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**This document will be adjusted or amended in accordance with the ongoing consultations between Myanmar authorities concerned and respective UN agencies. This project shall be implemented with the concurrence of and in close cooperation with the UEHRD and line ministries of Myanmar.**



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

## **Joint project proposal submitted to the Government of Japan**

**Country:** Myanmar

**Project Title:** The Project for Humanitarian and Development Assistance in Rakhine State

**Project Outcomes:** The joint project will be implemented by UNDP, UNHCR, and UN Women in Rakhine State from April 2019 to March 2020 to deliver humanitarian and development assistance in support of the Government of Myanmar (GoM)'s efforts towards comprehensive and durable solutions to the issue of displacement from and within Rakhine State, as well as of the GoM's implementation of the Rakhine Advisory Commission recommendations. The RCO will support the coordination of this and two related projects funded by Japan.

Complementing related initiatives implemented by the Participating United Nations Agencies (PUNOs) in Rakhine State, the project will aim to achieve four outcomes: summarized as (i) GoM supported in creating conditions conducive to the sustainable return of displaced person from and within Rakhine State and to prevent and address statelessness, (ii) dignified living conditions in IDP camps achieved through critical humanitarian support; (iii) 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; (iv) women empowered to engage in, contribute to, and benefit from community resilience, and inclusive growth and development.

**Project Duration:** 12 months from April 2019 to March 2020.

**Fund Management:** Parallel-funding modalities.

**Total estimated budget:** UNDP JPY 900,000,000 (USD 8,035,714)

UNHCR JPY 600,000,000 (USD 5,357,143)

**Sources of funded budget:** Japan

### **Names and signatures of participating UN organizations**

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**UNITED NATIONS  
MYANMAR**



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## Acronyms

ABD	Area-Based Development
ACTED	Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique Et au Développement
BAJ	Bridge Asia Japan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CERA	Community Empowerment and Resilience Association
CFSI	Community and Family Services International
CMC	Camp Management Committee
CO	Country Office
CPD	Country Programme Document
CR	Country Representative
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DPC	Direct Project Cost
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCA	Finnish Church Aid
FY	Fiscal Year
GAD	General Administration Department
GoM	Government of Myanmar
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
IDLO	International Development Law Organization
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
JP	Joint Project
LIFT	Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund

LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MIMU	Myanmar Management Information Unit
MNCW	Myanmar National Committee on Women
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSDP	Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan
NCDDP	National Community-Driven Development Programme
NFI	Non-Food Items
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NSPAW	National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women
P4P	People for People
PFM	Public Financial Management
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSN	Persons with specific needs
PUNO	Participating United Nations Organization
QIP	Quick Impact Project
RABDP	Rakhine Area-Based Development 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 Humanitarian and Development Assistance in Rakhine State* will be implemented jointly by UNDP, UNHCR, and UN Women in Rakhine State with support from the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) from April 2019 to March 2020.

Aligned with the *Rakhine Advisory Commission* recommendations, the committed support to the *Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding* on creating conditions conducive to the return of displaced persons from and within Rakhine State, and at supporting recovery and resilience-based development for the benefit of all communities living in the state, and the United Nations' long-term engagement towards Myanmar and Rakhine, the joint program will contribute to address the roots of displacement, under development and poverty and of the lack of trust between people and government, while providing humanitarian support to displaced individuals and preparing the possible return of refugees to Rakhine.

This joint approach between UNHCR, UNDP, UN Women, and the RCO aims to support the Government of Myanmar's efforts in developing and implementing comprehensive and durable solutions to the issue of displacement from and within Rakhine State, and in implementing the RAC recommendations for more inclusive peace-oriented, resilience-based development in coordination with all other UN agencies active in Rakhine. To enable this, the intervention aims to strengthen participatory governance and the rule of law, to promote social cohesion and the development of resilient livelihoods, and to provide direct humanitarian support to displaced populations in a manner that empowers women and promote gender equity. It will further provide critical humanitarian support to ensure dignified living conditions in camps solutions to displacement are in place. The approach builds upon the two joint projects *Inclusive Development and Empowerment of Women in Rakhine State* and *Joint UN Response to the Humanitarian Crisis in Rakhine State* supported by Japan from April 2018 to March 2019.

In collaboration with other UN actors, the Participating UN Organizations and their implementing partners will provide essential services to some of the most vulnerable groups in Rakhine—including women and displaced persons, will contribute to a more cohesive recovery and development of the state, and will strengthen some of the necessary institutional, economic and social foundations needed for Rakhine to develop and for displaced populations to return voluntarily and safely to their own households and original places of residence or to a safe and secure place nearest to it of their choice.

The joint project will leverage the expertise and capacities of UNDP and UN Women. It will use parallel-funding modalities in line with the United Nations 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 population of 3.2 million, mainly rural (84%). Its population is diverse, with ethnic Rakhine making up its majority, and a number of minorities including those identifying themselves as Rohingya, Kaman, Chin, Mro, Khami, Dainet and Maramagri [1].

The challenges faced in Rakhine are deep rooted and multi-faceted, they combine historical, ethnic and religious tensions, inter-communal mistrust, extreme poverty and under-development. The lasting conflict is complex, with center-periphery tensions and inter-communal disputes fueled by disenfranchisement and a sense of discrimination, chronic poverty, and competition over natural and economic resources [2]. Tensions deeply affect relations between the Rakhine and Muslim communities, but also impact how people from all communities relate to the State. Intercommunal tensions and conflict between ethnic Rakhine and Muslim communities have resulted in outbreaks of violence since 2012, which have caused the loss of life, the destruction of livelihoods and public assets, and large-scale displacement, primarily affecting the Muslim community [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 within Rakhine since 2012 [4].

With a poverty rate of 78%, Rakhine is the second poorest of Myanmar's states and regions [5, 6]. Poverty results from limited income-generation opportunities compounded with poor infrastructure, scarce access to technical and financial support to set up micro-enterprises, a lack of agricultural extension services, narrow and depleting natural resources, and exposure to frequent natural disasters. Inter-communal tensions further affect livelihoods. Since 2012, there has been extensive damage to fishing assets and value chains, and movement restrictions affecting Muslim communities severely limit their opportunities to engage in economic activities and to access basic services throughout the state. In the northern part of the state, while some communities self-restrict their movement as a result of real or perceived sense of insecurity or fear of neighboring communities, others – particularly the Muslim communities - are not permitted to move freely due to measures restricting movement in the area. Displacement, restricted movement, limited access to public services, and loss of productive assets have impoverished the entire population. The inability to hire enough labor and the absence of work opportunities have limited productivity and spending power across communities, leaving many unable to afford basic needs [7, 8].

The groups most affected by a lack of livelihood opportunities include IDPs, returnees, disaster-affected communities, women, the youth, urban migrants, landless farmers, the elderly, and people with disability. Among them, women are 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, and women consistently receive less pay for equal work. This affects women's ability to generate income and secure food. For widowed or single women, this is further exacerbated by the lack of right to land inheritance and ownership, which makes it more difficult to access loans and credits for livelihood opportunities [9, 10].

Since September 2017, the protection environment in Rakhine State has significantly deteriorated. Some 733,415 people – largely stateless Muslims – have fled their homes in northern Rakhine, including close to 15,000 people this year, and are now

refugees in Bangladesh. Small-scale departures to Bangladesh continue to be reported, with new arrivals in Bangladesh raising concerns about security in Rakhine State, their lack of rights, and pressure to accept the National Verification Card. The sense of insecurity within and between communities has increased, and the impact of movement restriction is ever harsher - especially on Muslim communities - as many cannot travel to farmlands, fishing areas, forests or markets. These restrictions further limit access to basic services such as health and education, and reduce interactions between communities, therefore further fueling mistrust.

Some 129,000 persons - 98 percent of whom are stateless Muslims - remain confined in displacement camps, as a result of 2012 inter-communal violence. Pending dignified solutions to displacement, IDPs in camps or camp-like settings continue to heavily rely on humanitarian assistance. In 2018, the GoM ramped up its efforts to close a few IDP camps, relocating people to individual houses. A further 470,000 non-displaced stateless people continue to reside in various townships across the State. The stateless population continues to face restrictions on basic rights, including freedom of movement, access to services and livelihoods, as well as other protection risks including harassment, arbitrary detention and discrimination.

## 1.2 Agreed interventions to address the situation

In August 2017, the Rakhine Advisory Commission (RAC) - formed to support the Government of Myanmar (GoM) in addressing the challenges of Rakhine State - issued an analysis and recommendations for support, highlighting priorities for Rakhine in terms of (i) socioeconomic development that ought to 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 places of origin or choice of 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 the state and the Union.

The GoM endorsed the RAC analysis and recommendations, establishing a *Committee for the Implementation of Recommendations on Rakhine State*. In October 2017, Aung San Suu Kyi further announced the establishment of the *Union Enterprise for Humanitarian Assistance, Resettlement and Development in Rakhine* to invite local and foreign organizations to work with the 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 development of the region and the establishment of durable peace.

UNHCR, UNDP and the GoM signed a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 6 June 2018 as a first step to establish a framework for cooperation between the UN and the GoM aimed at creating conducive conditions for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable repatriation of refugees from Bangladesh as well as supporting recovery and resilience-based development for the benefit of all communities living in Rakhine State.

## **2 The proposed joint response and its strategic underpinning**

### 2.1 Joint response addressing the development challenges

Since the 2012 violence, international assistance to Rakhine State has been largely framed as part of a humanitarian response. The prolonged crisis however occurs

against a background of structural poverty and inequalities based on gender, ethnicity and religion, and a protracted ethno-political conflict. The on-going humanitarian response needs to be combined with a developmental approach that addresses the key issues of poverty, vulnerability, exclusion, inter-communal conflict, and the weakness of the social contact between the state and people. That approach must take women's empowerment as a core element of building community resilience and promoting peaceful and equitable development. The initiatives need 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.

The proposed joint project (JP) hence aims to help the GoM create conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of displaced persons from and within Rakhine State by supporting recovery, resilience, and development for the benefit of all communities living in Rakhine. It proposes to combine humanitarian assistance with recovery support to promote the resilience of the overall population and lay bases for a socially inclusive, peaceful development. The humanitarian component will focus on the protection of vulnerable populations, as well as on the provision of life-saving services and goods so displaced populations can safely start rebuilding their lives and livelihoods. The recovery elements include 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. These recovery activities will set up the bases needed for displaced populations to safely return and settle and will enable the planning of participatory programs that will support the resilience of the entire population of Rakhine, while reducing tensions.

The JP's rationale of intervention responds to the development, humanitarian and protection needs identified in the situation analysis, supporting the following internationally endorsed priorities within the scope of agencies' mandates and skills:

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

This joint approach between UNHCR, UNDP, UN Women, and the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) aims to support the GoM's efforts in developing and implementing comprehensive and durable solutions to the issue of displacement from and within Rakhine State, and in implementing the RAC recommendations for more inclusive peace-oriented, resilience-based development in Rakhine. It aims to strengthen participatory governance, and the rule of law, to promote social cohesion



and the development of livelihoods, and to provide direct support to displaced and other affected populations in a manner that empowers women and promote gender equity. Beyond directly benefiting the population currently living in Rakhine, this will lay some of the foundations for the eventual return of displaced persons.

UNHCR will lead and coordinate the joint support to the GoM in its efforts to create conditions conducive for the voluntary, safe, and sustainable return of displaced persons and will provide critical humanitarian support in terms of protection, shelter, the distribution of non-food items (NFI) and camp coordination and management to ensure dignified living conditions in camps. UNDP will contribute to create conditions conducive for the return of displaced persons by promoting resilience-based recovery and gender inclusive development opportunities across Rakhine, whenever possible in areas where displaced persons could return. It will build upon the bases for peace and inclusive development laid in its earlier efforts by ensuring that service-delivery better meets the needs and priorities of all, by improving institutions' and communities' competencies for justice and human rights, and by facilitating opportunities to reduce tensions and promote social cohesion. UN Women will support the economic empowerment of women in Rakhine State with a view to contributing to the sustainable development, resilience, and social cohesion of communities. The RCO will support UN joint programming and humanitarian and development coordination across the projects supported by Japan in Rakhine.

