



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

<p>Project Title: Overcoming barriers to strengthen the voices of all women in Rakhine State for social cohesion and peace</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s): United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</p>
<p>Project Contact: Simone Boneschi Address: United Nations Development Programme, Myanmar Telephone: +95 9 457281595 E-mail: simone.boneschi@undp.org</p> <p>Project Contact: Alexandra Robinson Address: United Nations Population Fund, Myanmar Telephone: +95 9250565845 E-mail: arobinson@unfpa.org</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, etc.):</p> <p><u>Government:</u> Office of the Attorney General (UAGO), Office of the Supreme Court of the Union (OSCU), Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MoSWRR), Rakhine State Government (RSG), Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)</p> <p><u>National NGOs and networks:</u> Alliance for Gender in the Peace Process (AGIPP), Shalom, Legal Clinic Myanmar (LCM), Rule of Law Centers, Arakan Bar Council, Thazin Legal Aid Initiative, Centre for Diversity and National Harmony (CDNH), AFXB, Chin Committee for Emergency Response and Rehabilitation, Ministry of Ethnic Affairs</p> <p><u>International Organizations:</u> International Rescue Committee (IRC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Development Law Organization (IDLO)</p> <p>Project Location: Rakhine State, Myanmar</p>
<p>Project Description: The project has been designed within a women peace and security rights based framework (Protection, Participation and Prevention pillars of SCR1325) to address the social and structural barriers that prevent women’s participation and voices both in the formal</p>	<p>¹Approved Peacebuilding Fund: 1,865,408 Fully allocated first tranche: 1,305,785 Conditional second tranche: 559,623</p> <p>Government contribution:</p>

¹ The overall approved budget and release of the second tranche is subject to PBSO’s evaluation and decision process, and subject to the availability of funds in the PBF account.

<p>peace process and in bottom up peacebuilding processes through fostering social cohesion between communities in Rakhine</p>	<p>Proposed Project Start Date: 1 April 2018 Proposed Project End Date: 30 September 2019 Total duration (in months)²: 18</p>
<p>Gender Marker Score³: 3 <i>Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective.</i> <i>Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective.</i> <i>Score 1 for projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly.</i></p>	
<p>Project Outcomes:</p> <p>Overall Outcome: Social and structural barriers that prevent women’s participation and voices both in the formal peace process and in bottom up peacebuilding processes addressed through fostering social cohesion between communities in Rakhine.</p> <p>Outcome 1: Protection and participation of marginalized women, including IDP women and survivors of GBV, strengthened to support increased civic engagement and inter-communal dialogue</p> <p>Outcome 2: Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors to provide gender and conflict sensitive mediation and resolutions, enhanced</p> <p>Outcome 3: Women’s access to local justice, peace and policy-making mechanisms increased</p>	
<p>PBF Focus Areas⁴ which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select one</i>): 2: <i>Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):</i> (2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management</p>	

² The maximum duration of an IRF project is 18 months.

³ PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women’s empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his [Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding](#).

⁴ PBF Focus Areas are:

1: *Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):*

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: *Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):*

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

3: *Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3):*

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

4) *(Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)*

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/ PBF Secretariats)

IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

<i>(for IRF-funded projects)</i>	
<p>Recipient UN Organization(s)⁵ <i>Name of Representative: Peter Batchelor</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency: UNDP</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Janet Jackson</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency: UNFPA</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p> <p><i>(Usually SRSG for mission settings and RC for non-mission settings. If it is a joint project all the Heads of UN Entities/Agencies receiving funds should sign)</i></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities <i>Name of Government Counterpart: U Tun Tun Oo, Union Attorney General of Myanmar</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Title</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) <i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> Peacebuilding Support Office, NY <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Resident Coordinator (RC) <i>Name of Representative: Renata Lok-Dessallien</i> <i>Signature</i> RCO, <i>Date & Seal</i></p>

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⁵ Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

Peacebuilding context:

