business in line with priorities established by the Hluttaw strategic plan.	UNDP	Rakhine	X	X	X	X
D1.1	Strengthen capacity of state and township administrations to improve understanding of good local governance, democratic values and principles; to promote inclusivity, gender equitable and risk-informed development; and to analyze socioeconomic contexts, data and statistics to inform state-level planning.	UNDP	Kachin	X	X	X	X
D1.1	Strengthen capacities of township administrations to facilitate inclusive and participatory annual planning processes including mainstreaming environmental and disaster risk considerations across state and township plans and projects.	UNDP	Kachin		X	X	X
D1.1	Provide policy support at State level to mainstream environment and disaster considerations into planning arrangements.	UNDP	Kachin		X	X	X
D1.1	Facilitate early disaster risk warning coordination between state government departments and strengthen Disaster Management Committees to inform local decision-making processes (including supporting risk-informed development).	UNDP	Kachin			X	X
D1.1	Enhance government's and local communities' awareness on disaster impacts through development and dissemination of risk knowledge.	UNDP	Kachin			X	X
D1.1	Support community-based livelihoods and economic development activities that contribute to improved resilience and sustainability in line with local community needs and priorities.	UNDP	Kachin			X	X
D1.1	Strengthen the capacity of Kachin Hluttaw to conduct inquiries of pertinent issues affecting constituents in line with international standards and provide public outreach and improved information to constituents in line with priorities established by the Hluttaw strategic plan.	UNDP	Kachin	X	X	X	X
D1.2	Provide legal skills trainings and facilitate dialogue between justice sector stakeholders, building on lessons learned and concept of Rule of Law Centers.	UNDP	Rakhine	X	X	X	X
D1.2	Promote dialogue between Government and communities on men's and women's justice needs and priorities	UNDP	Rakhine	X	X	X	X
D1.2	Promote the rights of women and vulnerable groups.	UNDP	Rakhine	X	X	X	X
D1.2	Support justice institutions and civil service reform efforts at Union level to deliver more inclusive and gender-responsive services in Rakhine.	UNDP	Rakhine	X	X	X	X

Results	Activity	Who	Where	Quarter			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
D1.2	Enhance capacity of state justice providers to improve access to justice for women, IDPs, the displaced and vulnerable groups.	UNDP	Kachin	X	X	X	X
D1.2	Promote the rights of women, IDPs and vulnerable groups so they are more aware of their rights and are empowered to demand and receive accessible and equitable legal services while participating in local justice and decision-making mechanisms.	UNDP	Kachin	X	X	X	X
D1.2	Strengthen capacity of land administration authorities to improve effective land administration, and dispute resolution processes (in close collaboration with Democratic and participatory governance component).	UNDP	Kachin	X	X	X	X
D1.3	Conduct analysis, community dialogue, and capacity building for social cohesion to help identify community-driven, gender-responsive solutions that promote community cohesion and gender equality.	UNDP	Rakhine	X	X	X	X
D1.3	Provide advisory services to ensure conflict-sensitive implementation of community-driven, gender-responsive solutions fostering social cohesion, resilience and interdependence.	UNDP	Rakhine	X			
D1.3	Increase women's and girls' participation in community cohesion, conflict resilience and disaster preparedness processes.	UNDP	Rakhine	X	X	X	X
D1.3	Facilitate intra and/or inter communal dialogues to identify gender responsive solution for piloting in selected sites in an iterative manner.	UNDP	Rakhine	X	X	X	X
D1.3	Undertake periodic conflict sensitivity and social cohesion reviews and reflection sessions to address risks and consolidate social cohesion enablers.	UNDP	Rakhine	X		X	
D1.3	Support vertical and horizontal linkages of social cohesion to facilitate improved trust between communities and policy makers.	UNDP	Rakhine		X	X	X
D1.3	Provide technical expertise to conduct assessments and feasibility studies to prepare and accompany community-identified local development initiatives.	UNDP	Rakhine	X			
D1.3	Strengthen community resilience and mutual interdependencies by implementing community-driven social cohesion enablers that strengthen women's economic empowerment and community interdependencies. These may include promoting income generation, financial inclusion and livelihoods opportunities; and building community infrastructure.	UNDP	Rakhine		X	X	X
D1.3	Support assessments on community resilience-building, including through promoting sustainable livelihoods.	UNDP	Kachin	X			
D1.3	Support planning processes for resilience-based recovery and development that will benefit all communities in need.	UNDP	Kachin		X	X	X