The activities will be implemented over 12-month from April 2019. They will benefit from the complementary engagement of Canada, which three-year support to UNDP and UN Women will help strengthen the necessary 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 Rakhine's development process 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 Contribution to international commitments and national priorities

The JP is anchored in the *2019 Humanitarian Response Plan* and the *2018-2022 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)* for Myanmar, contributing to their outcomes on Humanitarian support, People and Peace. It will further support the realization 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 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 government'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 establishing a framework for cooperation in creating conditions for voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of the refugees to their places of origin or of their choosing affirmed 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 evidence 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.

Since the conditions are not yet conducive to voluntary return, the project will first focus on supporting the GoM's efforts to improve the conditions of those remaining in Rakhine, and to promote recovery and resilience-based development for the benefit of all communities living in Rakhine, in collaboration with other aid agencies. While the focus continues to be placed on the dignified solutions, the proposed activities also include the delivery of essential humanitarian assistance to the displaced population ensuring their dignified living conditions in the IDP camps.

### 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, UNHCR on protecting the lives of and building a better future for refugees, displaced communities and stateless persons, and UN Women on promoting gender equality and women empowerment. The RCO harmonizes the interventions of all UN bodies in Myanmar, fostering synergies between humanitarian and development responses.

**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 rule of law through building trust and awareness of rights; 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 civil society organizations (CSOs) on social cohesion and conflict sensitivity.

UNDP's support to Rakhine through this joint project will be aligned with two outcomes of its 2018-2022 *Country Programme Document* (CPD) 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.

**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 Myanmar. Throughout the 1990s, UNHCR supported the repatriation and reintegration of returnees in the northern part of Rakhine State. They have remained stateless, and UNHCR continues to collaborate with the GoM nationwide to address the situation of displaced and stateless people and to advocate for solutions. Within

the inter-agency humanitarian response to internal displacement in central Rakhine State, UNHCR leads the Protection Sector and the Shelter, Non-Food Items, and Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster and provides assistance and protection to IDPs and affected communities in central Rakhine where 129,000 people remain displaced since the inter-communal violence that started in 2012.

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. UNHCR's monitoring and protection by presence also improves knowledge of the situation, ensures evidence-based advocacy at all levels of government and through key stakeholders to secure the highest level of protection possible for the stateless population including those in the situation of internal displacement.

**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 on the implementation of the *Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)*, and Myanmar's *National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (NSPAW) 2013-22* with a particular focus on Gender Responsive Budgeting, Women's Economic Empowerment, and Women, Peace and Security. It intervenes by providing technical assistance to the government, collaborating with CSOs, coordinating with UN and development partners, and implementing targeted programs on women's leadership, participation and economic empowerment.

In Rakhine UN Women has been focusing in 2018 on increasing women's livelihood security and empowering them to contribute to and benefit from inclusive growth and community resilience. Towards that objective, under this JP, UN women will scale up its support to livelihoods and to developing women's skills and production capacities in climate-resilient agriculture, weaving, and handicrafts industries. It will also continue to train women in entrepreneurship skills and to support them in establishing businesses and accessing markets.

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. That support aligns with the global *Women's Leadership, Empowerment, Access & Protection in Crisis Response (LEAP)* program, for which Japan is a champion.

**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. The RCO will support the coordination of development and humanitarian activities implemented both under this project and under two other supported by Japan with a total of seven UN organizations (UNDP, UNFPA, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP) and one related organization (IOM).

#### 2.4 Lessons from experience shaping the proposed response

This JP builds upon the projects "Inclusive Development and Empowerment of Women in Rakhine State" (between UNDP and UN Women) and "Joint UN Response to the Humanitarian Crisis in Rakhine State" (between WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, and

IOM) supported by Japan under its supplementary budget for fiscal year (FY) 2017. This document refers to these where needed as “the FY 2017 projects”.

**UNDP and UN Women have worked jointly in Rakhine state on a related program in 2018** and have already planned joint interventions until 2021. The proposed project will build upon the achievement and lessons of 2018 and will complement work undertaken with the support of Canada from 2019 to 2021. The FY 2017 project has allowed UNDP and UN Women to build strong relationships with local actors (government, civil society, communities), to test methodologies of intervention, and to start demonstrating the impact of a joint project’s approach on setting up the bases for a more inclusive, people-centered development in Rakhine. The trust is has established with Rakhine authorities at all levels, as well as the good relations it built with communities will be invaluable in gaining acceptance and rapidly starting this project in 2019. Another gain will come from the *Conflict Sensitivity and Gender Responsiveness Review* that analyzed the risks associated with the FY 2017 project in terms of contributing to conflict and gender inequalities. It recommended mitigation measures that helped refine the design of the FY 2017 project and are embedded in the current proposal. Experience also helped refine the approach to promoting social cohesion. It has highlighted that building social capital within each community was not alone sufficient to reach groups marginalized within them—such as women—or to strengthen cohesion between different ethnic groups. It supports that improving the position of minorities requires multisectoral economic, social, and institutional approaches as well as concerted efforts at the state, local and community levels. The JP will finally gain from a lessons-learned exercise to be held early 2019 under the FY 2017 project that will document good practices, improve methods of interventions, and refine targeting for 2019-2020.

**UNDP and UNHCR have a long history of collaboration, guided by global cooperation agreements.** Aligned with these agreements and experience and in support of the Tripartite MoU, they will collaborate to prepare the conditions for recovery and resilience-based development in potential areas of origin and or return of displaced persons. For UNHCR this includes (i) assessing potential pilot project sites to implement voluntary repatriation and reintegration; (ii) providing protection services, community consultations and site visits to returnees; and (iii) supporting pilot coexistence and other programs benefitting all communities in potential return areas through quick impact projects (QIPs) to support measures that will make return sustainable. UNDP will contribute by (i) supporting assessments related to community resilience-building – with sustainable livelihoods, conflict sensitivity and local institutional capacity building; (ii) planning for resilience-based recovery and development that can benefit returnees and host communities in areas of potential return; (iii) promoting social cohesion that would benefit returnees and host communities; and (iv) supporting access to livelihoods through the design and implementation of community-based interventions through QIPs.

**Since 2015, the RC is represented in Rakhine.** It brings together UN agencies, donors and international agencies working in Rakhine and leads joint effort towards a holistic solution for improving the wellbeing of all people in the state. Under this JP, the RCO will strengthen UN humanitarian and development coordination in Rakhine, support the implementation of the UN Rakhine Strategic Framework and the recommendations of the RAC, and develop related frameworks in the conflict-affected areas of northern Shan and Kachin states.

## 2.5 Strategic pillars of the joint response

**Multi-sectoral interventions:** The project is designed as a set of multi-sectoral, complementary interventions allowing to concurrently address some of the root

causes of the Rakhine conflict and underdevelopment, while providing emergency support to displaced populations. The promotion of gender equity and women empowerment as well as conflict sensitivity are central to all interventions. The JP will create local ownership through the participation of local stakeholders from central to local state authorities, township and village tract levels and IDP camps.

**Humanitarian support pending dignified solutions to displacement:** With a view towards long-term change, the focus will continue to be placed on supporting the Government to achieve dignified solutions to displacement. UNHCR will continue to advocate for the protection of stateless populations in camp and camp-like situations. Critical humanitarian support in the areas of shelter, NFI and camp coordination and camp management will also be provided.

**Complementary targeting:** The project will target vulnerable communities across Rakhine State, based on needs, access, political feasibility, fairness across the populations, and the mandate of each PUNO. During the FY 2017 project, target locations for UNDP and UN Women work at Township and Village Tract levels were selected through consultations with Rakhine State Government, CSOs and town elders. In the second part of 2018, joint field assessments between UNHCR, UNDP and the GoM helped refine the selection of additional areas directly concerned by the possible return of displaced populations in Northern Rakhine. PUNOs will also work in IDP camps, and will conduct joint assessments of where new support may be needed given the dynamics of possible return. This JP will therefore continue to cover the areas where work started in 2018 - which need continued support to yield durable results - as well as new areas where displaced persons currently live, or could return to. The interventions will seek to bring together different communities to identify projects that would both appeal to their needs, while also contribute to social cohesion by delivering mutually beneficial economic gains and activities.

**Social cohesion:** Under the joint project, the PUNOs will implement social cohesion initiatives benefitting all communities in the areas targeted since 2018 as well as in potential refugee and IDP return areas. Concurrently, UNHCR will support to the Government to develop and achieve comprehensive and lasting solutions on the issue of statelessness and displacement through its mandated protection activities.

**Improving the humanitarian-development-peace nexus:** The JP combine humanitarian support with recovery activities necessary for long term development. The humanitarian components will focus on the protection of vulnerable populations, as well as on the provision of life-saving services and goods to these populations. The recovery elements include 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 recovery activities will set up the bases needed 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. While the agencies themselves will coordinate the implementation of their jointly designed approach under this JP, the RCO will further be in charge of collecting information, coordinating a joint approach to monitor and evaluate results, and drawing lessons from the three projects supported by Japan under this round of supplementary funding, all aimed at addressing the dire situation and prospects faced by displaced persons and their possible return.

## 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. This should enhance ownership and build partnerships and dialogue between key stakeholders, and hence facilitate a more cooperative culture of service-delivery beyond the project's lifespan. The strengthening of 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.

**Gender equality and women's empowerment:** The project will promote 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.

**Protection:** 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 or ethnic or religious belonging. The project will achieve this through supporting these stakeholders in understanding and addressing protection needs, facilitating inclusive service delivery of public services and drafting of policies, in promoting cohesion within and between communities, and in developing an enabling environment for the empowerment of women.

**Environmental sustainability:** No activity considered under this project should have any significant negative impact on the natural environment beyond the carbon footprint associated with running offices, transportation, and the organization of workshops and training. 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. As part of the technical assistance provided under the project, 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 planned activities comply with the minimum standards and have no significant adverse environmental impact.

### 3 Results framework

#### 3.1 Logic of the results chain

The JP responds to the development challenges highlighted in section 2.1. Its activities will aim to deliver on 11 outputs that will contribute to four main outcomes, following the logic highlighted in Figure 1. Two other outputs relate to coordination and reporting on joint programs supported by Japan.

- Outcome H1. The Government of Myanmar is supported in its effort in creating conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, and sustainable return of displaced persons from and within Rakhine State and to prevent and address statelessness.
- Outcome H2. Pending dignified solutions to displacement, critical humanitarian supports in the areas of protection, shelter, NFI, and camp coordination and camp management are provided to the camp population to ensure their dignified living conditions.
- 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.
- Outcome D2. Women are empowered to engage in, contribute to, and benefit from community resilience and inclusive growth and development in Rakhine.