On 15th October 2015, the Government of Myanmar (GoM) and eight Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs) signed a Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) signaling the start of a new effort for political dialogue to end the country's armed conflict. The NCA sets-up a Joint Ceasefire Monitoring Committee (JMC) as the key instrument to implement provisions of the NCA, and a Union Peace Dialogue Joint Committee (UPDJC) to take forward the political dialogue leading to a peace settlement. Since assuming power in 2016, the National League for Democracy (NLD) Government has also emphasized its commitment to peace and reconciliation and has twice convened the Union Peace Conference, dubbed 21st Century Panglong Conference, as a complement to the peace process. Despite a National Ceasefire Agreement (2015) which provides for a "reasonable number of women" to be included in the political dialogue and as 30% quota at the first Union Peace Conference in January of 2016, no mechanism has yet been established for its implementation and women continue to remain marginalized and under-represented in both numbers and substance.⁶

Rakhine

Rakhine State is the second poorest state in Myanmar. It is situated in Western Myanmar and comprises of 4 Districts and 17 Townships. Its population is estimated at 3,188,807. The State has a diverse ethnic composition, with the ethnic Rakhine comprising the majority. Muslims make-up between 30-35% of the total population. Of the Muslims, a significant number self-identify as Rohingya, though they are not one of the constitutionally recognized ethnic groups nor recognized as citizens of Myanmar.

The conflict in Rakhine State is complex, with centre-periphery tensions and inter-communal conflict. It is fueled by experiences of disenfranchisement and discrimination; chronic poverty and competition over natural and economic resources. These tensions primarily affect relations between the majority ethnic Rakhine and minority Muslim, and specifically those who identify themselves as Rohingya, communities. The tensions also extend to those between national government and ethnic Rakhine interests which are partially rooted in historic legacies as well as tensions associated with local versus central control and revenue sharing of resources. In the past three years, inter-communal tensions and conflict between ethnic Rakhine and Muslim communities have resulted in a number of serious waves of violence (2012, 2014, 2016 and most recently in August 2017). These bouts of violence resulted in loss of life, destruction of livelihoods and public assets, and displacement: in 2012 approximately 140,000 people were displaced of whom only 20,000 have been returned or relocated; nearly 70,000 people and then a further exodus of approximately 313,000 people crossed into Bangladesh from October 2016 and August 2017 respectively after violence erupted as a result of a coordinated attack on dozens of police posts and an army by Rohingya insurgents.

These spates of violence have impacted upon the Muslim community and women in particular who are the majority community in northern Rakhine state. Combined with widespread acceptance of gender inequality, normalization of gender based violence and extensive socio-cultural norms and structural barriers, the space and capacity for women's participation, including in local peace process and social cohesion activities, is limited. This is evident upon analysis of women's political representation and civic participation. No female parliamentarians were elected to the Rakhine State Parliament in 2015, and only three were elected from Rakhine State constituencies to the Union Parliament in Naypyitaw. There are currently no female administrators (i.e. Village Tract, Township or District Administrators) in the state, though women do sometimes hold more junior civil service

⁶ The impact of this was evident in the second Union Peace Conference held over August/ September of 2016, where the total number of women at the conference was 13%. The ongoing exclusion of women and gender poses a critical risk to achieving sustainable peace. (The Women are ready: an opportunity to transform peace in Myanmar, Peace Support Fund, 2016)

positions. This is also emphasized in the 2015 -2016 Myanmar Demographic Health Survey (MDHS) which identifies Rakhine as the state where Myanmar women experience the highest levels of spousal violence and the second highest levels of physical violence and sexual violence in the country.

The lack of participation and normalization of gender based violence is compounded by a weak justice system, characterized by a judiciary which is perceived to be not fully independent, impartial and effective⁷ and weak representation of minority communities in government structures.⁸ This further undermines the government's ability to uphold the rule of law and protect and uphold human rights for the traditionally vulnerable and disadvantaged groups including women. Women's access to justice, particularly in rural areas, is also limited and this is also corroborated by the lack of cases which are managed and resolved by the justice system. Widespread distrust of the state justice system among minority communities, corruption and gender bias, the high-cost of legal fees, lengthy trial delays and language barriers for non-Myanmar speakers are factors which deter survivors from seeking redress through the formal state justice system⁹. To compound the lack of access to justice, non-formal mechanisms adhere to patriarchal norms. Furthermore, women's access to formal justice may also be perceived as an action in opposition to their ethnic identity.

