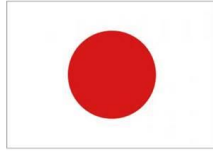


UN JOINT INTERIM REPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

UNDP / UN-HABITAT / UNHCR / WFP - MYANMAR

September 2013



Introduction

In March 2013, four UN agencies in Myanmar (UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNHCR and WFP) received generous contributions from the Government of Japan to support the activities of each agency being undertaken in ethnic/border areas of Myanmar. On 22 March 2013, a signing ceremony at the Ministry of Border Affairs in Nay Pyi Taw saw the Exchange of Notes between Japan's Ambassador, H.E. Mr. Mikio Numata, and the representatives of the four UN agencies, held in the presence of H.E. Major General Zaw Win, Myanmar's Deputy Minister of Border Affairs. On the same day, Grant Agreements with JICA were signed between Mr. Masahiko Tanaka, Chief Representative of JICA in Myanmar, and the representatives of the four UN agencies.

Japan's strong support to UN operations in Myanmar has a significant impact on the UN's joint effort to ensure that adequate assistance can be provided to the most vulnerable people in the country.

This joint report serves as an interim outline of the achievements made so far by the four agencies with funding received from Japan in 2013.

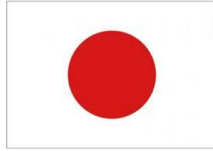




Summary of Japan-Funded Activities and Operational Areas

Agency	Activity	Rakhine	Kachin	Chin	Magway	Shan	Kayah	Kayin	Mon	Tanintharyi	Yangon
UNDP	Activities for strengthening the institutional capacity of local governments, civil society and media; improved livelihoods and social cohesion; and rule of law and access to justice.	●	●	●		●	●	●			
UN-Habitat	Provision of basic community infrastructure, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion and restoration of shelter; and provision of inputs, tools and skills to restore livelihoods.		●	●		●	●				
UNHCR	Assistance to the displaced and stateless populations as well as returnees. UNHCR leads the humanitarian response in four sector/cluster areas: protection, shelter, camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) and non-food items (NFIs).	●	●			●	●	●	●	●	
WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relief: Emergency Food Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Protracted Relief during the lean season, Emergency Response (e.g. Floods) • Nutrition: Preventing malnutrition amongst children under five and pregnant and lactating women • Asset Creation: Providing temporary job opportunities in food insecure communities and create community assets that would mitigate the impact of future disasters • School Feeding: Monthly Take Home Ration (rice) or On-Site Feeding (high energy biscuits) • HIV/TB: Provision of food for people living with HIV/AIDS on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and TB patients on DOTS, to ensure adherence to treatment 	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	○	●

* WFP is currently not operating in Kayah, Kayin and Tanintharyi. However, WFP plan to assess future interventions in these areas.



Interlinked Actions by UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNHCR and WFP

As Myanmar opens its market to the global economy and embraces democratic reforms, the pace of development is expected to accelerate. Equitable development benefitting a wider spectrum of the population is a stated goal of the Government, in addition to sustainable development. It is clear, as also stated by the Government that achieving development will require a resolution of outstanding conflicts with ethnic groups or other issues giving rise to conflict between communities. A renewed commitment to human rights within a framework of participatory governance is also an essential component.

Japanese funding has been critical support for the UN to respond more effectively to the emerging humanitarian and development needs identified by the Government of Myanmar.

Geographically, Japan's support has concentrated on Rakhine, Kachin, Chin, Shan, Kayah, Magway and the Southeast, the key areas where relief and development activities are most needed. The concentration of UN activities geographically ensures agencies move forward combining the strength of their mutual capacities and mandates.

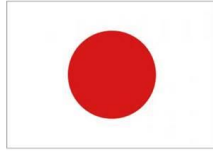
Coordination amongst UN agencies has been assured through regular contact at field and national level, as well as through the UN Country Team (UNCT), Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and Inter-Cluster coordination. Donors also attend some of these meetings ensuring coordination among the UN and the donor community as well. Information sharing, joint planning and regular coordination among the UN agencies are also maintained at the area level in Rakhine and Kachin through Early Recovery Sector led by UNDP; Shelter, Non-Food Items (NFIs) and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Protection Sectors led by UNHCR; and Food Security sector led by WFP.

Critical Humanitarian Situations in Ethnic/Border Areas

Some of the most pressing needs in Myanmar are related to the situation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Rakhine, Kachin and Northern Shan States.

The inter-communal violence in Rakhine State in 2012 resulted in large displacement, loss of lives and livelihoods. The number of the displaced population is estimated to be as high as 140,000. Life-saving assistance for this population has been a significant priority for the UN in Myanmar in the past year. Though the situation remains precarious, there have been some positive statements and actions by the Government to address the situation in Rakhine State, including recommendations from the Rakhine Investigation Commission, the abolishment of NaSaKa (the border security force accused of human rights abuses) and press releases confirming Government commitment to peace and reconciliation between communities.

The conflict in Kachin State since 2011 has seen over 100,000 persons displaced in Kachin and Northern Shan States. This includes 85,000 registered IDPs living in camps (around 35,000 in camps in Government-Controlled Areas (GCAs), and a further 50,000 in camps in Non-Government



Controlled Areas (NGCAs)), an additional 10,000 people estimated to be hosted by friends and relatives, and up to 5,000 people moving back-and-forth across the Chinese border. Approximately 20,000 individuals in families hosting IDPs are also affected and need support.

There has been some progress on peace efforts following the signing of a seven-point agreement between the Government and the Kachin Independence Organization (KIO) in June 2013, but sporadic conflict continues. Most IDPs are reticent to return to their homes due to continued tensions, lack of livelihood opportunities, and a prevalence of landmines in their places of origin.

In GCAs, assistance has been provided on a regular basis. Travel authorization for international humanitarian actors to access border areas beyond Government control has, however, rarely been granted, with the exception of a small number of *ad hoc* UN missions. Access restrictions have resulted in a significant variation in the quality and quantity of assistance provided to those within GCAs as compared to those in NGCAs. Advocacy efforts by the entire international community, especially by key donors such as Japan, for regular and sustained access to the NGCAs remains essential to ensure that humanitarian assistance is provided to all those who are displaced.