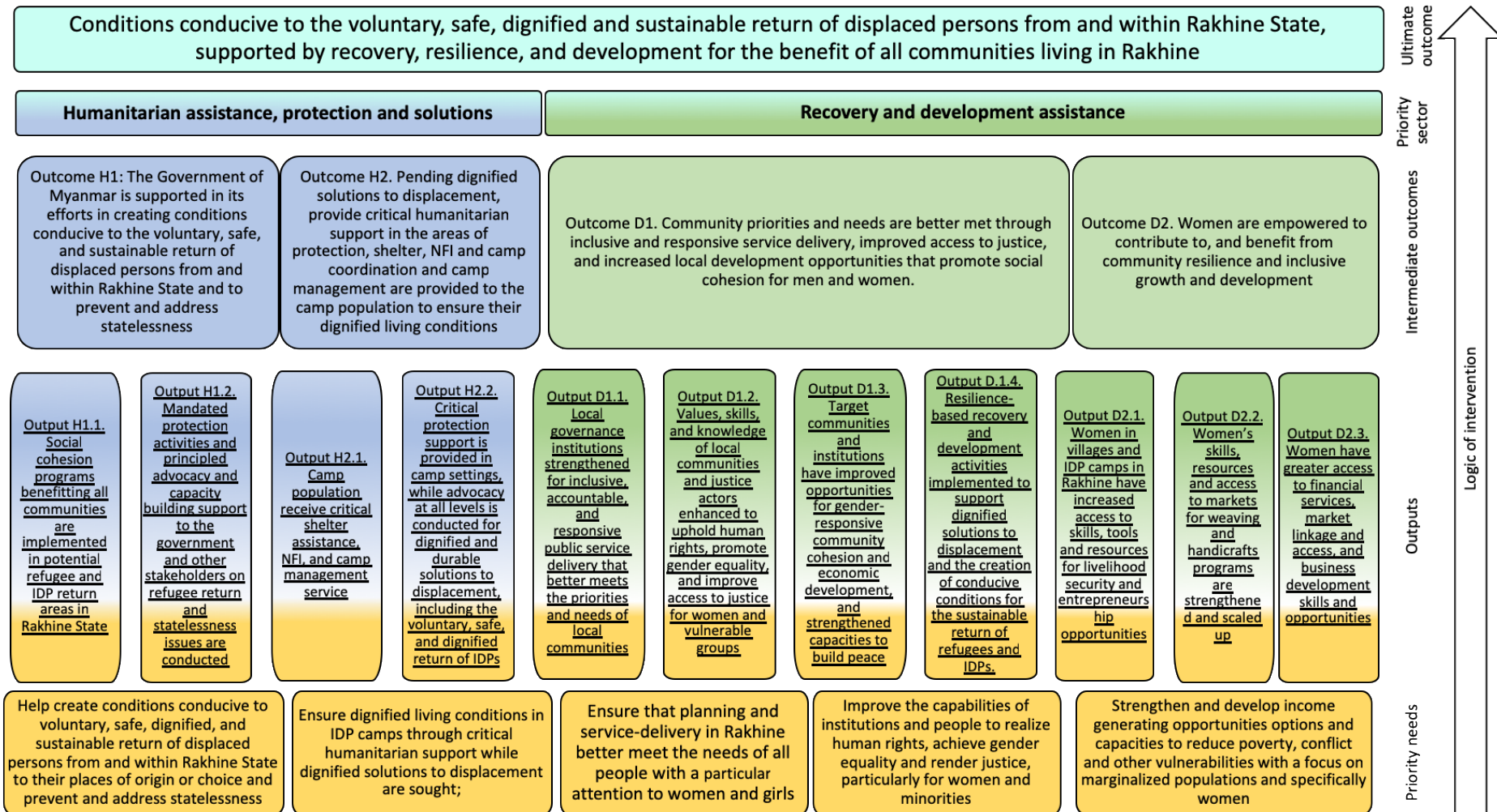
Note on the structure of the outcomes, outputs and indicative activities:

- Outcome and outputs starting with H relate to humanitarian needs, outcomes and outputs starting with D relate to development needs, output starting with C relate to coordination needs. This allows UNDP and UN Women to keep an outcome numbering aligned with these under the FY 2017 project.
- For clarity in accountability and reporting, the outcomes are attributed to specific PUNOs: UNHCR will be in charge of Outcome H1 and H2, UNDP of Outcome D1, and UN Women of Outcome D2.
- The coordination work of the RCO contribute to the entire support of Japan to Rakhine, Shan and Kachin states under Japan supplementary budget.<sup>1</sup>
- Wherever relevant, outcomes, and outputs are similar to these of the FY 2017 project, and of the concurrent Canada-funded project to ensure coherence, and the ability to measure change and impact over time.
- Activities are presented as "indicative" for now and cost is associated to the output rather than the activities, so PUNOs can adapt activities to evolving needs to reach the agreed outputs.

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<sup>1</sup> These are three separate but related projects: (i) The Project for Humanitarian and Development Assistance in Rakhine State (UNDP, UNHCR, UN Women, RCO); (ii) The project for responding to the humanitarian situation in Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan State (UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, IOM); and (iii) The Project for supporting settlements in Rakhine (UN Habitat).

**Figure 1: Logic of intervention of the joint project**





### 3.2 Project description

#### **Humanitarian assistance, protection and solutions**

Budget JPY 600,000,000 (USD 5,357,143), led by UNHCR.

#### **Outcome H1. The Government of Myanmar is supported in its efforts in creating conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, and sustainable return of displaced persons from and within Rakhine State and to prevent and address statelessness**

##### Output H1.1. Social cohesion programs benefitting all communities are implemented in potential refugee and IDP return areas in Rakhine State

Indicative activities:

- Conduct together with UNDP an integrated and conflict sensitive and community-based needs assessment in places of potential return and areas of remaining affected communities. Based on the assessment and further consultations with various stakeholders, UNHCR will engage with all communities to identify short term community-based initiatives
- Implement co-existence and other programs benefitting all communities in potential refugee and IDP return areas in Rakhine State to support dignified solutions to displacement through community-based quick impact projects aimed at fostering social cohesion, rebuilding trust among communities and re-establishing economic linkages.
- Work with UNDP to prepare the conditions for recovery and resilience-based development in potential areas/places of origin and/or return (or choice), including through joint assessments and programming.

##### Output H1.2. Mandated protection activities and principled advocacy and capacity building support to the government and other stakeholders on refugee return and statelessness issues are conducted

Indicative activities:

- Conduct mandated protection activities in areas of origin and potential return, including community consultations, monitoring of the protection environment and evidence-based advocacy through constructive engagement with all communities and relevant authorities in Rakhine to secure the highest level of protection possible, build a climate of confidence and promote tolerance. UNHCR will conduct targeted advocacy on key issues affecting its population of concern, including in relation to freedom of movement, access to basic services and livelihoods, access to fair and efficient citizenship determination process and civil documentation. Advocacy will also be conducted through advocacy notes and regular briefings to the diplomatic community.
- Provide technical assistance, capacity building and awareness raising for Government, public institutions, communities, international and local organizations on specific protection issues including, but not limited to, principles and standards related to durable solutions for refugees and stateless people, civil documentation and citizenship. UNHCR will also target lawyers, parliamentarians as well as civil society in a broader sense to complement capacity building efforts with government counterparts.

**Outcome H2. Pending dignified solutions to displacement, provide critical humanitarian support in the areas of protection, shelter, NFI and camp coordination and camp management are provided to the camp population to ensure their dignified living conditions**

Output H2.1. Camp population receive critical shelter assistance, NFI, and camp management service

Indicative activities:

- Provide essential shelter support through the construction, repair and maintenance of temporary shelters and communal infrastructure for IDPs in camps.
- Provide core relief items for emergency, e.g., plastic sheeting, mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, sanitary sets, cloths, solar lamps.
- Provide camp management support, including identification of gaps and needs at camp level, updating information on IDP camps (camp profiling), promoting community mobilization and participation of the camp population.
- Ensure capacity building and direct capacity support in camp coordination and camp management to community groups and relevant stakeholders.

Output H2.2. Critical protection support is provided in camp settings, while advocacy at all levels is conducted for dignified and durable solutions to displacement, including the voluntary, safe, and dignified return of IDPs

Indicative activities:

- Build capacities of communities to prevent protection risks through the strengthening of community-based protection mechanisms.
- Provide targeted assistance to persons with specific needs (PSN), including elderly people, persons with serious medical needs, persons living with disabilities, women or child headed households.
- Provide technical support and capacity building to the Government, communities and other relevant stakeholders for the preparation and planning of sustainable solutions for IDPs, including voluntary, safe and dignified return in accordance with international standards.

**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: JPY 697,760,000 (USD 6,230,000), 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:

- Strengthen capacities of township administrations to facilitate inclusive and participatory annual planning processes; manage effective, efficient, transparent and accountable public service delivery (including one stop shops);

executive budget execution 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; promote inclusivity and gender equitable development; and analyze socioeconomic contexts, data and statistics.
- Strengthen capacities for strategic 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.
- Strengthen policy frameworks, institutional and operational capacities to deliver municipal services more efficiently, and accountability through a gender and conflict-sensitive lens.
- 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. (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 services 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:

- 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.

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:

- Conduct interventions such as analysis, community dialogue, and capacity building for social cohesion to help identify community-driven, gender-responsive solutions that promote community cohesion and gender equality.
- Provide advisory services to ensure conflict-sensitive implementation of community-driven, gender-responsive solutions fostering social cohesion, resilience and interdependence.
- Use an area-based approach of intervention that is inclusive of all communities (e.g., under a village tract) and builds trust and social cohesion.

- Strengthen community resilience and mutual interdependencies through implementation of community-driven local solutions that may include social cohesion enablers, such as promoting income generation, financial inclusion and livelihoods opportunities, to strengthen women’s economic empowerment and community interdependencies through building community infrastructure.

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.

Indicative activities – as much as possible, these will be part of quick impact projects that can provide results within the 12 months of this project:

- Support assessments on community resilience-building, including through promoting sustainable livelihoods or developing disaster risk reduction plans.
- 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.
- 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.
- Rehabilitate and improve water ponds (fencing, embankment, steps, etc.), including basic water filtration.

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

Budget JPY 112,000,000 (USD 1,000,000), led by UN Women

Output D2.1. Women in villages and IDP camps in Rakhine have increased access to skills, tools and resources for livelihood security and entrepreneurship opportunities

Indicative activities:

- Support the upskilling of women in climate resilient agricultural practices, particularly by developing the capacity of women to produce and market high-yielding and stress tolerant rice seed varieties and other high-value vegetable crops.
- Provide opportunities, particularly to women farmers, for farming diversifications, climate-smart rice production, increased access to productive inputs (good quality seeds, finance etc.) and services (extension/advisory, mechanization), and small business training for women along agricultural value chains.
- Support the development of vertical farming systems in IDP camps to enable IDP women to access agricultural livelihood opportunities.

Output D2.2. Women's skills, resources and access to markets for weaving and handicrafts programs are strengthened and scaled up

Indicative activities:

- Support women weavers and handicraft producers to improve their self-reliance and expand sales through skills training and capacity development
- Provide new equipment and training in weaving and handicrafts for innovative designs, color selection, quality standards and setting up small businesses.
- Support the running of a Women's Social Enterprise Shop in Sittwe, which can serve as a dual space for the sale of women's weaving and handicrafts products and agricultural produce and a hub for knowledge sharing, advocacy, and peer support and learning among women in Rakhine.

Output D2.3. Women have increased knowledge of financial inclusion, market linkage and access and business development skills and opportunities

Indicative activities:

- Deliver entrepreneurship and financial literacy module of the Gender Leadership Programme to potential women entrepreneurs through cascaded training and the use of the training of trainers.
- Mobilize community leaders, men and boys, and raise awareness in support of women's economic participation, livelihood, and entrepreneurship.
- Provide learning and knowledge exchange opportunities for women entrepreneurs and business leaders.

**Support to UN joint program humanitarian and development coordination**

Budget JPY 89,600,000 (USD 800,000), led by RCO

Output C1. UN programmatic interventions are coordinated and complementary within the joint program and with broader development and humanitarian interventions

Indicative activities:

- Convene coordination meetings between the Government of Japan and all PUNOs in projects supported by the Japanese supplementary budget in FY 2018 every two months to ensure information sharing, synergies and complementarity across the UN programs and activities.
- Support coherent implementation of the visibility strategies of the agencies to highlight joint efforts by the Government of Japan and UN agencies for Rakhine, Shan, and Kachin states.

Output C2. Overall implementation of the Rakhine Strategic Framework and the recommendations of the Advisory Commission for Rakhine State is assessed to guide programmatic planning and advocacy

Indicative activities:

- Collect data and analyze information to assess the overall progress towards the implementation of the recommendations of the Rakhine Strategic Framework and the Advisory Commission for Rakhine State to support evidence-based planning and advocacy of cooperation partners.

### 3.3 Beneficiaries - qualitative and quantitative effects

#### **Humanitarian assistance, protection and solutions**

Under the first outcome (H1) the JP will assist GoM in creating conditions conducive for the sustainable voluntary return of refugees from Bangladesh and in achieving addressing the root causes of displacement. Until dignified solutions to displacement are ready to be implemented, under outcome H2, UNHCR will provide critical humanitarian support to displaced persons, including: (i) shelter, non-food items (NFIs), and camp coordination and management services in IDP camps, (ii) protection monitoring and capacity building of community-based protection mechanisms, (iii) targeted assistance to persons with specific needs, and (iv) capacity building to GoM on sustainable solutions for IDPs, including voluntary, safe and dignified return in accordance with international standards.