Advisory Commission on Rakhine State

At the request of the State Counsellor and in collaboration with the Kofi Annan Foundation, the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, was founded in August 2016 as a neutral and impartial body to propose concrete measures for improving the welfare of all people in Rakhine state. It is composed of six local and three international experts, and is chaired by Kofi Annan. After one year of consultations held across Rakhine State and in other parts of the country and the region, the Advisory Commission submitted its final report to national authorities on 23 August. The report recommends urgent and sustained action on a number of fronts to prevent violence, maintain peace, foster reconciliation and offer a sense of hope to the State's hard-pressed population, including taking steps to improve local communities' access to justice and promote communal representation and participation for underrepresented groups, including ethnic minority groups, stateless and displaced communities and women.¹⁰ The report includes, as did the interim report, specific recommendations for the increased investment in vocational training for women to support gender equality outcomes. Of significance is the high level of legitimacy and value that the report recommendations carry with the current Government. The Commission is considered a national commission and not an instrument of the international community and the recommendations, at least of the interim report, were accepted by both civilian and military arms of the Government of Myanmar heralding a new era in social cohesion and economic development.

a) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps:

The project will complement the existing work of UNDP to the Peace process through the Joint Monitoring Committee (JMC) Support Platform Project which supports the JMC as one of the national instruments set-up under the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA), signed between the Government of Myanmar (GoM) and eight Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs) in October 2015. This project provides coordinated, demand-driven and efficient support to the JMC enabling it to fulfil its mandate and towards the effective implementation of the NCA in Myanmar.

The project will also complement the UNFPA designed multi-year multi donor programme, Women and Girls First, which operates across the humanitarian, peace building and development contexts with a particular geographic focus in Kachin, Rakhine and the south-eastern region of Myanmar, as well as the existing protection and prevention programming in Rakhine so it also serves as a pilot for

⁷ UNDP Access to Justice Mapping Rakhine, 2016

⁸ UNDP Governance Mapping in Rakhine State, 2015

⁹ UN Women and Justice Base (2016) 'Voices from the Intersection: Women's Access to Justice in the Plural Legal Systems of Myanmar' 2016.

¹⁰ "Towards a Peaceful, Fair and Prosperous Future for the People of Rakhine, Final Report of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State; recommendation 51, page 48,

expansion into other areas of the country. At the national level, UNFPA are also supporting youth groups and networks to support their voices in the peace process.

Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps

There are a range of peacebuilding and social cohesion activities which are supported by the international community in Myanmar, including the following:

Project outcome	Source of funding (Government/ development partner)	Key Projects/ Activities	Duration of projects/activities	Budget in \$
Establishment of the Centre for Diversity and National Harmony (CDNH) - Myanmar	Peacebuilding Fund In-kind contribution by the Government CDNH	Fund, implement and monitor staff recruitment, procurement and operations to establish the CDNH	1 February 2015 to 31 December 2016	\$2,790.122 (PBF) \$2,538.122 and CDNH \$252.000
Contribution to Myanmar Peace Dividend Projects in Mon and Kayin States (Myanmar)	Peacebuilding Fund UNHCR UNICEF	Building responsive governance in Mon and Kayin state strengthening peaceful co-existence in the conflict affected communities and engaging women, youth and media as critical stakeholders for peace	July 2013 to April 2015	\$2,417.580 (PBF) \$1,600.000, UNHCR \$472.580 UNICEF \$250.000)
Prevent the recruitment and use of children by armed forces/groups in Myanmar as an entry point for durable peace	Peacebuilding Fund	Support the implementation of the Joint Action Plan to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children by the Tatmadaw, to identify, verify and discharge underage recruits still associated with the Tatmadaw as well as support their reintegration back into their communities	Ongoing, start date 8 Oct 2015	\$1,526,890 (PBF)
JMC Support Platform	Peacebuilding Fund	The Project contributes to the JMC Support Platform, a mechanism set-up by the UN to respond to the requests from national stakeholders for a UN-led conduit for channelling institutional and technical assistance to the Joint Ceasefire Monitoring Committee (JMC), set-up by the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA), and mandated to uphold the ceasefire and monitor compliance of the parties to its principles and procedures. The Project enables the UN to put the Support Platform in place, thereby supporting the JMC,	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2017	\$2,363,641

		to be informed by international standards, and to undertake its core functions in accordance with the NCA.	
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Although there is no comprehensive assessment available of peacebuilding gaps in Myanmar, the following conclusions can be drawn as a result of UNDP and UNFPA's engagement with local peace processes:

- The various mechanisms and working groups, which have been set up following the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) in 2015, are at different stages of institutionalization, though none are fully operationalized to-date. The JMC, now supported by UNDP, is the furthest advanced with respect to setting-up its national, state/region and local committees and secretariats and undertaking core activities, while its counterpart mechanism for political dialogue (the Union Peace Dialogue Joint Committee) is less operationalized. However, the engagement of special interest groups and civil society with these formal mechanisms is to-date ad-hoc and unclear since there is no formal interface in place for facilitating the participation of civil society and special interest groups, including women;
- Myanmar has a long history of civil society engagement in peace building, and many national and sub-national NGOs undertake projects that fall under the broad rubric of peace building. This is particularly prevalent in South Eastern Myanmar, where bilateral ceasefires have held, providing an enabling environment for peacebuilding. In many conflict-affected contexts, civil society organizations also carryout service delivery and recovery assistance activities. However, coordination between organizations however remains weak. To address some of these issues, over the past 2-3 years, several international donors have launched substantial peacebuilding funds, including the Joint Peace Fund (multi-donor), the Peace Support Fund (multi-donor), while donors are also launching several substantial CSO support initiatives, with a strong focus on peacebuilding, including DFID's Humanitarian and Resilience Programme and USAID's FHI 360 call for civil society and media support;
- The Myanmar peacebuilding landscape also appears fairly siloed, where the Rakhine conflict is frequently set apart from the peace process. As such, none of the formal mechanisms and institutions focus on Rakhine, and the resolution of the Rakhine conflict is seen more within the remit of the Myanmar Government and mechanisms dedicated to Rakhine, including the Central Committee for the Implementation of Peace and Development in Rakhine State;
- Given the low levels of women's participation in politics, peace processes and decision making from the national to the village level administration structures, there remains a key gap in addressing GBV and access to justice for women. The strength of informal justice systems entwined with which are strong associations with ethnic identity and the normalisation of violence continue to prevent systematic access to justice. Through the utilisation of ICT methodologies which has not been implemented in Myanmar, access to formal justice without negotiating informal justice barriers is a critical gap;
- Peacebuilding programmes in Rakhine are generally considered pilot projects and are implemented in an ad hoc manner. This project will serve to provide a foundation for long term sustainable programming. Likewise, there are gaps in supporting the voices of young people throughout Myanmar in the peace process with very little commitment and practical programming to enable participation;

- Finally, civil society too is bifurcated, with many of the larger peacebuilding NGOs not working on or working in Rakhine and a handful of CSOs based in Rakhine that undertake peacebuilding activities and/or have mainstreamed social cohesion into their poverty alleviation and recovery programmes in Rakhine, using socio-economic activities as an entry-point to facilitate dialogue and interaction between ethnic groups;
- Critical programming to support the participation of women and young people in the peace process continues to remain within selected geographic locations where women and young people are well mobilized and educated, such as in Kachin state. Increased participation which must be linked to formation of women’s groups, economic empowerment and education in addition to GBV response and prevention programming as a package of peace building responses are also limited across the country.

b) Rationale for this IRF:

The ongoing formal peace process, the “Panglong” Peace Process, under the leadership of the State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, does not have a specific focus on Rakhine. The inter-communal conflict in Rakhine is being addressed through the government led Central Committee on Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine State and the independent Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, led by former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan. Aligned with Government commitments under the Advisory Commission of the Rakhine, the Project is expected to be instrumental in addressing the following Commission’s recommendations:

- The Government should mandate regular (for instance quarterly) township-level civil society dialogue meetings, to be independently organized by civil society actors, and attended by representatives from local administration, relevant line ministries, and members of the State Parliament. These meetings should seek to gather detailed feedback from communities and civil society on the design of policies currently being considered at state level (Recommendation 54);
- The Government of Myanmar should ensure that inter-communal dialogue is held at all levels of society – including township, state and union levels – and conducted in a systematic manner with a clearly stated purpose. The dialogue process should ensure grassroots participation, and include women, youth, minorities and civil society (Recommendation 60);
- The Government of Myanmar should empower local Township Administrators in Rakhine to play a key role in facilitating dialogue by including this within the scope of their terms of reference, and by providing training on dialogue and mediation techniques. Rakhine and Muslim community leaders should also be provided with training in mediation and be exposed to lessons and best practices (Recommendation 61);
- The Government of Myanmar should provide adequate training to members of Rakhine’s judiciary, including on: rule-of-law principles; fair trial and due process; accountability and transparency; mediation principles; gender sensitivity and gender equality; and international standards related to the judiciary (Recommendation 72);
- The Government should facilitate the establishment of a rule-of-law centre in Sittwe, and provide its staff with full and unimpeded access to all parts of the state. This centre should provide training to members of the judiciary, and carry out legal awareness campaigns to increase public understanding of the law (Recommendation 73);
- The Government of Myanmar should take steps to promote communal representation and participation for women which can be achieved through the provision of innovative training and education on ICT which will support online participation, given the current restrictions around freedom of movement. Operating the ICT programme through existing GBV programmes will also ensure that women are provided with the tools to empower themselves (Recommendation 51);
- The Government should support improved livelihood opportunities for women in the IDP camps to reduce reliance on international aid through vocational training (which must be prioritized for women (Recommendation 5)) and income generating activities in the camps. The ICT programme will provide an education for women which will support income

generating activities as well as improved communication between communities (Recommendation 26).

The Peacebuilding Fund provides UNDP and UNFPA with the unique opportunity to bring together respective areas of expertise and experience to address the structural and systemic barriers for women's access to social cohesion and peace building activities. UNDP's expertise in social cohesion strategies and access to justice programming complements the UNFPA expertise in women's empowerment programming, including GBV response and prevention interventions.

Overall, the Project directly contributes to the Peace and Planet outcome areas of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Myanmar 2018-2022, in particular "Priority I: Democratic Institutions and Good Governance"; "Priority II: Rule of Law and Human Rights"; and "Priority III: Peace". It aims at advancing an integrated approach, linking the attainment of justice for women and local-level cohesion, with the broader goals of peace, security and development in Rakhine and in Myanmar. As reinforced in the new agenda, it promotes gender equality, both by addressing the gender differentiated impact of violence, weak governance in Rakhine and its consequences on women's access to justice, and by strengthening women's agency in local justice solutions and cohesion-strengthening efforts.

The Project's contribution to peacebuilding is as follows:

- Improving women's access to justice and strengthening awareness, dialogue and capacities for addressing local level justice issues, directly improves conditions for peace and security for all communities in Rakhine;
- Facilitating dialogue and problem-solving around protection, GBV and justice issues provides a platform for strengthening state-citizen and inter-community interaction and trust-building in Rakhine;
- Creating innovative ways for multi-ethnic and multi-religious communities to come together and supporting community resilience and inter-community trust through facilitating interaction and dialogue between communities and decision-makers; and targeted peacebuilding training for local administrations, non-state actors and CSOs;
- Addressing gender based violence (GBV) – which creates barriers for women and young girls to participate in peace building processes – to contribute to lasting peace in the community;
- Providing the platform through which women's participation and leadership in social cohesion efforts in Rakhine contributes to improving capacities of women as agents of change in Myanmar's broader peace-making and peacebuilding process contributing to sustainable peace;
- The management of data collection and analysis for tracking cases through the formal justice system will support evidenced based policy for security sector reform in Rakhine State.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:

Outcome Statement

The intervention has been designed within a women peace and security rights based framework (Protection, Participation and Prevention Pillars of SCR1325) to address the social and structural barriers that prevent women's participation and voices both in the formal peace process and in bottom up peacebuilding processes through fostering social cohesion between communities in Rakhine State of Myanmar. In particular, *Protection* will be addressed through increased coordination and governance of the Essential Services Package as well as the delivery of GBV response services in strong coordination with Government partners.¹¹ *Prevention* will be addressed through the coordination and sustained improvement of women's access to justice to increased accountability of perpetrators of violence and end impunity but also to support addressing the structural barriers to gender equality in Rakhine. Finally, *Participation* will be supported through intensive GBV

¹¹ UNWomen, UNFPA, UNDP, UNODC, *Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence*, 2016.

prevention programming, utilisation of ICT methods of collecting and analysing the voices of women and access to safe and responsive justice outcomes. These interventions will increase the visibility of women's voices in a safe, strategic and targeted manner.