Results	Activity	Who	Where	Quarter			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
D1.3	Support access to livelihoods through the design and implementation of community-based interventions.	UNDP	Kachin		X	X	X
D1.3	Support vocational skills training and income generation activities.	UNDP	Kachin		X	X	X
D1.3	Improve economic production that can strengthen positive interdependencies between communities in part by promoting agricultural cultivation and livestock production, and by facilitating access to markets.	UNDP	Kachin		X	X	X
D1.4	Conduct integrated, conflict sensitive, community-based needs assessment inclusive of social and environmental assessments in places of potential return and areas of remaining affected communities, and engage with communities to identify short term community-based initiatives.	UNDP	Rakhine	X		X	X
D1.4	Support assessments related to community resilience-building, including on sustainable livelihoods, conflict sensitivity, disaster preparedness and local institutional capacity.	UNDP	Rakhine	X	X	X	X
D1.4	Support participatory planning processes for resilience-based recovery and sustainable development that will benefit all communities in need.	UNDP	Rakhine	X	X	X	X
D1.4	Implement initiatives benefiting all communities in potential refugee and IDP return areas to support dignified solutions to displacement through community-based projects aimed at fostering social cohesion, rebuilding trust among communities and re-establishing economic linkages.	UNDP	Rakhine	X	X	X	X
D1.4	Support access to livelihoods through the design and implementation of community-based interventions.	UNDP	Rakhine		X	X	X
D1.4	Improve economic production that can strengthen positive interdependencies between communities in part by promoting agricultural cultivation and livestock production, and by facilitating access to markets.	UNDP	Rakhine		X	X	X
D1.4	Build or rehabilitate community infrastructure, including roads, markets, drainage, irrigation systems, or waste management in labor intensive projects that provide work (and skills) to many in the community, while benefiting all.	UNDP	Rakhine		X	X	X
D1.4	Distribute inputs and tools, support livestock rearing / poultry farming at community or household level, provide agricultural extension services to farm seasonal crops or to develop household level gardening.	UNDP	Rakhine		X	X	X
D1.4	Provide seed grants to develop rotating saving and loans programs that would fund the creation of small businesses.	UNDP	Rakhine		X	X	X

Results	Activity	Who	Where	Quarter			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
D2.1	Train women in climate resilient agricultural practices, particularly by developing the capacity of female farmers through climate-smart techniques, including vertical gardening, to produce and market high-value vegetable crops and rice.	UNW	Rakhine	X	X	X	X
D2.1	Support women weavers and handicraft producers to improve their self-reliance and expand sales through skills training and capacity development, especially in relation to innovative designs, color selection and quality standards.	UNW	Rakhine	X	X	X	X
D2.1	Provide inputs and resources to women working in weaving and handicrafts.	UNW	Rakhine	X	X	X	X
D2.1	Increase women's access to markets through identifying gender-responsive value chains and promoting market linkages in the agriculture, weaving and handicraft sectors inside and outside of the state.	UNW	Rakhine			X	
D2.1	Support women's income generation by developing entrepreneurship capacity.	UNW	Rakhine	X	X	X	X
D2.1	Train women on financial literacy and business development and provide coaching on the creation of business plans.	UNW	Rakhine	X			X
D2.1	Provide learning and knowledge exchange opportunities for women entrepreneurs and business leaders.	UNW	Rakhine	X			
D2.1	Provide vocational skills for women in agriculture, animal husbandry, weaving and handicrafts, and/or other income generating activities.	UNW	Kachin	X	X	X	X
D2.1	Increase women's access to markets through identifying gender-responsive value chains and promoting market linkages inside and outside of Kachin.	UNW	Kachin	X	X	X	X
D2.2	Support women's groups and CSOs in Rakhine to lead advocacy and outreach on promoting women's leadership and participation.	UNW	Rakhine	X	X	X	X
D2.2	Mobilize community leaders, men and boys, and raise awareness in support of women's participation and empowerment.	UNW	Rakhine	X		X	
D2.2	Document and disseminate good practices and lessons learned related to women's political and economic participation.	UNW	Rakhine		X		
D2.2	Build the capacity of women leaders, groups and networks across Kachin to participate in and influence governance processes and lead advocacy.	UNW	Kachin	X	X	X	X
D2.2	Support the participation and engagement of women, women's groups and networks in consultation processes to ensure that durable solutions strategies at State and local level are informed by and respond to their needs in line with the Common Charter of Demands by Women's Groups for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment across the Peace-Humanitarian-Development Nexus in Kachin State.	UNW	Kachin		X	X	X