It is expected that 122,500 persons will directly benefit from these activities.

#### **Recovery and development assistance**

##### 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).

Based on 2018 experience, under D1.1, the work on local governance is expected to benefit 115,414 indirect beneficiaries across 5 townships. Output D1.2 will directly benefit 900 government officials, 6750 community representatives, 600 women, girls and vulnerable individuals, and 250 women 10 HH leaders trained on human rights and the rule of law. Under output D1.3, 14,769 households (64,984 persons) will benefit from the project in up to 80 villages. The number of beneficiaries of Output D1.4 will be assessed during the first quarter of 2019, when the selection of villages is finalized. Since this output would be directed at villages in northern Rakhine, the JP will maintain flexibility with regard to geographic targeting, allowing to respond to the needs of conflict and disaster-affected communities including returnees and host-communities as they evolve and as conditions permit.

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.

Based on numbers reached in the FY 2017 project, an estimated 3,839 women will directly benefit from this outcome, which will reach 33,113 indirect beneficiaries. They include 765 direct and 19,408 indirect beneficiaries with better skills and access to resources and to markets in agriculture (Output D2.1), 2492 direct and 10,965 indirect beneficiaries of weaving and handicrafts activities (Output D2.2), and 582 direct for 2740 indirect beneficiaries of financial inclusion, market linkages and business skills (D2.3). See Table 4, p.40 for details.

**Table 1: Targeted locations and estimated beneficiaries for the JP**

<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Geographical areas</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>
H1 +H2	<u>Northern Rakhine</u> : Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathedaung <u>Central Rakhine</u> : Kyaukpyu, Kyauktaw, Mybebon, Mrak-U, Pauktaw, Ramree, and Sittwe	Direct: 122,500
D1	<u>Governance</u> : Townships of Ponnagyn, Thandwe, Gwa, Taungup and Ramree, Sittwe, possibly Mrak-U <u>Livelihood and social cohesion</u> : Township of Rathedaung, Mrak-U, Pauktaw and Ponnagyn If possible: Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathedaung	Direct: 8,500 Indirect: 180,000
D2	<u>Central Rakhine</u> : Sittwe, Ponnagyn, Pauktaw, and Mrak-U If possible northern Rakhine	Direct: 3,839 Indirect: 33,113
<b>Total</b>		<b>Direct: 134,839</b> <b>Indirect: 213,113</b>





### 3.4 Conflict sensitivity and gender responsiveness

A main objective of the joint project is to contribute to reducing conflict in Rakhine over the long term 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 Rakhine Advisory Commission and with the Framework for UN Support to Rakhine State, both focused on reducing conflict over the long term.
- All PUNOs are present in Sittwe and have a dedicated team that will coordinate the implementation of the project and its adaptations as needed. This will allow to coordinate activities with other actors to ensure coherent set of interventions and balanced targeting.
- The project will be implemented in a participatory manner, engaging local stakeholders at all levels across the state, 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 benefit from the 2018 *Conflict Sensitivity and Gender Responsiveness Review* and the *Conflict Development Analysis* for Rakhine. 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 will include mechanisms to assess the changing situations and needs in real time, to regularly take stock of how effectively the project addresses the needs, and to adapt its 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 project implementation in Rakhine which may affect and limit 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, 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.

This support through short term funding of recovery and conflict reduction efforts is not by itself a guaranteed of long-term success in achieving sustainable peace and development in Rakhine. However, it can be considered a no-regret investment: At a minimum, it will consolidate the achievements of ongoing lifesaving support, and if the environment improves, it will facilitate the return and reintegration of displaced populations and lay foundations upon which socially inclusive, peace-oriented development efforts could further consolidate over the longer term.

**Table 2: Key risks and mitigation mechanisms**

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Probability and impact<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
<p><b>Insecure political and security environments:</b> The evolving security situation in Rakhine may render project implementation particularly challenging.</p> <p>Project staff safety will need to be considered and may restrict access to some project sites.</p>	<p>Security Political</p>	<p>Probability: 3 Impact: 4</p>	<p>PUNOs will undertake a continuous assessment of the risk context, working closely with the UN Department for Safety and Security.</p> <p>The project will be flexible in planning, implementation and budgeting to allow for modifications. PUNOs will maintain dialogue with the RSG and donor to adjust the implementation of activities.</p> <p>PUNOs will sensitize stakeholders on Project. Selection criteria will be carefully formulated in line with Project principles.</p>
<p><b>Access:</b> 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.</p>	<p>Access</p>	<p>Probability: 4 Impact: 4</p>	<p>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 should greatly help in negotiating easier access</p>
<p><b>Environmental disasters:</b> a large-scale disaster could shift the focus of aid actors towards providing humanitarian relief, reducing attention to resilience building efforts.</p>	<p>Natural</p>	<p>Probability: 3 Impact: 3</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Risk of uneven political will and capacity</b> 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 and</p>	<p>Political</p>	<p>Probability: 3 Impact: 4</p>	<p>Building on positive experience, UNDP and UN Women will continue to proactively engage with the RSG at all levels to ensure ownership, and to establish or build upon existing partnerships with local authorities, communities, and UN Country Teams.</p>

<sup>2</sup> 1: Very low– 5: Very high

Risk	Type	Probability and impact <sup>2</sup>	Mitigation
<p>strong support of decision makers and authorities in Rakhine state, the efforts for empowerment of women, mobilization of women's groups and meaningful participation of women leaders will also be challenging.</p>			
<p><b>Social risks and barriers:</b> 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.</p>	Social	Probability: 3 Impact: 3	Results from the 2018 involvement should start showing positive results, and PUNOs will continue to advocate for the participation and leadership of women at all levels, from state government and policies to community interventions.
<p><b>Funding risks.</b> If another major event happens including a natural disaster or a political crisis, donors may decide to disengage from the project.</p> <p>To successfully promote participatory planning, the TDLG methodology requires that grants be provided to the townships to implement their yearly plan.</p>	Financial	Probability: 3 Impact: 4	The project will continue to work closely with the funding partner, informing them on the centrality of their support for the development of Rakhine. Japan is already providing funding to the township grants for 2018. The PUNOs will continue to look for further support for the later continuation and expansion of the project.
<p><b>External influences can negatively impact</b> on social cohesion and trust, including renewed waves of violence.</p>	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.
<p><b>Biased media can fuel mistrust</b> and events, even propagating hate speech that would be very detrimental to the work on social cohesion.</p>	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 and UNHCR. 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(s) and the “recipient agency” is accountable to the contributing agency for the use of funds. UNDP and UNHCR will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for funds they receive, using their respective rules and regulations in the implementing process with partners and counterparts.

The activities will be part of UNHCR's wider programming in Rakhine and its entire team (See Figure 4, p. 43) will support implementation, allocating the cost of relevant staff to the budget charged to Japan. UNHCR will use its Sittwe sub-office and Maungdaw field office to coordinate and oversee the implementation of the activities, including the provision of technical and coordination support.

UNDP will manage its component of the JP with a team of 15 staff based in its Sittwe and Maungdaw field offices with technical support, management oversight, and national coordination from Yangon. Their input will be charged proportionately as direct project costs. The organization of UNDP's team is presented in Figure 5, p.44.

UN Women will use its Sittwe sub-office to coordinate and oversee the implementation of its activities with technical, management, monitoring and oversight support from Yangon and the Bangkok Regional office. Project staff will provide direct technical and coordination support as well as capacity development and quality assurance support to the key partners, including government and CSOs. UN women's structure is presented in Figure 6, p. 45.

The RCO will have dedicated staff to ensure light coordination and consolidated reporting in Rakhine and Kachin, and coordination capacity in Yangon.

### **4.2 Coordination with other partners and projects in Rakhine**

All activities will be implemented in close coordination with the GoM, key humanitarian and development actors - including UN agencies, NGOs, Red Cross Movement and donors - and affected populations.

As coordination lead for the humanitarian response in northern Rakhine, UNHCR will continue to facilitate coordination among the Maungdaw Inter-Agency Group in close consultation with the Red Cross Movement and sector working groups. In central Rakhine, UNHCR will continue to take an active part in the general humanitarian coordination architecture, through cluster and sector coordination mechanisms.

In Sittwe, UNDP and UN Women are currently located in the same building. They will work together to coordinate and oversee (i) the initial inception phase during which they will conduct a joint lessons-learned exercise, finalize targeting, and fine tune M&E instruments; (ii) 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 (iii) joint assessments and monitoring.

The project will partner with other UN agencies and projects working in Rakhine 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, 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*, LIFT) 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.

The RCO will further strengthen UN humanitarian and development joint program coordination. It will convene coordination meetings between donors and UN agencies to ensure information sharing, synergies and complementarity across programs and activities and will support the development of communication and visibility material on the programs supported by Japan and the UN. It will then support the development and implementation of the UN Rakhine Strategic Framework and of the RAC through monitoring and reporting, as well as the further design and adaptation of strategic frameworks for reconciliation and development in conflict states.

#### 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 the Union level, the Ministry of Planning and Finance, the ministry of Labour, Population and Migration, the General Administration Department (GAD), 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; at the State and Township level, they will include GAD, District Ward and Village Tract Administrators, Township Plan Formulation and Implementation Committees, the Department of Disaster Management, the Department of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, the State and District Department of Labour, 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,<sup>3</sup> some of these partnerships will be carried over from the FY 2017 project, pending positive review of their prior achievements.

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.

**For UNDP**, the State local governance structure will be directly used to implement work on democratic township planning and parliament strengthening. To promote the rule of law and justice, it will continue to work with IDLO, an international NGO, which has been key IP for the Rule of Law Centers in Myanmar. The development solution activities will be implemented with NGOs and CBOs. Key UNDP civil society partners likely to be part of this JP hence include: *Oxfam* and *Search for Common Ground* to strengthen local governance institutions, the *International Legal Foundation*, the *International Development Law Organization (IDLO)*, *Legal Clinic Myanmar*, and *Thazin* to improve access to justice and empower communities to exercise their legal

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<sup>3</sup> 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).

rights, and *Mercy Corps, AGE, Swinee Development Foundation, and People for People* to increase livelihood and peacebuilding opportunities.

**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. Current partners likely to work with UN Women on this project include *Bridge Asia Japan (BAJ), the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Oxfam (with local CSO Yaung Chi Thit), Finnish Church Aid (FCA), the Community Empowerment and Resilience Association (CERA), the Lutheran World Federation (LWF)* and ICCO Cooperation.

While a considerable number of the activities will be carried out through **direct implementation, UNHCR will also engage partners** where possible and in their areas of technical expertise, and provide technical support to ensure effective implementation in line with the overall JP. At Yangon level, additional technical, management, monitoring and oversight support will also be provided including at the level of Senior Programme Officer as well as the Representative. NGO partners with sector expertise and experience, local presence, as well as cost effectiveness. will include BAJ, Community and Family Services International (CFSI), LWF, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), People for People (P4P), Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique Et au Développement (ACTED), International Rescue Committee, and CARE International.

**The RCO** in Sittwe works through 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 bi-lateral donors, UN agencies, international NGOs and government officials to support coordinated support to the implementation of the RAC recommendations. The RCO also supports a coordinated approach of the humanitarian, development and peace actors in Kachin and Shan States working closely with the State Government, UN agencies, international NGOs and local civil society.