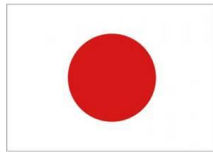
Combined Efforts to Address Humanitarian Needs

For both Rakhine and Kachin IDP situations, Japanese funds have enabled UNDP, UNHCR and WFP to ensure vital needs are met for the most vulnerable, including shelter, non-food items, camp management, livelihoods, food and nutrition support. Activities undertaken by each agency have been mutually supportive, and are coordinated within the clusters/sectors system in place for each State.

A revised Rakhine Response Plan to cover the period July-December 2013 has been consolidated to demonstrate the activities of the clusters/sectors and planned response to the IDP needs. A revised Kachin Response Plan covering the period March – December 2013 was also launched to consolidate and outline needs for the IDP situation in Kachin and Northern Shan States. These documents pulled together the efforts of all UN agencies and other key humanitarian partners and ensured there was a consistent rationalization of actions by each agency, within respective clusters according to designated roles. The four agencies supported with Japan's funding have led or played key roles in these sectors/clusters.

Seeking Durable Solutions and Strengthening of Early Recovery

The pursuit of durable solution is a vital element of the IDP response and there is a need to identify long-term recovery strategies for the overall development of conflict-affected areas. In Rakhine, rebuilding trust and confidence is key, specifically reconciliation between the conflicting communities, between Government and the communities, and between men, women and children who lived peacefully together for many years. Durable solutions needs to also include a resolution on the legal status of persons without citizenship and/or undetermined nationality in Myanmar. Though this process needs time, it is important that work start as soon as possible so that durable solutions will be possible. Likewise, in Kachin, a draft paper on a durable solutions framework for Kachin IDPs has been developed in consultation with the HCT, led by the Humanitarian Protection



Working Group through the inter-cluster/sector working group. This outlines the principles and minimum requirements for durable solutions, such as necessity for voluntary and informed decisions, and safe and dignified conditions. Support to the Union and State level government in the development of a comprehensive Recovery and Development Strategy for Rakhine is also in progress through UNCT where UNDP is playing a vital role.

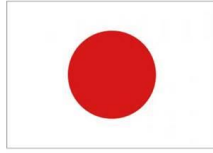
While neither Rakhine nor Kachin State offer easy roads towards durable solutions, work undertaken by the four agencies such as peace and reconciliation projects, advocacy, joint planning, information sharing and confidence building with communities are laying valuable ground. Early strategic recovery and development planning is a necessary component for durable solutions to be achieved, right through from basic humanitarian support (UNHCR, WFP), protection-oriented approach and advocacy (UNHCR), and development planning and interventions for early recovery (UNDP, UN-Habitat). Adequate humanitarian assistance to displaced persons pending a durable solution should not be reduced for the purpose of enticing return or relocation of IDPs until the situation is conducive for returns/resettlement. At present, durable solutions are not within easy reach in either situation.

Peacebuilding

The Report of the UN Secretary-General on Peace-Building in the Immediate Aftermath of Conflict identifies key actions to be taken in an immediate post-conflict period, including in the reintegration of returnees. While Japan's grant is not aimed specifically at peacebuilding, this is an area that UN agencies are also engaged in with Japan's wider support. The UN Secretary General has declared Myanmar eligible for support from the UN Peacebuilding Fund, which will aim to support processes leading to permanent political agreements. This is an important decision that will strengthen the work of agencies in building a coherent response to support peace building opportunities. At present, the openings for peacebuilding are primarily in the south-east of Myanmar. Japan provides critical support for UNHCR's activities in the south-east. These activities are complemented by UNDP's long-term development programme towards improved governance, social cohesion and confidence-building, early recovery and livelihoods – essential conditions for safe and sustainable return of refugees and IDPs.

Development

The relief-development continuum underlies all actions undertaken by the four UN agencies receiving grants from Japan. The humanitarian community across Myanmar recognizes that there is a clear relationship between emergency, displacement, durable solutions, rehabilitation, early recovery and development and that emergency measures should always be a step towards longer-term development. In order to ensure a smooth transition, wherever possible, relief expenditures aim to strengthen local institutions, develop human capital, improve local infrastructure and enhance local productive capacity. In addition to emergency relief needs, Myanmar has some of the lowest development indicators globally and that a sustainable peace across Myanmar is largely dependent on an end to poverty including through the equitable distribution of Government and international assistance. The country ranks 149 out of 168 countries on the Human Development Index (HDI) and economic growth has averaged 5 percent in



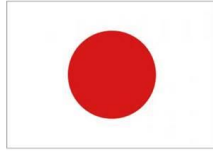
recent years with a per capita income of US\$702. Based on the 2010 Integrated Household Living Conditions Assessment report, the poverty levels in Myanmar are currently high, at an estimated 26 percent of the population and food poverty is at 5 percent. Economic growth and sustainable development are essential for prevention and preparedness against natural disasters and other emergencies in Myanmar.

Japan's contribution addresses basic humanitarian needs of IDPs which helps reduce further displacement and potential conflict. At the same time, Japan's funds are committed to other actions further along the continuum, including durable solutions, early recovery and strengthening of social cohesion and peacebuilding. These in turn support the overall development goal in Myanmar by alleviating critical stress factors that can impact its national development potential.

Development for all and poverty-reduction targets are recognized in Myanmar as key pillars of future stability and are eagerly pursued by the Government. Lasting peace and reform depend heavily on solving conflict, displacement, pursuing durable solutions and building peace through capacity development of governmental entities and their service delivery, while enhancing equality (particularly gender equality) and rights. The many associated challenges must be addressed for any long-lasting solutions to take root.

The four agencies funded by Japan are each contributing in important ways to ensuring that the Government of Myanmar is supported in this endeavor. For example, UNDP has been stepping up its support for early recovery coordination in Rakhine and Kachin and the UNCT is engaged to support the development of a long-term development and recovery strategy for Rakhine. Funding provided by the Government of Japan addressing urgent needs helps to complement such ongoing work at coordination and policy level.

Japan's flexible funding means that agencies have also been able to adapt their planning and strategic engagement to ensure maximum use of funds for addressing present needs while making progress towards solutions.