Results	Activity	Who	Where	Quarter			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
D2.2	Provide training and technical support to the state-level Department of Social Welfare and Women's Committees to strengthen multi-sectoral gender coordination for the implementation of the NSPAW.	UNW	Kachin	X	X	X	X
D2.2	Raise awareness in communities to support women's participation & empowerment.	UNW	Kachin	X			X
C1	Work as the focal point for information sharing between the Government of Japan and all UN agencies participating in the projects supported by the Japanese supplementary budget in fiscal year (FY) 2020.	RCO	All states	X	X	X	X
C1	Convene coordination meetings between the Government of Japan and UN agencies supported through the Government of Japan supplementary budget in FY 2020/21 to ensure information sharing, synergies and complementarity across the UN programmes and activities.	RCO	All states	X	X	X	X
C1	Support coherent implementation of the communication and visibility strategies of the agencies to highlight joint efforts by the Government of Japan and UN agencies for Rakhine State as well as in Kachin and northern Shan States.	RCO	All states	X	X	X	X
C1	Support efforts to strengthen collaboration in planning, monitoring and evaluation, conflict sensitivity and gender.	RCO	All states	X	X	X	X
C1	Support information management efforts by creating databases, dashboards and knowledge products relevant to the programme in the geographical focus areas.	RCO	All states	X	X	X	X
C2	Gather information on the ground and provide UN agencies with informed political situation analysis on the evolving context	RCO	All states	X	X	X	X
C2	Strengthen collaboration with other initiatives and relevant actors supported by Japan in Rakhine, Kachin, northern Shan states as well as in Chittagong Division of Bangladesh.	RCO	All states	X	X	X	X
C2	Strengthen partnerships and improve coordination with broader development, humanitarian, and peace-related actors in the field.	RCO	All states	X	X	X	X
C2	Convene meetings inviting key stakeholders to promote a humanitarian, development, and peace nexus approach.	RCO	All states	X	X	X	X

9.7 Budget ^{6 7}

Table 6: Budget per output

Outcome D1. Community priorities and needs are better met through inclusive and responsive service delivery, improved access to justice, and increased local development opportunities that promote social cohesion for men and women.		
Output D1.1. Local governance institutions strengthened for inclusive, accountable, and responsive public service delivery that better meets the priorities and needs of local communities	USD 804,792	JPY 88,527,120
Output D1.2. Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors enhanced to uphold human rights, promote gender equality, and improve access to justice for women and vulnerable groups	USD 48,515	JPY 5,336,650
Output D1.3. Target communities and institutions have improved opportunities for gender-responsive community cohesion and economic development, and strengthened capacities to build peace	USD 334,642	JPY 36,810,620
Output D.1.4. Resilience-based recovery and development activities implemented to support dignified solutions to displacement and the creation of conducive conditions for the sustainable return of refugees and IDPs.	USD 612,535	JPY 67,378,850
Programme Management Unit cost (Sittwe - Maungdaw)	USD 174,237	JPY 19,166,070
UNDP subtotal Programme Cost	USD 1,974,721	JPY 217,219,310
Monitoring and Evaluation, knowledge management (4% of subtotal prog cost)	USD 75,068	JPY 8,257,480
<u>Total programme cost</u>	<u>USD 2,049,789</u>	<u>JPY 225,476,790</u>
Direct Project Costs (13.5% of total programme cost)	USD 276,722	JPY 30,439,420

⁶ Note that the programme will be implemented together with contributions from other donors, including Canada, Germany, UK, Global Rule of Law Programme and potential new donors.

⁷ Due to significant financing gap across the Outcome and Output areas as of January 2020, certain planned activities both in Rakhine and Kachin are unfunded/underfunded and will only be implemented if additional resources are mobilized: For UNDP, Output D1.1 (approx. USD 1.3 million) and D1.4 (approx. USD 300,000) in Rakhine and Output D1.1 (approx. USD 130,000) and D1.3 (approx. USD 170,000) in Kachin. For UN Women, Output D2.1 (approx. USD 210,000 in Rakhine and USD 150,000 in Kachin) and Output D2.2 (approx. USD 100,000 in Kachin).