#### 4.4 Joint project governance structure

This JP’s governance structure will use the bodies and responsibilities developed under the FY 2017 projects. A 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 SC set up in 2018 with Japan as the main donor representative, and expanded to include Canada, will be enlarged to include UNHCR. It will be composed of the UN RC in the role of Senior Executive, UNDP Country Director, UN Women Country Representative (CR), UNHCR CR, the RSG in the role of Senior Beneficiary, and Japan and Canada in the role of Senior Suppliers. Decision-making will be done through consensus of the 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 project assurance in support of the SC—with input from their regional offices as relevant—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 comply with Japan's visibility requirements, particularly through the display of Japan's logo when activities are undertaken with funds from the grant when safe and appropriate. Various external communication channels will be used, including: (i) the grant signing ceremony in the presence of the Government and media, (ii) Japanese ODA logo included in documents circulated under the project; (iii) training courses, workshops, and policy dialogues with the publicity that the support is provided by the Government of Japan; (iv) involvement of the Embassy of Japan on key milestones and various occasions as speakers and during joint press releases; (v) joint missions between the Embassy of Japan and PUNOs for the field visits to project locations; and (vi) 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 State.

## **5 Fund management arrangements**

### 5.1 Fund management option

The joint project will use parallel funding modalities in line with the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) guidelines [see 11].

### 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 contexts.

## 6 Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

### 6.1 Monitoring

Table 5 p. 46 summarizes the performance measurement framework for the joint project, including monitoring activities that the PUNOs and their partners will undertake, and their timing. It is coherent with the agencies' overall monitoring of achievements towards their CPD, strategic plan, and humanitarian response plan.

All organizations involved (PUNOs, subnational government partners and IPs) will be responsible for collecting data and providing timely and quality inputs. The lessons-learned exercise conducted at the end of the FY 2017 project will provide benchmark data for indicators. UNHCR will use results of the periodic assessment it conducts.

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 may 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 that may have been required as per the UNDP *Social and Environmental Standards*. Financial risks will be managed in accordance with the HACT protocols and UNDP's audit policy. UNHCR will continue implementing its Enterprise Risk Management policy, which provides a comprehensive and integrated framework for managing risk at all levels within the organization.<sup>4</sup>
- *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 provide 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 2019 Japan contributions. The RCO will highlight the overall impact of the 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 adoption of a coherent approach for the conflict-affected Shan and Kachin states similar of the Strategic Framework adopted for Rakhine State.

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<sup>4</sup> Risk are tracked and managed in a risk register. They are ranked according to their potential impact and likelihood, and then mitigated organization-wide.



## 6.2 Evaluation

During the JP's first quarter, the lessons learned from the FY 2017 projects will help (i) finalize the indicators' baseline values and refine their targets if needed; and (ii) refine the selection of village tracts where the cohesion building and livelihoods activities will be undertaken. 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 JP, capture lessons and discuss opportunities for scaling up. UNHCR will follow its own evaluation policy.

## 6.3 Reporting

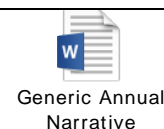
UNDP, UNHCR, UN WOMEN and the RCO will produce their own individual reports following their regular procedures. The RCO will then prepare consolidated reports for Japan, based on an agreed format and it will be the RCO's responsibility to consolidate information from individual reports of all UN Agencies that have signed the exchange of notes with Japan. Each agency will hence provide the RCO with one bi-annual and one annual narrative report using the accepted undg format (Figure 3) prepared in accordance with the reporting procedures applicable to the agency concerned. Biannual narrative progress updates will be provided no later than one month after the end of the JP's six-month period (the first update will be provided in October 2019). The annual narrative progress reports will be provided no later than four months after the end of the project calendar year. 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 financial statements and reports prepared in accordance with its individual accounting and reporting procedures. Agencies will attempt to harmonize their reporting formats as possible: (i) Annual financial report as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Project Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the calendar year; and certified final financial statements and final financial reports after the completion of the activities in the JP Document, 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 each donor that has contributed to the Project, as well as the SC.

### **Figure 3: Annual reporting template**

The embedded document provides undg's agreed template for annual reporting under a joint project. It will be used by both PUNOs. If agreed with Japan, the biannual reports can be simplified versions of the same, focusing on the narrative part.



## 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**

<b>PUNO</b>	<b>Agreement</b>
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.
UNHCR	This Joint Project Document shall be guided by the Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, UNHCR and UNDP as well as the Bipartite MoU between UNHCR and the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement.

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 Work plans and budgets

Table 6 p.55 presents the results to be achieved within the joint project and the responsible implementing partners, timeframes and planned resources needed. A detailed workplan with activities per quarter and accompanying detailed budget will be prepared during its inception phase. 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

<b>Humanitarian assistance, protection and solutions</b>
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**Outcome H1. The Government of Myanmar is supported in its effort in creating conditions conducive for the voluntary, safe, and sustainable return of displaced persons from and within Rakhine State and to prevent and address statelessness**

Output H1.1. Social cohesion programs benefitting all communities are implemented in potential refugee and IDP return areas in Rakhine State

In support of creating conditions conducive to the sustainable voluntary return of refugees, UNHCR will monitor conditions in areas of origin and return modalities, and provide community-based assistance in the potential areas of return.

UNHCR, together with UNDP carry out an integrated and conflict sensitive and community-based needs assessment in places of potential return and areas of remaining affected communities. Based on the assessment and further consultations with various stakeholders, UNHCR will engage with all communities to identify and implement community-based quick impact projects aiming at fostering social cohesion, rebuilding trust among communities and reestablishing economic linkages. UNHCR will collaborate with UNDP to further support the affected communities with recovery and resilience-based development in the potential areas of origin and/or return (or choice) in joint programming to address the root causes of the crisis.

Output H1.2 Mandated protection activities and principled advocacy and capacity building support to the government and other stakeholders on the refugee return and statelessness issues are conducted

As part of its mandate towards preventing and reducing statelessness and protecting stateless persons, UNHCR will carry out regular protection monitoring and analysis to inform evidence-based advocacy efforts, including through constructive engagement with all communities and relevant authorities in Rakhine State to build a climate of confidence and promote tolerance. This enables the identification of protection risks and concerns in a timely manner, while UNHCR's monitoring and protection by presence improves knowledge of the situation, as well as the compilation and structured analysis of protection incidents which informs trends and targeted advocacy response interventions. UNHCR's principled advocacy interventions undertaken to address the situation of statelessness in Myanmar are based on different actions implemented both at local, state and national levels. This ensures evidence-based advocacy at all levels of Government and through key stakeholders to secure the highest level of protection possible for the stateless population. UNHCR will continue to conduct targeted advocacy on key issues affecting stateless persons, including in relation to freedom of movement, access to basic services and livelihoods, access to fair and efficient citizenship determination process and civil documentation. Advocacy will also be conducted through advocacy notes and regular briefings to the diplomatic community.

Working closely with the Government of the Union of Myanmar and other relevant institutions and actors, UNHCR will build capacity and provide technical support to the Government, communities and other stakeholders on protection issues including, but

not limited to international protection principles standards, international human rights and humanitarian law. This will be done through training initiatives, informative sessions and continuous engagement and dialogue. Collaboration with the government will include the promotion of standards related to durable solutions for IDPs, refugees and stateless persons, civil documentation and citizenship. UNHCR will also target lawyers, parliamentarians as well as civil society in a broader sense to complement capacity building efforts with government counterparts.

**Outcome H2. Pending dignified solution to displacement, critical humanitarian support in the areas of protection, shelter, NFI, and camp coordination and camp management are provided to the camp population to ensure their dignified living conditions.**

UNHCR's key priority activities under this outcome will include (i) Shelter, NFI and CCCM services to the population in camps; (ii) protection monitoring and capacity building of community-based protection mechanisms; and (iii) targeted assistance to persons with specific needs (PSN), as well as iv) capacity building to the Government on the sustainable solutions for IDPs, including voluntary, safe and dignified return in accordance with international standards.

Output H2.1. Camp population receive critical shelter assistance, NFI, and camp management service.

Throughout its program, UNHCR intends to provide essential services to address acute humanitarian needs of its persons of concern, while adapting a multisectoral strategy (CCCM, Shelter, and NFI). UNHCR will work with the Rakhine State Government to respond to prevailing humanitarian needs in IDP camps through the provision of shelter, NFI, and camp management and coordination services.

UNHCR and other Shelter Cluster partners have conducted extensive rehabilitation and repair programs during 2017 and 2018 which covered 87 percent of the existing shelters in the camps in the central part of Rakhine State. Notwithstanding, with the lifespan of shelters limited to two to three years, a significant gap in the number of shelters in need of major repairs or full reconstruction still remains. While UNHCR will prioritize, where viable, the identification and promotion of individual shelter solutions, UNHCR will support the rehabilitation and reconstruction of temporary shelters and basic infrastructure in camps targeting stateless IDPs most in need. UNHCR will use the improved design of shelters, designed in coordination with shelter partners, which increases their resilience to extreme weather events, including storms and cyclones. The improved design also addresses important privacy issues which pose protection risks to the camp population in particular women, boys and girls. UNHCR will also make available its technical assistance on minimum shelter standards and designs to the Government.

UNHCR considers the provision of core relief items, along with shelter and CCCM services integral part of its protection-centered approach where physical security can protect displaced populations from life-threatening elements, including through the distribution of emergency core relief items and improvement to living conditions. In Rakhine State, UNHCR and its partners will provide targeted NFI assistance to the most vulnerable households. In addition, as Rakhine State remains vulnerable to natural hazards, including seasonal tropical cyclones and monsoon rains, which frequently causes damage to shelters, it is critical that UNHCR maintains its capacity to ensure minimum level of NFIs to enable a timely and rapid response in the event an emergency. Under the Cluster approach, together with NFI partners, UNHCR ensures the provision of an accountable, predictable and reliable provision of emergency response to the affected people in need of assistance. NFIs are a vital survival mechanism in times of emergency, with the provision of essential household

items including plastic sheeting, blankets, sleeping mats and kitchen sets, and jerry cans providing immediate relief as well as key to restoring personal security, self-sufficiency and dignity. UNHCR will also conduct Post-Distribution Monitoring to measure the appropriateness of the items distributed, effectiveness of the distribution methodology and the possible protection risks encountered during and after the distributions.

Numerous protection risks exist in camp environment, compounded by a weakening of community social structures and coping mechanisms as a result of the protracted nature of displacement in central Rakhine, putting specific groups and individuals at risk. In several camps there are heightened tensions due to the scarcity of resources, with competition leading to increased anxiety further exacerbated by the communities' diminished coping capacity. Furthermore, progress on reform of the Camp Management Committees (CMC) remains a challenge. UNHCR will continue to constructively engage and advocate with the Government on the implementation of the RAC recommendations and reforming the CMCs to improve accountability, transparency, and reduce blockages of critical activities at a field level. Effective camp management is crucial to improve the quality of life, ensure dignity in displacement and lead to sustainable solutions for IDPs. It is also acknowledged that vulnerability and aid-dependence of the camp population increases when they are not involved in programs which affect them, they are not consulted and capacitated on solutions or when humanitarian assistance and protection in the camps are not organized, coordinated and monitored among partners. Building on 2018 efforts undertaken, UNHCR will address these challenges in 2019 by further capacitating community members (with special focus on women's groups) on leadership, decision making and fostering positive coping mechanisms. UNHCR will support CCCM services to channel protection issues, to ensure that services are delivered efficiently and equitably, to improve the quality of life for the camp population and to advocate for solutions while preparing them for life after displacement.

Output H2.2. Critical protection support is provided in the camp settings, while advocacy at all levels is conducted for dignified and durable solutions to displacement, including the voluntary, safe, and dignified return of IDPs.

Protracted displacement in central Rakhine State and the continuing deterioration of the protection environment have created an urgent need to strengthen communities coping mechanisms. UNHCR will continue capacitating communities to prevent and mitigate protection risks through the strengthening of community-based protection mechanisms. This includes following a consultative and participatory approach, maintaining close engagement with affected communities in all aspects of programs which impact on them, in order to achieve sustained improvements in their lives.

UNHCR will also continue working on identification of persons with specific needs and provision of tailored assistance either through non-cash (NFIs) or cash support as a safety net. Extremely vulnerable persons (persons without any access to services, persons with disabilities, female headed households, survivors of SGBV...) will be identified, according to the selection criteria, availability of assistance provided by other humanitarian partners and household economic vulnerability. They will then receive customized assistance in order to cover their immediate priority needs and lead to increase self-reliance. UNHCR will not only implement the assistance but also conduct awareness raising, training on service provision, and advocacy/referral to improve PSN access to livelihoods and services in coordination with partner organizations, as well as camp management committees.