UNDP

Japan's 2013 contribution to UNDP is supporting the implementation of a programme on *"Strengthening Local Governance Capacity, Livelihoods and Social Cohesion for Minorities and Vulnerable Groups in Ethnic and Border Areas of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar"*, which is an integral part of the overall UNDP country program.

In 2013, after completion of the HDI (Human Development Initiative 1996-2012), UNDP has initiated its first regular programming cycle in Myanmar with the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2013-2015 under the United Nations Strategic Framework 2012-2015. The CPAP comprises of three pillars: Pillar 1 – Local Governance and Livelihood Support for Social Cohesion; Pillar 2 – Climate Change, Environment, Energy and Disaster Risk Reduction; and Pillar 3 – Support to Democratic Governance in Myanmar. Japan funded activities fall under Pillar 1 and 3.

The programme is mainly targeting Rakhine, Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Shan and Chin States and in consultation with government, a total of 300 villages in 22 townships have been selected.

The interventions are directed towards restoring livelihoods and building social cohesion, strengthening capacities for good local governance, including supporting citizen's participation, civil society and media. Target areas have been selected based on criteria to support communities and people affected by inter-communal violence and instability, as well as those who are facing poverty and chronic food insecurity in the ethnic/border areas. In addition, the program works towards strengthening the capacities of justice sector institutions to enhance access to justice in accordance with the needs and priorities of the people.

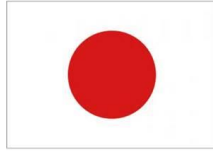
Achievements to Date

(Pillar 1) - Local Governance and Livelihood Support for Social Cohesion

Strengthening Capacities for Good Local Governance

While the majority of Japanese funded activities are directed towards supporting livelihood interventions for social cohesion, activities for strengthening the institutional capacity of local governments, civil society and media are being included to foster an enabling environment for development and early recovery. A methodology for sub-national governance mapping in all States has been developed and agreed with the government partners and was presented against regional best practices at a national local governance conference in Nay Pyi Taw, organized in partnership with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the President's office in August 2013.

Preparations related to community mobilizations, design and partner identification for supporting of township community centers, strengthening of media capacity as well as support to civil society interventions through a small grants scheme are presently being finalized to start implementation in all targeted States during the last quarter of 2013. These activities in support of more responsive local governance target the overall enabling environment for humanitarian, development and peace building related activities.



Improved Livelihoods and Social Cohesion

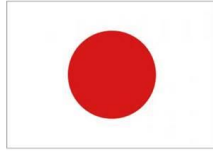
In Rakhine State, livelihood assistance activities were designed to strengthen social cohesion among two conflicting communities (Rakhine and Muslim) and strengthen trust and relationship-building between them and implemented in twelve selected villages of Minbya, Pauktaw and Mrauk Oo townships on a pilot basis. UNDP has supported construction/rehabilitation of livelihood and social infrastructure including five water ponds, three bridges, two market access roads, one jetty and one embankment/access footpath constructed by both communities. These asset replacement and reconstruction projects generated immediate employment opportunities for 2,721 conflict affected households (i.e. 13,671 people: 7,234 female and 6,437 male) through cash-for-work programmes. As a result, the access of affected communities to their livelihood mainstays (including markets) as well as public and social services has been enhanced. Additionally, there is evidence of gradually increasing inter-village visits, participation and interaction in joint activities and inter-community dialogue among the communities. Apart from direct livelihood support, twelve Early Recovery Committees were formed, one in each targeted village, to serve as vehicles for social cohesion in their communities. Similarly, a South-South knowledge-sharing exercise between Myanmar and the UNDP Country Office of Indonesia was established, with staff from UNDP Indonesia providing technical guidance on how to effectively deepen social cohesion oriented livelihood activities based on lessons from Indonesia.

Future activities in Rakhine State will continue construction or renovation of additional infrastructure works, strengthening the capacities of the Early Recovery and Social Cohesion Committees and other community-level mechanisms and capacity development for local government officials and civil society organizations on social cohesion, conflict sensitivity and peace building through training and exposure visits. In Kachin State, similar social-cohesion oriented livelihood activities targeting IDPs and host communities are being prepared to start at the last quarter of 2013. These important activities are contributing to early recovery as well as providing scope for durable solutions to displacement and segregation.

Assistance for livelihoods, socio economic infrastructure and skill training are being prepared to be operationalized during the second half of 2013 across all six States targeted by UNDP. Selection of the technical service providers to support community managed construction/renovation of socio-economic infrastructures in all the 300 target villages is in progress.

(Pillar 3) - Support to Democratic Governance in Myanmar - Strengthening of Rule of Law and Access to Justice

Rule of Law and access to justice activities have commenced in Shan and Ayeyarwady with recruitment of staff and consultants. A key activity planned is to provide institutional and operational support to the justice sector institutions including the prosecutors, judiciary and the police. The support will follow a mapping study (July-December 2013), which maps the priority needs of the justice sector institutions and vulnerable people. The plans for conducting the mapping and providing support to the justice sector institutions have been approved by the Government counterparts in a formal meeting of the Output Board on Rule of Law and Access to Justice. In addition, UNDP has supported the setting up of Planning Teams in the Attorney General's Office



(UAGO) and the Office of the Supreme Court of the Union (OSCU) to conduct internal assessments of their organizational needs and priorities at the national and State/Regional levels. Another achievement which relates to the mapping study is the formulation of the methodology. The mapping consultants have met with the UAGO and OSCU to discuss the methodology and the approach. With a view to maximize efforts and to avoid duplication, UNDP has also liaised with UNODC, which is supporting a mapping study for the police to develop their capacity development for the next five years. Based on this study/plan which will be ready in September, UNDP has already agreed to provide material support for developing institutional capacity of the police in the second half of 2013.

Outlook

UNDP is engaged in the process of identifying national and local Implementing Partners for undertaking key activities in the work plan, including capacity building of local government, civil society and media; combined livelihood and social cohesion assessment; livelihoods assistance to the poor and vulnerable households; establishing social protection mechanism through for example food banks; organizing vocational training; construction/renovation of socio-economic infrastructure and provision of technical assistance for implementing livelihoods activities in the identified 300 villages in six targeted States. The identification and contracting of partners is expected to be completed by mid-October 2013, which will accelerate the process of field implementation in the last quarter of 2013.