Subtotal programme cost and other direct cost	USD 2,326,511	JPY 255,916,210
General Management Services (GMS 8% of prog and direct cost)	USD 186,120	JPY 20,473,200
UNDP Outcome 1 Total Grant	USD 2,512,631	JPY 276,389,500
Outcome D2. Women are empowered to contribute to, and benefit from community resilience and inclusive growth and development		
Output D2.1. Women in villages and IDP camps have increased access to skills, opportunities and resources for livelihood strengthening, entrepreneurship development and financial inclusion.	USD 248,641	JPY 27,350,510
Output D2.2. An enabling environment established to promote women's leadership, participation and gender-responsive governance.	USD 117,552	JPY 12,930,720
Programme Support Unit cost (Sittwe - Yangon)	USD 76,284	JPY 8,391,240
UN Women subtotal Programme Cost	USD 442,477	JPY 48,672,470
Direct Programme Management Costs (DPMC)	USD 25,000	JPY 2,750,000
Subtotal programme cost and other direct cost	USD 467,477	JPY 51,422,470
Support Cost (7%)	USD 32,724	JPY 3,599,640
Administrative fee to UNDP (1%)	USD 4,674	JPY 514,140
UN Women Outcome 2 Total Grant	USD 504,875	JPY 55,536,250
Coordination of programmes supported by Japan Supplementary Budget		
Output C1. UN programmatic interventions are coordinated and complementary within the joint program	USD 205,938	JPY 22,653,180
Output C2. Increased cooperation and improved coordination with development, humanitarian and peace-related actors through a nexus approach in Rakhine, Kachin & northern Shan	USD 205,936	JPY 22,652,960
UNRCO subtotal coordination cost	USD 411,874	JPY 45,306,140
Direct Project Costs (13.5% of total program cost)	USD 55,602	JPY 6,116,220
Subtotal coordination cost and other direct cost	USD 467,476	JPY 51,422,360
General Management Services (GMS 8% of coord and direct cost)	USD 37,399	JPY 4,113,890
UNRCO Coordination total grant	USD 504,875	JPY 55,536,250
GRAND TOTAL PROGRAMME GRANT	USD 3,522,381	JPY 387,462,000

Table 7: Budget per state

	Rakhine	Kachin
Outcome D1. Community priorities and needs are better met through inclusive and responsive service delivery, improved access to justice, and increased local development opportunities that promote social cohesion for men and women.		
Output D1.1. Local governance institutions strengthened for inclusive, accountable, and responsive public service delivery that better meets the priorities and needs of local communities	USD 632,375	USD 172,417
Output D1.2. Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors enhanced to uphold human rights, promote gender equality, and improve access to justice for women and vulnerable groups	USD 48,515	USD 0
Output D1.3. Target communities and institutions have improved opportunities for gender-responsive community cohesion and economic development, and strengthened capacities to build peace	USD 181,808	USD 152,834
Output D.1.4. Resilience-based recovery and development activities implemented to support dignified solutions to displacement and the creation of conducive conditions for the sustainable return of refugees and IDPs.	USD 612,535	USD 0
Programme Management Unit cost (Sittwe - Maungdaw)	USD 107,393	USD 66,844
UNDP subtotal Programme Cost	USD 1,582,626	USD 392,095
Monitoring and Evaluation, knowledge management (4% of subtotal prog cost)	USD 63,305	USD 11,763
<u>Total programme cost</u>	<u>USD 1,645,931</u>	<u>USD 403,858</u>
Direct Project Costs (13.5% of total programme cost)	USD 222,201	USD 54,521
<u>Subtotal programme cost and other direct cost</u>	<u>USD 1,868,132</u>	<u>USD 458,379</u>
General Management Services (GMS 8% of prog and direct cost)	USD 149,450	USD 36,670
UNDP Outcome 1 Total Grant	<u>USD 2,017,582</u>	<u>USD 495,049</u>
Outcome D2. Women are empowered to contribute to, and benefit from community resilience and inclusive growth and development		
Output D2.1. Women in villages and IDP camps have increased access to skills, opportunities and resources for livelihood strengthening, entrepreneurship development and financial inclusion	USD 179,571	USD 69,070

	Rakhine	Kachin
Output D2.2. An enabling environment established to promote women's leadership, participation and gender-responsive governance.	USD 52,481	USD 65,071
Programme Support Unit cost (Sittwe - Yangon)	USD 76,284	
UN Women subtotal Programme Cost	USD 308,336	USD 134,141
Direct Programme Management Costs (DPMC)	USD 21,000	USD 4,000
Subtotal programme cost and other direct cost	<u>USD 329,336</u>	<u>USD 138,141</u>
Support Cost (7%)	USD 23,054	USD 9,670
Administrative fee to UNDP (1%)	USD 3,293	USD 1,381
UN Women Outcome 2 Total Grant	<u>USD 355,683</u>	<u>USD 149,192</u>
Coordination of programmes supported by Japan Supplementary Budget		
Output C1. UN programmatic interventions are coordinated and complementary within the JP	USD 102,969	USD 102,969
Output C2. Increased cooperation and improved coordination with development, humanitarian and peace-related actors through a nexus approach in Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan	USD 102,968	USD 102,968
UNRCO subtotal coordination cost	USD 205,937	USD 205,937
Direct Project Costs (13.5% of total program cost)	USD 27,801	USD 27,801
Subtotal coordination cost and other direct cost	<u>USD 233,738</u>	<u>USD 233,738</u>
General Management Services (GMS 8% of coordination and direct cost)	USD 18,700	USD 18,699
UNRCO Coordination total grant	<u>USD 252,438</u>	<u>USD 252,437</u>
GRAND TOTAL PROGRAMME GRANT	<u>USD 2,625,703</u>	<u>USD 896,678</u>