Since May 2017, as a demonstration of its commitment to implement the RAC recommendations, the Government has undertaken a series of activities. While the Government's commitment to implement the RAC recommendations is a welcome development, the efforts undertaken thus far have not translated into any concrete improvement for displaced communities and mainly in the area of shelter improvements, specifically converting temporary shelters into permanent structures. Concrete progress on addressing root causes, including freedom of movement, access to livelihoods, and ending statelessness remains critical. UNHCR will continue its engagement with the Government and other stakeholders while working to identify possible priority areas/IDP communities where and for whom solutions could be advocated for with authorities, in collaboration with other partners, including development actors. UNHCR will also act as a catalyst and work closely with development and humanitarian actors in order to identify future interventions in potential areas of return in areas of origin or choice to ensure that these solutions are voluntary, safe, and dignified as per the recommendation of the RAC.

## **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 also allow to test new components of the approach (under output D1.4.), which will be implemented as much as possible in areas of possible return of displaced populations. 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.

### **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 build the capacities of local governance institutions to facilitate and institutionalize democratic processes for township annual development planning, support stakeholders and communities to improve their competencies for justice and human rights focusing on women, and strengthen institutions' and communities' capacities to build trust and reduce conflict. This will be realized by bringing together, coordinating and consolidating selected activities from three UNDP integrated projects: *Township Democratic Local Governance* project (TDLG), *Support to Effective and Responsive Institutions Project* (SERIP), and *Strengthening Accountability and Rule of Law* (SARL). 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 Rakhine State parliament (Hluttaw) and of the state's judicial system 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.

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

At the heart of a democratic relationship between citizens and the state lies an accountable system of public spending. The township is the lowest level where government staff 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.

In complement to the work on township participatory planning, activities under this output will strengthen the capacity of the State parliament to set policies and draft legislation more responsive to the needs of people, as well as to effectively perform its oversight function over how the government draws up and spends budgets against its policy. 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.

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 and Ramree. 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.

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

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, in part using the mechanisms earlier set up. The work under this output will have a special emphasis on women's access to local justice mechanisms, ensuring that these mechanisms are sensitive to women's justice issues 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 Development Law Organization (IDLO), 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 policy-making 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 policy-making 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 women 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 public outreach campaigns 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. x Further work could be conducted with UNESCO in remote areas to disseminate information on key legal issues through community radios as well as with internally displaced persons on housing, land and property rights. Some of the legal aid could be supported in other conflicted areas.
- **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 ROLJ 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

Key activity results 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 a conflict sensitivity assessment which will allow to 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. They will ensure that women and girls actively engage in such 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 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, sporting or multi-purpose community halls, playground for children, connecting roads, or productive assets); new or enhanced basic services (e.g., 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.

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.

From community consultations during joint assessments as well as from experience running the FY 2017 project, the following activities could be supported in an area-based approach of intervention that is inclusive of all communities (e.g., under a village tract) to build an economic basis that would provide livelihoods and build resilience to shocks. They will be implemented through quick impact projects that can yield results within the project's 12 months:

- 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.
- Supporting livestock rearing / 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 and 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 rain water 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 in Rakhine have increased access to skills, tools and resources for livelihood security and entrepreneurship opportunities

Rice is the main crop in Rakhine, occupying nearly 85% of agricultural land under cultivation and thus support for climate resilient rice, and grain production is particularly pertinent in this context. UN Women will support the enhanced livelihood security of women through the promotion of climate resilient agricultural practices, particularly by developing the capacity of women to produce and market high-yielding and stress tolerant rice varieties as well as other grains and high-value vegetable crops. This activity will promote diversification of farming systems, training on climate-smart rice production, increased access to productive inputs (good quality seeds, finance, etc.) and services (extension, advice, mechanization), and small business training for women along agricultural value chains. These activities will be continued and strengthened under this JP in both Rakhine and Muslim villages. Activities under this output will also support the development of vertical farming systems in IDP camps and Rakhine villages, so that even where farming land is scarce or unavailable, women can access livelihood opportunities in climate-resilient agriculture. This component will be carried with the Department of Agriculture and CSO partners, such as the International Rice Research Institute.

### Output D2.2. Women's skills, resources and access to markets for weaving and handicrafts programs are strengthened and scaled up

This component will continue to strengthen and consolidate the gains made under the FY 2017 project where women weavers and artisans are supported to improve their self-reliance and expand sales through skills training and capacity development. 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. Under the current program, training has been provided and Women Entrepreneur Starter Packs have been distributed that help women set up small businesses, and provide them with equipment and tools to continue to increase their skills by creating innovative designs and color selection and by meeting quality standards. UN Women will give special attention to and scale up existing initiatives to ensure that market linkages are strengthened, women are trained on value chains and gender constraints and barriers are lowered to ensure both the supply and demand side are supported to enhance the economic empowerment of women in Rakhine state.

### Output D2.3. Women have increased knowledge of financial inclusion, market linkage and access and business development skills and opportunities

The development of women's entrepreneurship will continue to be a focus under the proposed outcome. UN Women, in partnership with implementing partners will ensure all beneficiaries will receive Entrepreneurship and Financial Literacy trainings and support women in both Rakhine villages and IDP camps. This will provide an opportunity for women trained in livelihood skills to develop a broader appreciation of their economic potential, and for women business leaders and entrepreneurs to emerge among Rakhine and Muslim communities.

Building upon the achievements to date, UN Women will also establish and support the running of a Women's Social Enterprise Shop in Sittwe, which can serve as a dual space for the sale of women's weaving and handicrafts products and agricultural produce by women entrepreneurs. It will also serve as a hub for knowledge sharing,

advocacy, and peer support and learning among women in Rakhine. This component will be carried out in partnership with the Small-Scale Industries Department (SSID) and CSO partners, such as Bridge Asia Japan.

**Table 4: Expected quantitative effect of women empowerment outcome (D2)**

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Baseline (beneficiaries in 2018)</b>	<b>Target (additional beneficiaries 2019)</b>
Output D2.1. Women’s Skills, resources and access to markets for Climate-Smart Agriculture programs are strengthened and scaled up	Direct: 540 Indirect: 14,000	Direct: 765 Indirect: 19,408 <sup>5</sup>
Output D2.2. Women’s Skills, resources and access to markets for weaving and handicrafts programs are strengthened and scaled up	Direct: 1780 Indirect: 7,832	Direct: 2492 Indirect: 10,965 <sup>6</sup>
Output D2.3. Women have increased knowledge of financial inclusion, market linkage and access and business development skills and opportunities	Direct: 380 Indirect: 1672	Direct: 582 Indirect: 2,740 <sup>7</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Direct: 2700 Indirect: 23,504</b>	<b>Direct: 3839 Indirect: 33,113</b>

**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 three grants they will extend from April 2019 to March 2020 to three separate, but related projects implemented by seven UN agencies as well as one related organization (IOM) operating in the three main conflict-affected areas of Myanmar.

The roles of the RCO will be to: (i) Provide a light outside-facing coordination within and among the project through: Meetings and coordination with Japanese Embassy as a one stop shop, consolidating and distributing information, and issuing press releases and statements; and (ii) consolidate mid-term and final reports for the whole program, following agreed UN procedures for joint programs, showing the linkages and progress of achievements in relation to how they contribute to the spirit of the Rakhine strategies and agreements, developing a monitoring approach for Kachin and Shan states to measure contribution to existing agreements there.

<sup>5</sup> Climate smart agriculture: additional 205 women and farmers (direct); 5320 indirect farmers and households benefit through TOT and demonstrations. Vertical farming 20 women (direct); 88 family members benefit (indirect).

<sup>6</sup> Weaving and handicraft trainings will be sustained and scaled up for additional 712 direct beneficiaries 3,133 indirect beneficiaries at household level.

<sup>7</sup> Partners will scale up financial literacy, business skills and collective marketing training for 120 additional direct beneficiaries and 528 indirect household members benefitting from increased income and women’s leadership: 50 direct beneficiaries showcasing and selling products at Sittwe shop and 400 indirect beneficiaries calculated as 100 people attending GEWE events held at the shop.

## 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:

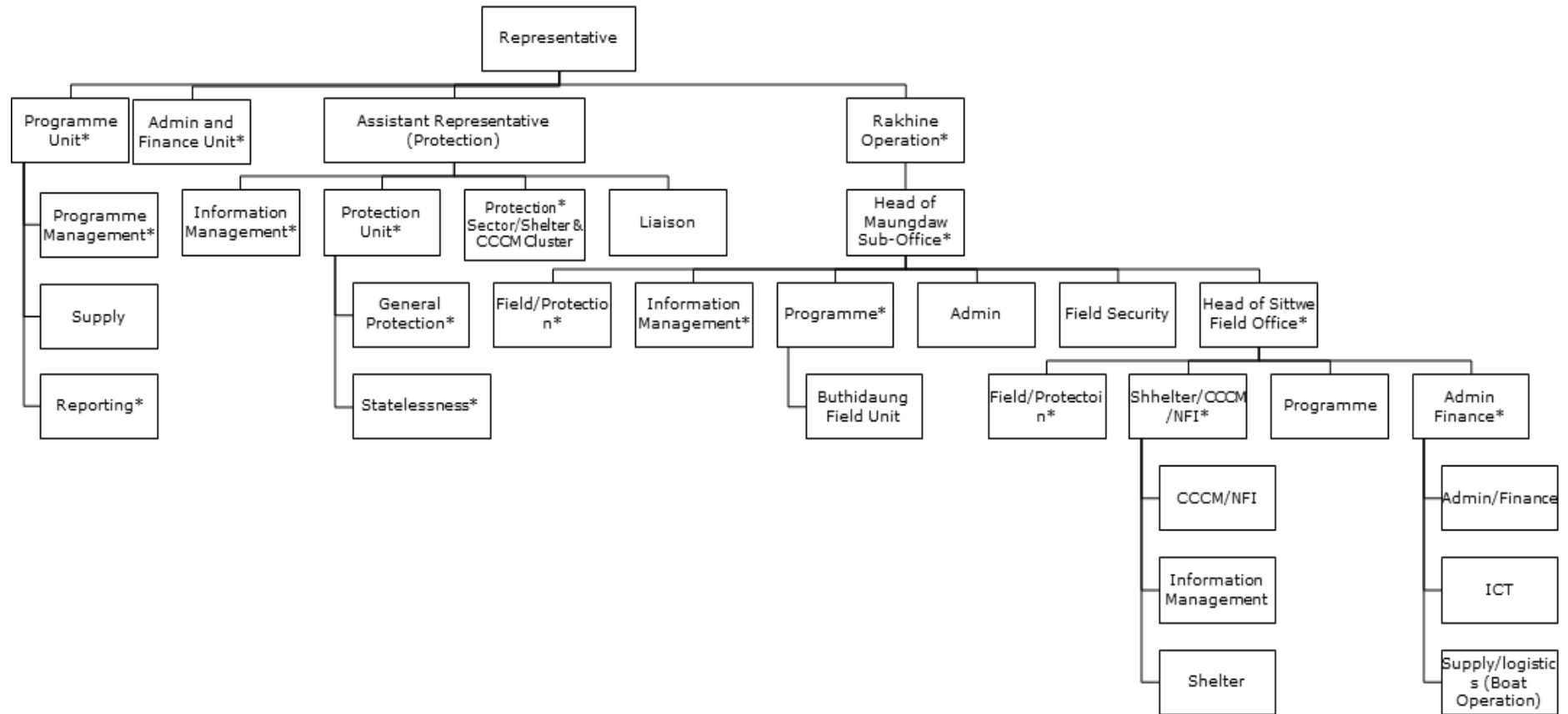
- Do we have the necessary updated information about the local context that are relevant for the activity in terms of gender and conflict dynamics?
- Do we have mechanisms and procedures in place for preventing and responding to SGBV, and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse if required?
- Have we consulted 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?