Within this context, the Project will develop a Rakhine-specific outreach strategy to ensure inclusiveness in reaching both Rakhine and Muslim communities. It is designed around achieving the following three outcomes:

Outcome 1: Protection and participation of marginalized women, including IDP women and survivors of GBV, strengthened to support increased civic engagement and inter-communal dialogue - encompasses a range of interventions to strengthen local platforms, including through ICT modalities, through which women's inclusion and participation can be supported to identify and leverage opportunities for social cohesion in Rakhine state and the peace-building process more broadly. Women's access to information will be dramatically expanded through development of basic computer skills and ability to engage online for increased knowledge about legal rights, sexual and reproductive health, and GBV, as well as to access service information or remote service delivery. The Project will ultimately foster local inter-communal consultations and dialogue, that include women's priorities on peace and reconciliation, GBV response and prevention and access to justice, including transitional justice mechanisms, in order to pave the way for more consistent discussions on reforms to tackle impunity of perpetrators of violence, and eventually, transitional justice as part of the national peace process (and SR1325).

Outcome 2: Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors enhanced to provide gender and conflict sensitive mediation and resolutions - promotes institutional capacity development of relevant rule of law actors, including police, judges, law officers, ward/village tract administrators and lawyers to generate more compliance of justice decisions with international standards and improved quality of justice dispensation for women, ethnic and other vulnerable groups, including survivors of GBV. The Project will also work at institutional and community level to strengthen capacities for gender and conflict sensitive mediation, dispute and conflict resolution. A Rule of Law Centre will be established in Sittwe to serve as a neutral, safe space to talk about local issues, strengthen local authorities' capacity on dialogue and mediation, as well as assist in creating networks across a wide range of government, justice and civil society actors around shared understanding of justice issues, solutions and trust, in order to gradually contribute to mindset change to improve rule of law, justice and human rights.

Outcome 3: Women's access to local justice, peace and policy-making mechanisms increased – promotes a number of initiatives to make local justice and peace mechanisms more accessible to women and ensure 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. Working with different duty bearers including the MoSWRR, RSG, MoHS, UAGO, OSCU, MoEA, police, courts, bar associations, as well as rights holders, the Project will provide targeted support to the Rakhine Coordinating Body for Rule of Law and Justice Affairs, in order to inform local solutions and policy-related actions policy-making to address women's peace and justice concerns and channel its recommendations to the Union Coordinating Body for Rule of Law and Justice Affairs chaired by the Attorney General and co-chaired by the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs. Support will be provided to local CSOs and NGOs, bar associations and women legal aid providers, to carry out strategic initiatives to increase access to justice for women, survivors of GBV and other vulnerable groups, including legal advice information, mediation and representation in courts.

Theory of Change

The Project's strategy has been designed to address the prevailing barriers preventing women in Rakhine State of Myanmar, including IDPs, women from ethnic minority groups and survivors of GBV, to enable access public forums and spaces where they would be provided with the opportunity to reflect their priorities for justice and peace.

The theory of change is premised in a view of women as central actors in strengthening rule of law and peacebuilding, and as such, as necessary participants in policy-making in these areas. The project therefore aims to enhance the knowledge and capacity of women as rights holders, rule of law advocates, and agents of peace, who will ultimately shape local and national policy.

The project strategy is built on a theory of change assumption that if women are provided with the enabling environment through social norm changing programmes and spaces and platforms to voice their priorities, they would be empowered to claim their rights, promote solutions for increased social cohesion and inform evidence-based initiatives in the peace process which are inclusive of women and other vulnerable groups.

The theory of change assumes that ultimately women and other vulnerable groups will enjoy improved access to justice and peacebuilding mechanisms efforts as a result of the following:

- Improving women's access to justice and strengthening awareness, dialogue and capacities for addressing GBV and local level justice and conflict resolution issues, strengthen state-citizen and inter-community interaction and trust-building and directly improve conditions for peace and security for women from all communities in Rakhine;
- Providing platforms (including the ICT platforms) for women's participation and leadership in social cohesion efforts and inter-communal dialogue in Rakhine contributes to improved capacities of women as agents of change in Myanmar's broader peace-making and peacebuilding process, contributing to sustainable peace;
- Training women in computer and social media usage provides them with skills which have a far-reaching positive effect on women's lives, including vocational prospects and capacity for networking;
- Implementing localized legal aid services for women and other vulnerable groups as well as rights' awareness initiatives promotes effective public knowledge and consolidates legal empowerment;
- Intensive GBV prevention programming (through the engagement of men and boys, religious and community leaders) supports an enabling environment, in home and civic life, for women to participate in decision making;
- Promoting institutional capacity development of relevant rule of law actors that generates more compliance of justice decisions with international standards and improved quality of justice dispensation for women and survivors of GBV, facilitates public interface and fosters public engagement and effective cooperation with diverse societal groups;
- Supporting local consultations and dialogue efforts on transitional justice mechanisms is expected to pave the way for more consistent discussions on reforms to tackle impunity of perpetrators of violence, including GBV, and on transitional justice as part of the national peace process (and SR1325);
- Improving data generation and collection for tracking women through the formal system to inform advocacy strategies and initiatives for ethnic and formal justice stakeholders, as well as evidenced based policy for security and justice sector reform in Rakhine state.

Expected content of the support

The Project will be implemented in Rakhine State, and more particularly in Sittwe township, where the Rule of Law Centre will be established and where the four Women and Girls Centres (WGCs) which will be engaged in the Project, will be based. Two of the WGCs will be from Rakhine sites and two will be Muslim sites. In this way, there is overall support for access to justice throughout Sittwe township with a specific focus on the balanced approach of working with women from centres from each of the two communities, Rakhine and Muslim.

The establishment of multi-stakeholder partnerships will be a strategic modus operandi throughout the implementation of the Project. Expected national partnerships include:

- State and Regional Parliaments to whom feedback from community forums and dialogues are forwarded for deliberation, action and escalation to Union level policy/decision makers;
- The “National Coordinating Body for Rule of Law Centres and Justice Sector Affairs” and the Rakhine Coordinating Body for Rule of Law Centres and Justice Sector Affairs¹²; Government law enforcement agencies, in particular the Myanmar Police Force, justice sector officials, including the Office of the Supreme Court and State and Regional Advocate General Offices and High Courts as well as the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement and the Ministry of Health and Sports. These are critical institutions for the successful implementation of the proposed training programme on rule of law, conflict sensitive mediation and resolution and GBV. In addition, these institutions will be involved to strengthen intercommunal dialogue and consultations and foster local cohesion mechanisms;
- The Rule of Law Centre Initiative which is currently implemented by UNDP in partnership with the International Development Law Organization (IDLO). This Initiative has been recommended in 2013 by the Parliamentary Rule of Law and Tranquility Committee led by Daw Aung San Suu Ky. Between July 2015 and July 2016, UNDP has established four Rule of Law Centres in Mandalay, Yangon, as well as in states affected by ongoing conflicts, including Shan (Taunggyi) and Kachin (Myitkyina). This Initiative continues to be universally recognized by government and civil society counterparts as a valuable national asset that fosters and promotes institutional capacity development and civic awareness, and as a platform to bring constituents and public leaders together to ensure grass-roots voices are heard during local and national policy debates;
- Women’s civil society groups including the Rakhine Women’s Union, other international organizations responding to and preventing GBV through established programming as well the Ministry of Health and Sports, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement and Myanmar Police Force which are engaged in support GBV responses and prevention activities (within the *Essential Services Package* framework).
- Finally, the Project will support well-established local community based and women organizations, including the Legal Clinic Myanmar, Rakhine Women’s Union, PDI, the Arakan Bar Council, and the Thazin Legal Aid, striving also to strengthen their engagement with relevant state institutions including the criminal justice sector. These organizations are expected to support direct implementation, including legal awareness, assistance and representation to women, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups, as well as promote civic education, legal referrals and assistance, and on subject matter expertise, and resources on topics such as sexual and gender based violence and conflict mediation.

The provision of services and capacity through the Rule of Law Centre is expected to provide the Project with a high level of legitimacy and acceptance by the community. In addition, building upon already existing Women and Girls Centres ensures that the trust between communities and the programme is well established. Trust between the Project objectives and the Project target communities is essential to meeting the incremental outcomes.

Target groups of the project include law enforcement and justice officials, town and village administrators, legal professionals, Ministry of Social, Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Ministry of Health and Sports, Union Attorney General’s Office, Supreme Court, women’s networks at local and state levels, and women and girls at the four specific training sites within Sittwe township.