So far as activities in support of the justice sector are concerned, much of the effort to date has been focused on getting the stakeholders on board and putting in place teams to implement key activities. The stage is now set for a roll out. Based on preliminary findings of the mapping study and discussions with the judiciary, prosecutors, and the police at the national and state level, UNDP plans to provide material support for developing institutional capacity of the justice sector institutions in Shan and Ayeyarwady in the last quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2014.

Lessons Learned

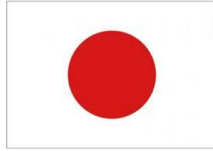
- Due to the time needed for putting in place management, implementation and partnership arrangements for a new project, including for consulting partners, recruiting staff and establishing field offices, project implementation has been predictably slow in the first two quarters of 2013.
- While the project has improved interaction between Rakhine and Muslim communities, these preliminary results need to be deepened and consolidated so that the communities move from increased interaction to increased trust and solidarity. For example, while the joint infrastructure activities have provided opportunities for inter-village interaction, building on this, it would be important to provide the communities with more opportunities for dialogue, exposure and exchange in order to sustain and strengthen positive relations between them.
- In order to ensure the longer term sustainability of such initiatives on social cohesion, inclusive community development and peace building, there is need to further strengthen the capacity of the Local Government. The Japanese fund will be very much useful for supporting such interventions planned by UNDP to implement during this project cycle.



Fund Utilization

As of mid-September 2013, the following are the expenditures of the Japan funding:

Expense	Amount (US\$)
Staff Cost	54,127
Operation Cost	180,580
Programme Cost	480,545
TOTAL	715,252



UN-HABITAT

The Programme for Development and Rehabilitation of Communities in Ethnic Minority Areas of Myanmar through the People's Process is a one-year intervention supported by the Government of Japan. The programme extends from May 2013 to April 2014 and has a total budget of US\$ 6.8 million.

The goal of the programme is to assist communities of conflict-affected areas in Kachin State and most impoverished communities in Shan, Chin and Kayah States¹. The overall objective of the programme is to provide the communities with a two-pronged approach of assisting affected people and vulnerable people in ensuring their comprehensive recovery through (a) restoration of shelter, water supply, sanitation and community infrastructure; and (b) provision of inputs, tools and skills to restore livelihoods. The programme is expected to cover 200 villages in Mansi, Momauk, Shwegu and Waingmaw townships of Kachin State; 150 villages in Pindaya, Pinlaung and Pekhoh townships of Shan State; 100 villages in Madupi and Mindat townships of Chin State and 50 villages in Demoso township of Kayah State.

The programme applies a community-driven approach in which beneficiaries themselves play an important role in identifying the issues they face and the activities they want to have carried out. The People's Process, which approach of the programme is called, forms a key component in carrying out needs assessment, implementing activities and monitoring their progress.

To date, the programme activities have centered on holding discussions with the Department of Rural Development, UN-Habitat's government counterpart, meeting with regional governments, recruiting staff and opening field offices. In addition, field offices in Chin and Shan States are under process of community mobilization, information and dissemination sessions and engaged in Community Action Planning.

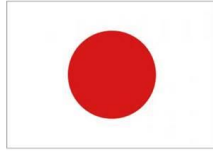
Background

The programme will apply participatory community-driven recovery and reintegration approach in the implementation of community infrastructure, shelter, water and sanitation, hygiene education, cash-for-work activities, skills development and vocational training. The construction of new shelters and the retrofitting of existing ones will be limited to Kachin State. The programme aims to benefit 250,000 people from 50,000 households in total.

Coordination Meetings with the Government

UN-Habitat had series of meetings with various government officials in order to coordinate startup of the programme. UN-Habitat met with the Director-General and other senior staff of the Department of Rural Development (DRD) at Nay Pyi Taw to discuss such issues as confirmation of geographic areas, budget and work plan as well as coordination with the township authorities and the township Department of Rural Development heads concerned.

¹ States may be likened to autonomous regions in China in which they are named after the ethnic groups who form the majority of the residents in respective areas.



In late May, two field missions headed to Chin and Shan States. In Chin, UN-Habitat met at Hakha with the Minister and Chief Minister to explain about the programme. The Minister instructed township authorities to provide maximum support to UN-Habitat. The field mission team also traveled to Mindat, Matupi and Kamplelet townships to meet with local authorities, who also expressed a warm welcome and full assistance. Although implementation of programme in Kamplelet township in Chin State was initially agreed, the Department of Rural Development (DRD) requested to remove this township since it was to be covered by the Community Driven Development (CDD) funded by World Bank in coordination with DRD. Coordination meetings took over a month and a final decision was made after UN-Habitat met with the Deputy Minister of Border Affairs (DRD now under Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development) to finalize the selection of townships to be covered by the programme. The meeting outcome was that Kampletet township will be removed from the target area, and Demoso township of Kayah State to be added. UN-Habitat was contacted via telephone by an officer of Embassy of Japan to inform that they were aware of the change (by DRD), and as long as it did not affect the coverage and budget of the programme, the change of township was accepted.

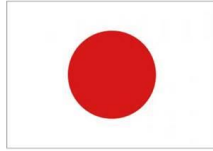
In Shan State, UN-Habitat met at Taunggyi with the Chief Minister and other government officials to inform about the programme, and as in Chin State, authorities expressed their support to implement the programme. Trips were also made to Phekkon, Pinlaung and Pindaya townships, where meetings were held with Township Administration Office (TAO) and Township Development Committee (TDC).

While a one-time field mission was sufficient for Chin, Shan and posteriorly Kayah States, UN-Habitat had to carry out three field missions to Kachin state. Two meetings with the Kachin State Government were held in May and June: programme activities were explained and guidance from authorities was sought due to the on-going conflict. UN-Habitat also met with local NGOs and visited IDP camps in Myitkyina.

The third meeting with the Kachin State Government took place in the first week of August. Senior officials from UN-Habitat discussed in detail about starting programme activities in areas that have not been affected by recent armed conflicts and in certain areas where IDPs have already returned. During the meeting, the Kachin State Chief Minister approved UN-Habitat's plan to work in four townships (Shwegu, Mansi, Momauk and Waingmaw). The Minister also gave the green light for UN-Habitat to start working in the areas, effectively from the month of September. UN-Habitat also traveled to four selected townships to meet respective local authorities.