### 9.3 Bibliographical references

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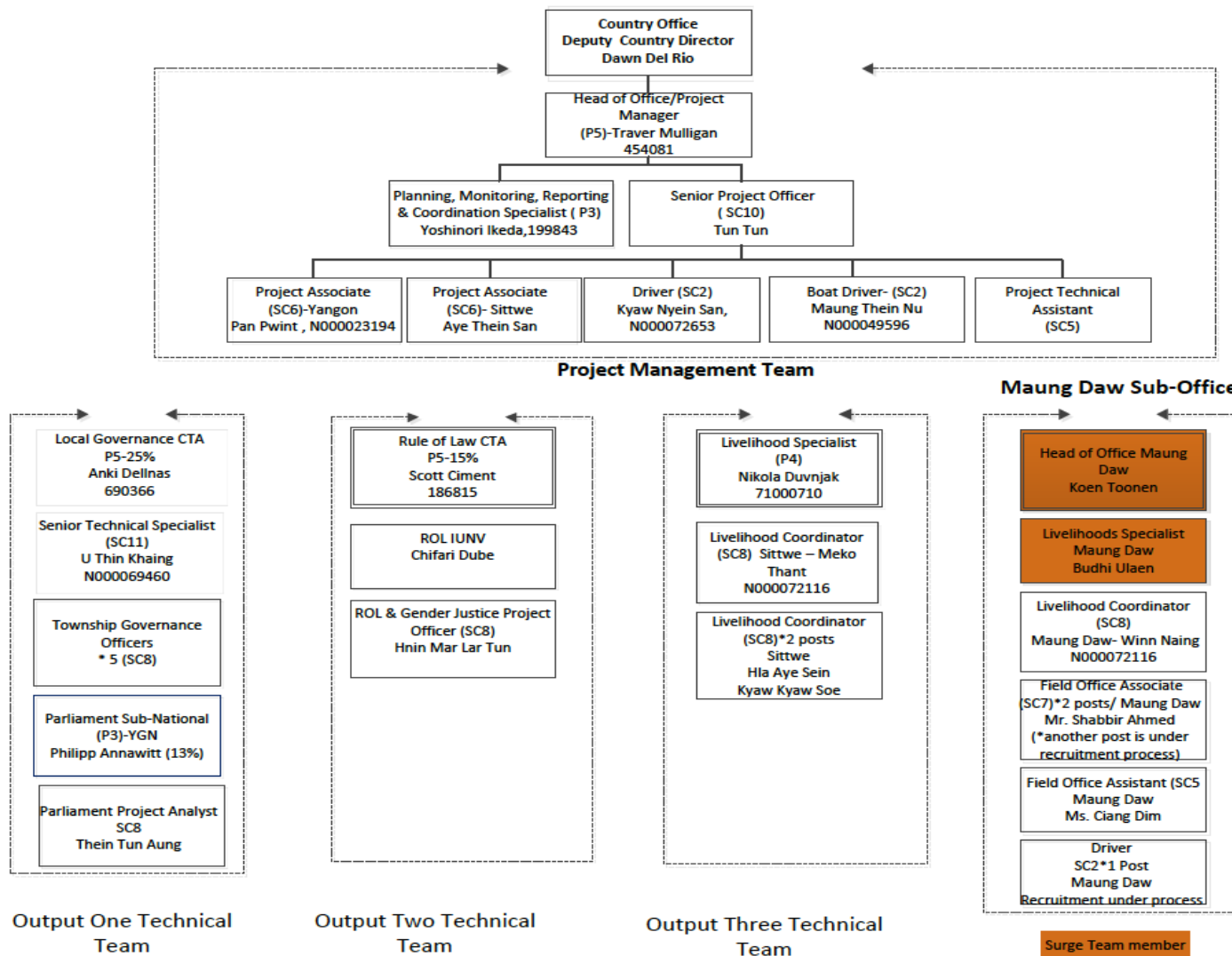
9.4 Organization of the PUNOs' teams in Rakhine

**Figure 4: UNHCR's organizational structure related to the joint project**

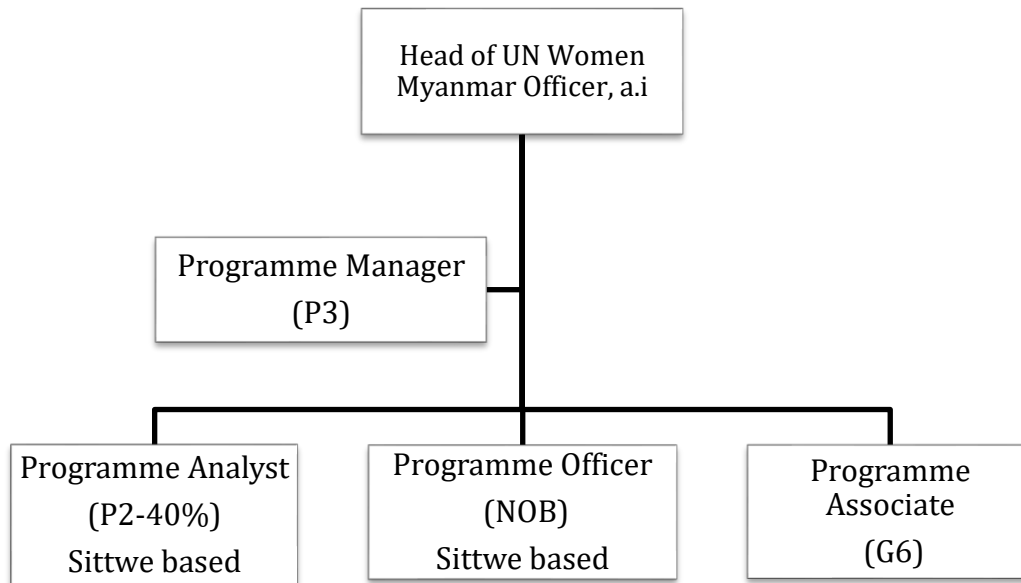




**Figure 5: UNDP Rakhine Area Based Project structure**



**Figure 6: Organization of UN Women Myanmar country office**



Note in early 2019 the Head of UN Women Myanmar Officer will be replaced with the Country Representative

## 9.5 Joint project monitoring framework

**Table 5: Joint project monitoring framework**

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
<b>Outcome H1. The Government of Myanmar is supported in its effort in creating conditions conducive for the voluntary, safe, and sustainable return of displaced persons from and within Rakhine State and to prevent and address statelessness</b>					
	Outcome Indicator H1: # of stakeholders with increased knowledge on the statelessness issues  Baseline: 0 (March 2019) Target: 100 (February 2020)				
Output H1.1. Social cohesion programs benefitting all communities are implemented in potential refugee and IDP return areas in Rakhine State	Indicator H1.1. # of cohesion programs implemented  Baseline: 0 (March 2018) Target: 6 (February 2020)	Monitoring reports	Internal Review of reports (mid-year and end of the year)	UNHCR	R: Travel restrictions / authorizations prevent/ or disrupt outreach. Heightened inter-communal tensions reduce access to sites.  A: Communities are prepared to engage in social cohesion activities.
Output H1.2. Mandated protection activities and principled advocacy and capacity building support to the government and other stakeholders on refugee return and statelessness issues are conducted	Indicator H1.2. # of advocacy notes on stateless issues produced and disseminated  Baseline: 0 (March 2019) Target: 5 (February 2020)	Monitoring reports	Internal Review of reports (mid-year and end of the year)	UNHCR	A: Continued engagement with the Government at all levels secured.

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
<b>Outcome H2. Pending dignified solution to displacement, critical humanitarian support in the areas of protection, shelter, NFI, and camp coordination and camp management are provided to the camp population to ensure their dignified living conditions</b>					
	Outcome Indicator H2. % of person of concern in displacement sites with functional CCCM mechanisms  Baseline: 97% (2017) Target: 97% (2021)				
Output H2.1. Camp population receive critical shelter assistance, NFI, and camp management services	Indicator H2.1. # of person of concern receiving CCCM support  Baseline:0 (October 2018 ) Target: 113,000 (February 2020)	Cluster Analysis Report	Internal Review of reports (mid-year and end of the year)	UNHCR	R: Travel restrictions and/or authorizations prevent/ delay or disrupt the CCCM/NFI/shelter related activities
Output H2.2. Critical protection support is provided in the camp settings, while advocacy at all levels is conducted for dignified and durable solutions to displacement, including the voluntary, safe, and dignified return of IDPs.	Indicator H2.2. # of persons of concern receiving support  Baseline: 0(March 2019) Target: 600 (February 2020)	Monitoring reports; partners' reports	Internal Review of reports (mid-year and end of the year)	UNHCR	A: Continued engagement with the Government at all levels is secured.
<b>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.</b>					
	J.1.A # 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,	Annual survey	Review of project documents; government records	UNDP Officers	

<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Collection methods</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>	<b>Risks &amp; assumptions</b>
	inclusive participation, cross-sectoral coordination Baselines: Union: 0/0; Township: 0/0 (2017) Target Township: 5 (2021)				
	J.1.B % of trained government participants who successfully apply the knowledge and skills on social cohesion and conflict sensitivity gained from training initiatives into their work. Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 75% (2021)	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	J.1.1.1 % of trained township administration staff reporting having been able to apply public sector management skills for successful implementation of township development grants (disaggregated by sex) Baseline: 0 (2018) Target: 75% (2021)	Annual survey	Survey, using questionnaire (annually)	UNDP officers	A: RSG supports efforts to strengthen township planning
	J.1.1.4 % of township administrations that managed resources in accordance with national public procurement standards and regular external audits Baseline: 0 (2018) Target: 75% (2021)	Project procurement process control checklist, external audit report	Review of project procurement process control checklist, external audit report (yearly)	UNDP officers	A: RSG supports efforts to strengthen township planning
	J.1.1.6 % of complaints and issues received via complaints mechanism addressed by township administrations	TPIC meeting minutes	Review of TPIC meeting minutes (bi-annual)	UNDP officers	A: Strong community engagement in township planning

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
	Baseline: 0 (2018) Target: 75% (2021)				
	J.1.1.7 # of PFM procedures/guidelines/policies put in place by state government  Baseline: TBD (2018) Target: TBD (2021)	Steering Committee meeting minutes	Review of Steering Committee meeting minutes (bi-annually)	UNDP officers	A: RSG supports efforts to strengthen township planning
	C.1.1.8 % increase in the number of hearings by targeted committees in Union Hluttaw that scrutinize policies regarding the protection of women, children and vulnerable groups  Baseline: TBD (2017) Target: 20% (2021)	Hluttaws	Review of Hluttaws records (yearly)	UNDP officers	R: Cannot measure % increase if baseline is zero. In which case we'll change to "number of hearings..."
	C.1.1.9 % change in number of committee reports on inquiries  Baseline: TBD (2017) Target: 20% (2021)	Hluttaws	Review of Hluttaws records (yearly)	UNDP officers	
	C. 1.1.10 Percentage of items of approved legislation that include gender analysis in Hluttaw committee  Baseline: TBD (2018) Target: 20% (2021)	Official Gazette	Review of Hluttaws records (yearly)	UNDP officers	A: Hluttaw's commitment to gender inclusion
Output D1.2. Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors enhanced to uphold human rights, promote gender equality, and	J.1.2.2 # of government officials trained by UNDP on rule of law, GBV and human rights  Baseline: 300 TBC (2018) Target: additional 900 (2021)	Trainings reports	Review of training reports (quarterly)	UNDP officers; CSOs partners; IDLO	R: Travel restrictions / authorizations prevent/ or disrupt outreach. Heightened inter-communal tensions reduce access to sites.