Staff Recruitment

In order to implement the programme, a total of 166 national staff needs to be recruited for ten field offices and Yangon country office; following UN rules and regulations, vacancy announcements were sent off followed by intensive process of interviews, both in Yangon and in ten townships. Due to the increased construction activities by the private sector taking place especially in Yangon, as well as the growth of humanitarian agencies looking for personnel, technical vacancies had to be re-advertised in some cases up to four times causing delay in recruitment process. In Yangon, four international staff is in place, Project Manager and Finance Officer (under Japan fund), and two technical staff seconded by Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), who will be supporting this programme. Five national staff has also been recruited so far.



Office Opening/Procurement

To date, five field offices and one office in Yangon were newly established. Procurement for these six offices has been completed.

Staff Training

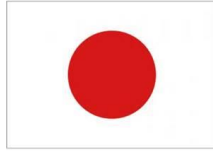
UN-Habitat needs to prepare its fresh team to take new responsibilities and challenges and have them fully understand the People's Process concept as application in the field is extremely important. In this context, a Training of Trainers (TOT) on People's Process was organized from 9-11 July for a team of staff from five project township offices (Pinlaung, Pindaya, Phekon, Mindat and Matupi) and from Yangon with the aim of (a) familiarization with People's Process concept; (b) familiarization with skills required to apply the tool; and (c) transferring knowledge to the project staffs at their respective townships. The workshop was held in order to produce the following concrete outputs:

- The *Programme for Development and Rehabilitation of Communities in Ethnic Minority Areas of Myanmar* and its different dimensions well understood;
- *People's Process* well understood and applied as mock exercise and reinforce understanding;
- Skills associated with *People's Process* such as communication and facilitation skills and participatory tools and methods well understood and applied as mock exercise and reinforce understanding; and
- Basis established to use *People's Process* with greater flexibility depending upon the context

As a result, most of the expected outputs were achieved. Participants expressed their confidence in training the remaining staff in their respective townships and applying *People's Process* in the field. Discussion and preparation of a workplan and standard designs and Bill of Quantities (BoQ) for all possible WASH and community infrastructure activities that would be built/renovated throughout the programme also took place during the workshop.

Ongoing Programme Activities

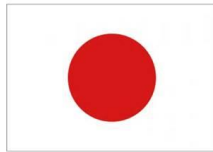
In Chin and Shan States, selection of targeted villages has been completed in coordination with the Department of Rural Development in each respective township. Villages' rapid assessments are under process. Training proposals for the Community Action Planning (CAP) as well as the Village Development Committee Management have been submitted to the Country Office. These two trainings will start as soon as fund transfer is approved by the UN-Habitat Regional Office in Fukuoka, Japan.



Fund Utilization

Expenditure as of July 2013 is limited (US\$ 185,496.84) due to activities related to establishment of programme structures. When the communities start implementation of programme activities, the expenditure will grow exponentially. It is estimated that around 70% of programme activities that directly inject funds to communities (65% of total funding) will be obligated by end of December 2013. The following are the budget committed as of end of July 2013:

Expense	Amount (US\$)
Staff Cost	64,242.71
Operation Cost	75,261.36
Equipment Costs (Non & Expendable)	45,992.77
TOTAL	185,496.84



UNHCR

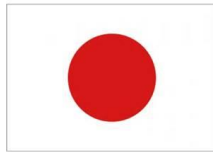
Internally Displaced Persons

UNHCR is currently responding to three large IDP situations across Myanmar. Notably, there are up to 140,000 IDPs in Rakhine State and 100,000 IDPs in Kachin and Northern Shan States. Additionally, 230,000 people remain displaced in the south-east of Myanmar. In Rakhine State and in Kachin and Northern Shan States, UNHCR is an active sector/cluster lead, working alongside with other UN agencies including WFP and UNDP and NGO partners. UNHCR and WFP provide complementary support to IDP beneficiaries in Kachin and Rakhine. UNHCR leads the shelter/NFI/CCCM cluster, as well as being the protection sector lead, while WFP provides vital food assistance. UNDP also plays a significant role in complementing the UNHCR and WFP humanitarian assistance with livelihood activities for IDPs in Kachin and Rakhine. In the Southeast, no clusters are activated and UNHCR is responding more broadly to needs on the ground.

Rakhine State - UNHCR received a large amount of specifically earmarked donor funding for the IDP emergency in Rakhine State. The emergency response in 2013 has largely concentrated on providing urgently needed temporary shelter. While earmarked funds were sufficient to cover temporary shelter needs, the operation utilized Japan's funds to support logistical and operational support, including vehicle/boat service and maintenance. With limited implementing partners in Rakhine State and with the vast geographical area to be covered, UNHCR has relied on this logistical capacity to deliver NFIs and other assistance, and to ensure it can carry out its protection mandate by being present, which is facilitated by maintaining a prime fleet of vehicles and boats.

South-eastern Myanmar - In south-eastern Myanmar, UNHCR has relied on Japan's funds to support activities aimed at assisting 230,000 IDPs. UNHCR and its partners have engaged in various projects, including the repair and construction of water points, schools, clinics and shelters, and the provision of furniture and equipment to education and health facilities. By helping to improve access to potable water and sanitary facilities, primary health care services and basic education facilities, UNHCR and Japan are contributing to the development of communities hosting displaced people and returnees. Other activities undertaken by UNHCR and its partner in south-eastern Myanmar include: capacity development support of communities and peaceful co-existence activities; support for Government issued civil documentation; activities to promote awareness of protection; environmental health/hygiene campaigns; life skills/reproductive health; safe motherhood services; sanitary materials; support to persons with specific needs; and logistics and operational support. UNHCR has also implemented a new returnee monitoring and protection incident monitoring, and was able to increase its staffing in the south-east to extend its coverage areas.

An LOU signed in June 2013 for the south-east covers UNHCR's agreed role and presence with the Government for the 2013-2015 period allowing for expanded activities compared with the previous existing LOU.



Statelessness

In order to better identify stateless persons, UNHCR has launched a study on persons without citizenship. A *Workshop on Citizenship and Statelessness in Myanmar*, the first of its kind in the country, targeting protection and humanitarian actors, Government officials from different ministries was organized. In addition, UNHCR has organized a number of legal awareness training sessions on different aspects of national legislation in south-east, Kachin and Yangon. Over 60 meetings were held with local government on persons without citizenship, on shelter, access to services, freedom of movement and other rights. UNHCR also continued to collect vital statistical data on the population of concern.

To promote co-existence between communities with large stateless populations, UNHCR has initiated infrastructure improvements, including water, sanitation, and construction of a new rural market. More than five co-existence and livelihoods projects are underway to improve agriculture, fishing and other livelihood options at village level, benefitting more than 500 persons from diverse communities. An additional 10 proposals are in development in Northern Rakhine.

UNHCR has supported with civil status documentation and registration for a total of 2,441 persons. In addition, UNHCR supported the documentation for minors released from the Myanmar army.

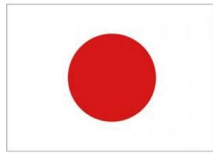
Impact

Japan's funds have enabled UNHCR to contribute to overall UN efforts to maintain the humanitarian response in the country, and enhanced the protection environment and the capacity of a number of actors through increased presence in IDP sites.

Rakhine State – In Northern Rakhine State, UNHCR has assisted communities affected by the inter-communal violence in 2012, including IDPs and stateless persons. In 2012, UNHCR constructed 80 shelters for a local community in northern Rakhine and followed this in 2013 by using Japan's funding to complete 140 additional permanent shelters. The total number of complete shelters in Northern Rakhine currently stands at 222 shelters, the largest part of which has been completed with Japan's generous support.

Moreover, Japan's funds have enabled UNHCR to construct community centres in Northern Rakhine State, which are building blocks for coexistence between conflicting communities. Emphasis on coexistence was further strengthened by peaceful coexistence activities and livelihoods. While much remains to be done, these activities represent progress and examples that can be utilized in other parts of Rakhine State.

Kachin and Northern Shan – UNHCR's lead role for camp coordination with the Japanese support for an adequate level of staffing in Kachin allowed an extensive inter-agency exercise to profile each of 160 IDP camps throughout the GCAs and NGCAs. Over a half of these camps (82 camps), comprising as many as 50,000 IDP residents in total, have camp focal points and community-based



management structure. Japan's funds have also provided for contribution to camp running costs and assistance to extremely vulnerable persons, which is a crucial part of UNHCR's protection work.

The impact of key CCCM work undertaken in Kachin State has led to greater organization of communities themselves and allowed UNHCR to begin to pilot community-based protection, which will focus on broadening community involvement in their own protection and protection mechanisms and management. Japan's support for UNHCR staffing also allows its staff to join cross-line missions to NGCAs and distribute NFIs and train IDPs and officials in the NGCAs on camp management.

South-eastern Myanmar - With limited direct funding for the south-east, the response undertaken by UNHCR to the thousands of flood victims in south-eastern Myanmar in July would have been impossible. An estimated 40,000 people were forced to leave their homes when heavy rains in late July and early August caused severe flooding in Kayin and Mon States, as well as the Tanintharyi region. Kayin was the worst-affected, with more than 33,000 people displaced. When the Kayin State Government requested assistance from UN agencies and NGOs, UNHCR was able to mobilize its staff swiftly to distribute relief supplies to the flood victims. UNHCR also worked with local authorities and the Myanmar Red Cross Society to distribute tarpaulins, blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, buckets, jerry cans and hygiene items to 3,200 families in the Kayin townships of Kawkareik, Kyainseikgyi and sub-township Kyaikdon. In Kawkareik, where most of the roads were closed off by flooding and landslides, the teams had to use boats to reach the communities. In total, more than 16,400 people benefitted from the distribution, much of which can be attributed to Japan's funding, with some other donors. Many of those assisted had previously been uprooted by conflict between government forces and non-state actors in Kayin State.

Protection Monitoring - Japan's contribution to ensure UNHCR's adequate field staffing and logistic capacity has ensured frequent visits to the remote field locations for monitoring, assessments and assistance. For instance, between January and August this year, 235 field trips to remote locations were made using UNHCR speedboats in addition to daily visits to IDP camps in Sittwe by car. This translates into almost a daily field mission by boat to remote areas - often together with other UN and NGO partners as well as the government officials. Without Japan's logistic and staffing support, UNHCR could not have coordinated the collective intervention by the UN, NGOs and government to meet the needs for temporary shelter for 90,000 IDPs in Rakhine State.

As one of the concrete results of UNHCR's direct cooperation with the government to assist vulnerable IDP individuals, one IDP single mother with mental disability was released from detention three months after she was charged wrongly for causing a fire on her own tent in the IDP settlement in Myebon, Rakhine. She had lost two of her children in the fire and had been separated from her remaining three children after her detention. Since the incident came to UNHCR's attention in June, the office mobilized its protection staff in Sittwe as well as in Yangon to explore legal avenues while also enlisting the support of local authorities for the mother's early release. UNHCR also solicited support from UN agencies such as UNICEF and OHCHR, NGOs such as MSF, the Myebon township administrator and up to Rakhine Chief Minister. After three months of intense and collaborative work, the mother was finally released and reunited with the remaining children.

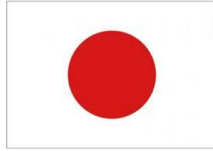


While the impact of this type of protection work cannot be measured in simple numbers, this case presents an example how UNHCR’s field-based protection work can change the life of individual IDPs.

Fund Utilization

The following are the estimated expenditures of the Japan funding to date (as of end of July 2013):

Expense	Amount (US\$)
Operation Cost (IDPs) (including staffing and administrative support)	
• Northern Rakhine State	877,571
• Rakhine Emergency Response	670,019
• Kachin & Northern Shan States	804,913
• Southeast	553,142
Operation Cost (Statelessness) (including staffing and administrative support)	814,571
Headquarters Indirect Support Cost (7%)	442,849
TOTAL	4,163,065



WFP

Japan's generous contribution of JPY 2 billion (approx. US\$20.7 million) made in March 2013 is supporting the 2013 portion of WFP's three year project titled *Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO 200299) "Supporting Transition by Reducing Food Insecurity and Undernutrition among the Most Vulnerable"*, which started in January 2013.