<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Collection methods</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>	<b>Risks &amp; assumptions</b>
improve access to justice for women and vulnerable groups	J.1.2.3 % of men and women (including lawyers, community leaders, government officials, etc.) trained who show/state an increased understanding of RoL, SGBV, gender equality and women's rights, and barriers to women's access to justice  Baseline: TBC (2018) Target: 80% (2021)	Training feedback reports (pre- and post-training assessments) participants, lists, community feedback reports, service provider mapping report	Review of training reports and documentation (quarterly)	UNDP officers; CSOs partners; IDLO	R: Travel restrictions and/or authorizations prevent/ delay or disrupt outreach events
	J.1.2.4 # of mobile training sessions delivered to community representatives on RoL, social cohesion and conflict sensitivity  Baseline: 15 sessions; 450 community representatives trained (TBC) (2018) Target: additional 45 sessions 6750 community representatives trained (2021)	ROLCs outreach training reports	Review of training reports (quarterly)	UNDP officers; CSOs partners; IDLO	R: Conflict and violence will restrict movement and prevent some communities from travelling to the Centre in Sittwe
	J.1.2.5 # of women, girls, and other vulnerable individuals benefiting from legal information, counselling and/or representation  Baseline: 200 TBC (2018) Target: additional 600 (2021)	CSOs and legal aid providers' records; Rule of Law Centers referral reports; UNDP progress reports	Review of reports (quarterly)	UNDP officers; CSOs partners; IDLO	R: Women may be prevented from travelling to courts for final justice outcomes, affecting data collection outcomes
	J.1.2.6 # of actions/ initiatives jointly developed by communities and local government actors to address women's justice issues and women rights  Baseline: 2 TBC (2018) Target: additional 8 (2021)	Project reports; Meeting minutes of Rakhine Coordinating Body for Rule of Law Centers and Justice Sector	Affairs Review of training reports (quarterly)	UNDP officers; CSOs partners; IDLO	R: Escalation of conflict prevents effective partnership with Rakhine Coordinating Body for RoLC and Justice Sector Affairs / authorizations prevent/ delay or

Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
					disrupt outreach events
Output D1.3. Target communities and institutions have improved opportunities for gender-responsive community cohesion and economic development, and strengthened capacities to build peace	J.1.3.3 % of community members reporting increased trust between ethnic groups after the introduction of inter-village/village tract activities Baseline: 0 (2018) Target: TBD (2021)	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.
	J.1.3.4 % of targeted stakeholders reporting increasing in awareness on conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding Baseline: 0 (2018) Target: TBD (2021)	Project reports; partners' reports	Review of reports (bi-annually)	UNDP	A: The JP's time-frame allows for the measurement of results
	C.1.3.5 % of community-led cohesion projects implemented assessed by communities as successful in building trust and reducing conflict Baseline: 0 (2018) Target: 75% (2021)	Project reports; partners' reports	Review of reports (bi-annually)	UNDP	A: The JP's time-frame allows for the measurement of results
	C.1.3.6 # of lessons-learned case studies produced with communities used to replicate successful approaches. Baseline: 0 (2018) Target: 10 (2021)	Case studies	Review of case studies produced (annually)	UNDP	A: Capacity available to produce meaningful case studies
Output D1.4. Resilience-based recovery and	JD1.4.1 # of persons accessing new infrastructure, disaggregated by gender.	Project reports Partner reports	Bi-annually	UNDP	A: Security environment allows for communities to



Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
development activities implemented to support dignified solutions to displacement and the creation of conducive conditions for the sustainable return of refugees and IDPs.	Baseline: 0 Target: 10,000 (direct +indirect)				participate in cash-for-work schemes
	JD1.4.2 # % of beneficiaries in target communities reporting increased household income after receiving program  Baseline: 0 Target: 6,000 (direct +indirect)	Project reports Partner reports	Bi-annually	UNDP	A: Men and women participate and benefit from cash-for-work schemes
<b>Outcome D2. Women are empowered to engage in, contribute to, and benefit from community resilience, and inclusive growth and development in Rakhine State.</b>					
	Outcome Indicator D2. Number of women who have increased access and control over financial resources and new sources of income in Rakhine State				
Output D2.1. Women's skills and access to markets are strengthened for Climate-Resilient Agriculture	Indicator C2.1. # 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  Baseline: 540 (direct), 14,000 (indirect) Target: 765 (direct) 19,408 (indirect)	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
Output D2.2. Women's Skills, resources and access to markets for weaving and handicrafts programs are strengthened and scaled up	Indicator C.2.2 # 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	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	A: Government willing to continue technical assistance for gender responsive projects  R: Women do not have community-

<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Collection methods</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>	<b>Risks &amp; assumptions</b>
	Baseline: 1780 (direct), 7,832 (indirect) Target: 2,492 (direct) 10,965 (indirect)				based mechanisms to support participation
Output D2.3. Women have increased knowledge of financial inclusion, market linkage and access and business development skills and opportunities	Indicator C.2.3.1 # of women with increased knowledge on solutions to addressing barriers they face, including through ICT innovation, business development and entrepreneurship.  Baseline: 380 (direct), 1672 (indirect) Target: 532 (direct), 2,340 (indirect)	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
	Indicator C.2.3.2 # of partnerships formed to enhance women's access to financial services, resources and business opportunities  Baseline: 0 (direct), 0 (indirect) Target: 50 (direct) 400 (Indirect)	Training assessment reports; Baseline and end line assessment	Pre-and-post training; at baseline and end line	UN Women Officers; Partner organizations their sources of income	A: Women in Rakhine State wish to diversify market access  A: Sittwe shop, meets a gap in the market
<b>Support to UN joint program humanitarian and development coordination</b>					
Output C1. UN programmatic interventions are coordinated and complementary within the joint program and with broader development and humanitarian interventions	Indicator C1.1 # coordination meetings  Baseline:0 (2019) Target: 6 meetings of all agencies with Japanese Embassy (2020)	Meeting minutes	RCO	RCO	A: UN System works together to ensure coherence of the interventions

<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Collection methods</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>	<b>Risks &amp; assumptions</b>
Output C2. Overall implementation of the Rakhine Strategic Framework and the recommendations of the Advisory Commission for Rakhine State is assessed to guide programmatic planning and advocacy	Indicator C2.1 Consolidated reports Baseline: 0 (2019) Target: 2 (2020)	Mid-term and final reports Other analytical documents	RCO	RCO	A: UN System works together to provide information of the consolidating reports
	Indicator C2.2 Analysis of the Programme contribution to the implementation of RAC, MSDP, Strategic Framework and other existing frameworks	Mid-term and final reports	RCO	RCO	A: UN System works together to provide information of the consolidating reports
	Indicator C2.3 Analysis of the Programme contribution to the promotion of a coordinated nexus approach in Rakhine State, Kachin and Shan	Mid-term and final reports	RCO	RCO	A: UN System works together to provide information of the consolidating reports

Note: Baselines and targets remain indicative and will be finalized during the first quarter of 2019.

## 9.6 Joint project workplan and budget

Note: Note: the exact activities to achieve the outputs will be finalized in the first quarter of 2019 along with the annual workplans.  
Exchange rate used: USD 1 = JPY 112

**Table 6: Workplan and budget**

Target	Result / Activity	PUNO	IP	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Budget	
								JPY	USD
<b>HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, PROTECTION AND SOLUTIONS</b>									
<b>Outcome H1. The Government of Myanmar is supported in its effort in creating conditions conducive for the voluntary, safe, and sustainable return of displaced persons from and within Rakhine State and to prevent and address statelessness</b>									
	Output H1.1. Social cohesion programs benefitting all communities are implemented in potential refugee and IDP return areas in Rakhine State	UNHCR		X	X	X	X		
	Output H1.2. Mandated protection activities and principled advocacy and capacity building support to the government and other stakeholders on the refugee return and statelessness issues are conducted.	UNHCR		X	X	X	X		
Outcome H1. Total Programmable costs (UNHCR)								336,448,599	3,004,006
Support Cost UNHCR (7%)								23,551,401	210,280
Outcome H1 Total Grant (UNHCR)								360,000,000	3,214,286
<b>Outcome H2. Pending dignified solution to displacement, critical humanitarian needs are provided to the camp population, ensuring dignified living conditions in the camps.</b>									
	Output H2.1. Camp population receive critical shelter assistance, NFI, and camp management service.	UNHCR	DRC, LWF, NRC	X	X	X	X		
	Output H2.2. Critical protection support is provided in the camp settings, while advocacy at all levels is conducted for dignified and durable solutions to displacement, including the voluntary, safe, and dignified return of IDPs.	UNHCR		X	X	X	X		
Outcome H2. Total Programmable costs (UNHCR)								224,299,066	2,002,670
Support Cost UNHCR (7%)								15,700,935	140,187
Outcome H2 Total Grant (UNHCR)								240,000,000	2,142,857
<b>HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, PROTECTION AND SOLUTIONS Total Grant</b>								<b>600,000,000</b>	<b>5,357,143</b>

Target	Result / Activity	PUNO	IP	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Budget	
								JPY	USD
<b>RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</b>									
<b>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</b>									
	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	UNDP	CSOs	X	X	X	X		
Total Output D1.1								201,600,000	1,800,000
	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	UNDP	IDLO; CSOs	X	X	X	X		
Total Output D2.1								15,506,376	138,453
	Output D1.3. Target communities and institutions have improved opportunities for gender-responsive community cohesion and economic development, and strengthened capacities to build peace	UNDP	CSOs	X	X	X	X		
Total Output D1.3								95,200,000	850,000
	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	UNDP	IDLO; CSOs	X		X	X		
Total Output D1.4								134,400,000	1,200,000
Total cost of Output D1.1 - D1.4 (implemented by UNDP)								446,706,736	3,988,453
UNDP Program Management Unit cost in Sittwe and Maungdaw								105,999,824	946,427
<b>UNDP total Program Cost for Outcome D1</b>								<b>552,706,560</b>	<b>4,934,880</b>
Direct Project Costs (13.5% of total program cost)								71,851,853	641,534
Monitoring and Evaluation, knowledge management (4% of tot prog cost)								22,108,262	197,395
Subtotal program cost and other direct cost								646,666,675	5,773,810
General Management Services (GMS 8% of prog and direct cost)								51,733,334	461,905
<b>Outcome D1. Total Grant (UNDP)</b>								<b>698,400,009</b>	<b>6,235,714</b>

Target	Result / Activity	PUNO	IP	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Budget	
								JPY	USD
<b>Outcome D2. Women are empowered to engage in, contribute to, and benefit from community resilience, and inclusive growth and development in Rakhine State.</b>									
	Output D2.1 Women's skills and access to markets are strengthened for Climate-Resilient Agriculture	UN Women		X	X	X	X		
Total Output D2.1								25,760,000	230,000
	Output D2.2 Women's Skills, resources and access to markets for weaving and handicrafts programs strengthened and scaled up	UN Women		X	X	X	X		
Total Output D2.2								26,320,000	235,000
	Output D2.3. Women have increased knowledge of financial inclusion, market linkage and access and business development skills and opportunities	UN Women		X	X	X	X		
Total Output D2.3								5,390,672	48,131
Total cost of Output D2.1 – D2.3 (implemented by UN Women)								57,470,672	513,131
Human Resource Cost (Direct Staff Cost)								40,482,176	361,448
Direct Program Management Cost								6,720,000	60,000
UN Women Outcome D2 Total Programmable Costs								104,672,848	934,579
Support Cost (8%)								7,327,099	65,421
<b>Outcome D2. Total Grant (UN Women)</b>								<b>112,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>
<b>Support to UN joint program humanitarian and development coordination</b>									
	Output C1. UN programmatic interventions are coordinated and complementary within the joint program and with broader development and humanitarian interventions	UNRCO		X	X	X	X		
Total Output C1								36,547,616	326,318
	Output C2. Overall implementation of the Rakhine Strategic Framework and the recommendations of the RAC assessed to guide programmatic planning and advocacy	UNRCO		X	X	X	X		
Total Output C2								36,547,616	326,318
Total direct cost of coordination (implemented by RCO)								73,095,232	652,636
Direct Program Cost (13.5% of total program cost)								JPY 9,867,856	88,106
General Management Services (GMS 8% of prog and direct cost)								JPY 6,637,047	59,259
<b>Support to UN joint program humanitarian and development coordination - RCO total</b>								<b>89,600,044</b>	<b>800,000</b>
<b>Total grant channeled through UNDP (Outcomes D1, D2, Coordination activities)</b>								<b>900,000,000</b>	<b>8,035,714</b>
<b>TOTAL PLANNED BUDGET (humanitarian, recovery and development, coordination)</b>								<b>1,500,000,000</b>	<b>13,392,857</b>