The overall objective of WFP in Myanmar is to contribute to more equitable development across the country, and support national reconciliation efforts by reducing poverty, food insecurity and undernutrition and increasing resilience among the most vulnerable communities.

During this period of transition, WFP's objectives for 2013–2015 are:

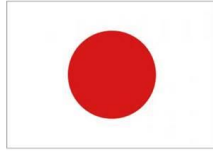
- Prepare for and respond to recurrent natural disasters and other shocks in support of government response efforts;
- Assist post-disaster recovery through the restoration and rehabilitation of productive assets to improve household food security and create socio-economic opportunities for the most vulnerable groups, which contributes to national reconciliation efforts;
- Combat undernutrition among the most vulnerable groups (boys, girls and pregnant and lactating women) and provide support to other at-risk groups such as people living with HIV and tuberculosis (TB);
- Improve access and retention of children in primary schools

The following are the activities implemented under the PRRO, targeting a total of 1.57 million beneficiaries:

- **Relief:** Emergency Food Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Protracted Relief during the lean season, Emergency Response (e.g. Floods) ;
- **Nutrition:** Preventing malnutrition amongst children under five and pregnant and lactating women;
- **Asset Creation:** Providing temporary job opportunities in food insecure communities and create community assets that would mitigate the impact of future disasters;
- **School Feeding:** Monthly Take Home Ration (rice) or On-Site Feeding (High energy biscuits);
- **HIV/TB:** Provision of food for people living with HIV/AIDS on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and TB patients on DOTS, to ensure adherence to treatment

WFP is operational in Rakhine, Kachin, Chin, Magway, Shan, Yangon and Mon with provision to extend in Kayah, Kayin and Tanintharyi. WFP is currently planning on a scoping mission to Southeast in order to assess future WFP interventions in the area, targeting vulnerable IDPs and returnee households in Kayah, Kayin and Mon states and Tanintharyi region.

As of September 2013, number of WFP staff members in Myanmar stands at 290 (12 international and 278 national), of which 56 are based in Yangon. WFP has 9 sub-offices: in Sittwe, Maungdaw, Myitkyina, Lashio, Laukai, Pangkham, Taunggyi, Hakha and Magway.



Fund Utilization

WFP started the tender process as soon as the contribution from the Government of Japan was confirmed in March 2013.

100% of the fund (JPY 2 billion / US\$20.7 million) has been programmed and a total of 25,010 metric tons of food were purchased as follows:

Commodity	Tonnage (Metric Tons)	Note
Rice	21,103	Local purchase (Yangon, Sittwe, Lashio, Laukai, Magway, Pakkoku)
Pulses	2,723	Local purchase (Yangon)
Oil	985	Regional purchase (Indonesia)
High Energy Biscuits	199	International purchase (Oman)
TOTAL	25,010	

Distribution of food is ongoing under various activities and commodities are being delivered to the operational areas according to programme needs. Delivery of food to WFP warehouse is also ongoing and all remaining commodities are expected to be delivered from the supplier by the end of September.

The majority (95 percent) of these commodities were locally purchased in Myanmar, thus contributing to the local economy of farmers as well as agriculture and market access development. Myanmar ranks 9th largest food procurement source for WFP worldwide. In 2012, WFP purchased 52,000 metric tons of food valued at US\$25 million in Myanmar, distributed in activities not only in the country but also in Africa and the Middle East. WFP is planning to explore further opportunities to purchase from small holder farmers in Myanmar.

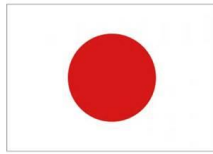
As per usual WFP guideline, detailed financial report will be made available through the Standard Project Report, which is finalized at the end of each year.

Activity Highlights

Without Japan's extraordinary support and generous contribution, in particular, WFP would not have been able to respond adequately to the increasing needs in Rakhine and Kachin and provide life-saving emergency food assistance to the displaced population, as Japan's 2013 contribution amounts to almost 50% of the donor contributions received so far for the current project.

WFP is assisting more than 128,000 IDPs in Rakhine State through monthly general food distributions in the following 10 townships: Kyauktaw, MinBya, MraukOo, Myebon, Pauktaw, KyaukPhyu, Yan Byae, Rathedaung, Maungdaw and Sittwe, assisting both conflicting communities.

So far, more than 40 percent of the commodities purchased with Japan funding (rice, pulses and oil) are being distributed under activities implemented in Rakhine State.



The majority of food is distributed as part of the monthly food ration provided to IDPs. In addition, Protracted Relief during the lean season (7 months from May to November), Asset Creation, Nutrition and HIV/TB activities are also implemented in northern Rakhine. Furthermore, School Feeding (Take Home Ration) which was suspended during the previous academic year due to the outbreak of the inter-communal violence in 2012 is scheduled to resume in 2013 (school verification and targeting exercise was completed in August).

WFP is also providing emergency food assistance to IDPs in Kachin and Northern Shan States. Provision of regular food assistance has been limited to IDPs in the GCAs as UN currently does not have regular access to IDPs in the NGCAs in Kachin. At present, WFP has consistent access to some 40,000 IDPs (32,000 IDPs in Kachin and 8,000 IDPs in Northern Shan). To date, WFP's food assistance to IDPs in NGCAs has been provided through irregular cross-line missions that are coordinated by OCHA and implemented by WFP on behalf of UN and NGOs. Should access be granted, the number of assisted IDPs will increase and WFP will therefore require more funding to ensure that humanitarian assistance is provided to all those in need.

Japan's resources also played a vital role in the most recent cross-line mission to Laiza in September (7th-10th), the first time that UN and its humanitarian partners have been permitted to deliver assistance to IDPs in Laiza since December 2011. WFP delivered food (rice, pulses, oil and salt) to over 4,000 IDPs.

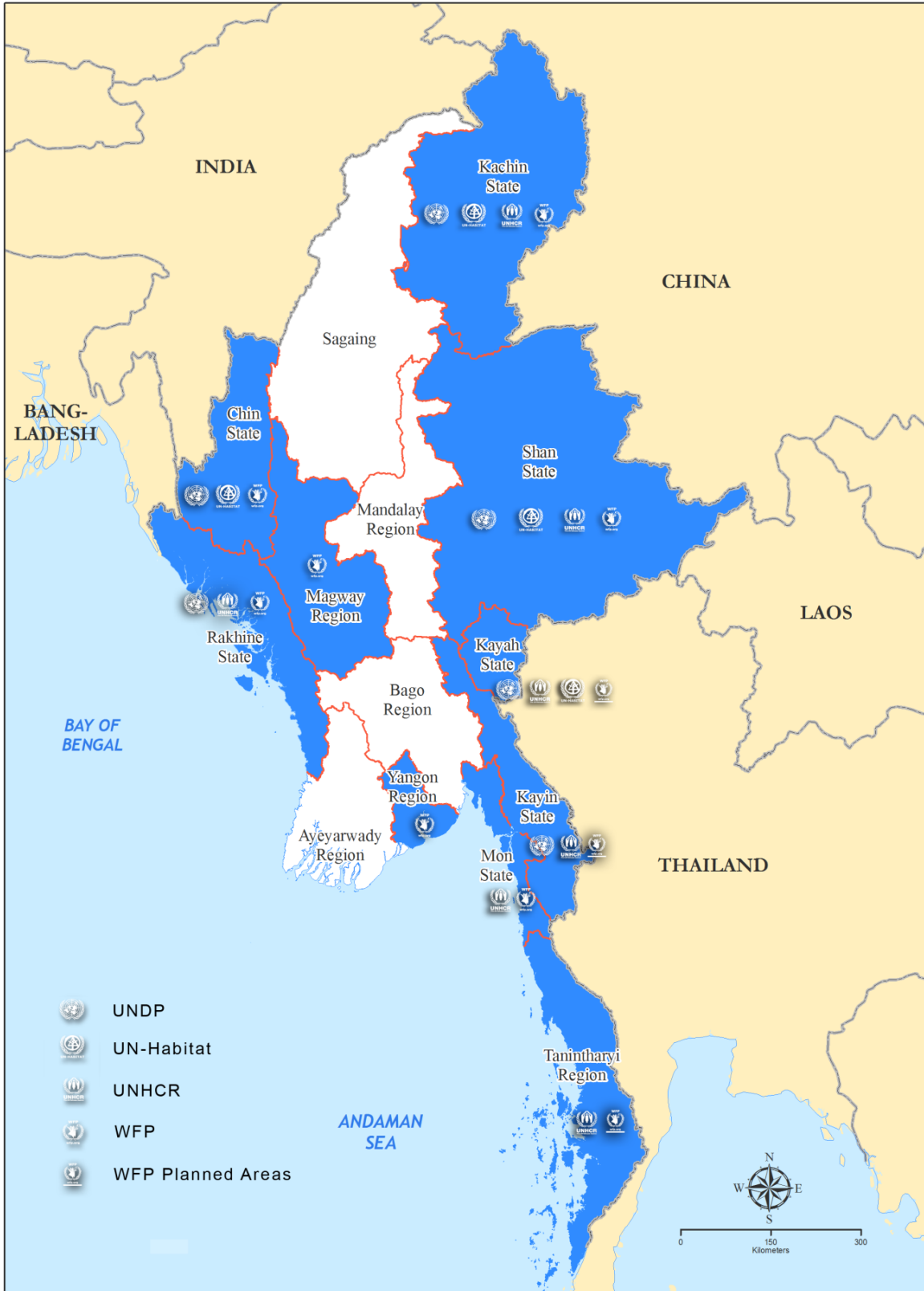
As resource prioritization has been made to emergency response in Rakhine, Kachin and Northern Shan States, Japan's flexible funding is much appreciated as it can also cover the essential needs for other activities, providing food assistance to the most food insecure and vulnerable people in Myanmar.

High Energy Biscuits (HEBs), which is one of the commodities procured with Japan funding (currently under shipping) is provided as a daily ration (75g) of on-site snack feeding at pre-school and primary school children to increase micronutrient intake to improve nutrition and health, encourage participation and increase learning potential. From August 2012, WFP started a snack pilot project, introducing a more child-centered approach in School Feeding. The shift to a snack project is a first step in a larger strategy of building government engagement and moving towards a sustainable national programme. In 2013, WFP plan to reach some 241,000 children through the School Feeding Programme: 217,000 children with take-home rations (rice); 20,000 primary school children and 4,000 pre-school children with HEBs. School Feeding activities are implemented in Chin, Shan and Magway. (Activity in Northern Rakhine scheduled to resume in 2013 as previously mentioned). Thanks to Japan's support, with 199 metric tons of HEBs purchased with the contribution, WFP could cover the needs of 24,000 school children for a total of five months.

Implementation and Coordination

WFP coordinates and collaborates closely with other UN agencies and NGOs. Activities are implemented directly by WFP and/or through cooperating partners, which includes 23 international and local NGOs. WFP is the lead agency of the food sector. Coordination is assured not only at Yangon level but also at the field level through WFP Sub-Offices. Findings of monitoring and data collected are shared periodically to Country Office in Yangon for further analysis.

UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNHCR and WFP's Operational Areas by State/Region



PHOTOS FROM THE FIELD

UNDP



Bridge and Road Construction in Cheik Taung Village of Minbya Township (Rakhine State)



Embankment Construction in Sin Tat Maw Village of Pauktaw Township (Rakhine State)

PHOTOS FROM THE FIELD

UN-HABITAT



Community Action Planning (CAP) Opening in Chin State



Mass Meeting During Community Mobilization

PHOTOS FROM THE FIELD

UNHCR



Hand Dug Well and Pump House Handed Over to Community in August 2013 New Water Project - Kyaung Ywar Village in Ye Township (Mon State)



A permanent house for displaced families constructed in Bow Hti Gone Village, Maungdaw Township, in northern Rakhine State. The construction was made possible by Japan's fund through UNHCR and its partner Bridge Asia Japan (BAJ)

PHOTOS FROM THE FIELD

WFP



Protracted Relief Activity Food Distribution Site - Pan Bai Chung, Buthidaung (Northern Rakhine)



Mother and Child Receiving Monthly Food Ration in Maungdaw (Northern Rakhine State)