¹² The “National Coordinating Body for Rule of Law Centres and Justice Sector Affairs” has been established with UNDP support in February 2017 by the Union Government, with the Attorney General appointed as its Chair. It is comprised of members of the Parliament, Director General from the Office of the Supreme Court of the Union, senior officials at various ministries whose jurisdiction includes aspects of the justice sector or law enforcement, and members of civil society and the private bar. The Coordinating Body, is expected to oversee the rule of law sector of the country, including overseeing and providing strategic direction to the rule of Law Centre Initiative. In May 2017, Regional and State Coordination Bodies (CBs) were also established including in Rakhine State.

b) **Budget:**

Table 2: Project Activity Budget

Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Output budget by RUNO	Amount allocated to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Outcome 1: Protection and participation of marginalized women, including IDP women and survivors of GBV, strengthened to support increased civic engagement and inter-communal dialogue					
Output 1.1 UNFPA and UNDP	Local inter-communal consultations and dialogue, that include women priorities on peace and reconciliation, GBV and access to justice, including transitional <i>justice</i> , fostered as part of the national peace process (and SR1325)	\$135,600	\$100,000	1,2,3,5,6,7	Engagement with community leaders by existing implementing partners and UNFPA technical support Research consultants for discussion paper
Output 1.2 UNFPA and UNDP	Evidence generation and data collection strengthened to inform stronger formal justice responses for survivors of GBV	\$55,000	\$50,000	1,2,4,5	Research consultant and travel costs Meetings with UAGO office to improve data collection
Output 1.3 UNFPA	Provision of an information platform to enable inter communal consultation and dialogues	\$390,000	\$190,000	1,2,4,5,7	International and national consultant in strong consultation with the International Rescue Committee and civil society groups such as the Rakhine Women's Union
Outcome 2: Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors to provide gender and conflict sensitive mediation and resolutions, enhanced					
Output 2.1 UNDP	Enhanced aptitude and skills of local justice institutions and security providers to uphold human rights and improve access to justice for women, ethnic groups and other vulnerable groups, including survivors of GBV	500,000	360,000	1,3, 4,5,6,7	Operational costs to establish and run the Rule of Law Centre in Sittwe, including staffing costs (Rule of Law Centres through IDLO): 315,000 USD Development of a curriculum on rule of law, human rights, SGBV and other issues Rakhine-context specific to be delivered to rule of law actors (15,000 USD) Trainings delivered on rule of law, fair trial, due processes of law, etc. by UNDP officials (70,000 USD) Trainings delivered on rule of law and other legal subject by the Rule of

					Law Centre 6 specialized legal courses (2 TOT, 5 Foundations Trainings, 6 specialized legal courses), (100,000 USD)
Output 2.2 UNDP	Local capacities for gender and conflict sensitive mediation, dispute and conflict resolution enhanced	120,000	300,000	4,5,6	International and national consultants for curriculum development Training costs & travel
Outcome 3: Women's access to local justice, peace and policy-making mechanisms increased					
Output 3.1 UNDP and UNFPA	Strengthened relationships between Rakhine women and national civil society and networks	\$50,000	\$20,000	1	Facilitation of communication, information sharing and coordination support between national level women and youth networks and IDP women in Rakhine through facilitation of coordination with and between Government, Rakhine Women's Union, Alliance for Gender in the Peace Process and local organizations
Output 3.2 UNFPA UNDP	Local justice and peace mechanisms are more accessible to women and sensitive to their identified justice priority needs	50,000	50,000	1,4,5,6	Rule of Law Centre staff/UNDP staff to conduct forums and discussions Meetings & travel costs for members of Rakhine Coordinating Body Facilitating the activation of the online platform and supporting its use for direct online service delivery to support women's access to online platforms for justice service delivery. This will be with the support of local organizations including Myittar Resource Foundation and Rakhine Women' Union
Output 3.3 UNDP and UNFPA	Women and vulnerable groups are more aware of their rights and empowered to demand accessible and equitable legal services	\$564,808	\$564,808	1,2,3,5,6,7	Mobilising men and boys around women's empowerment through existing GBV Programmes with the support of Grants (USD 575,000) to CSOs, including Legal Clinic Myanmar, Myittar Resource Foundation & Rakhine Women's Union,

					to provide legal aid to women as well as social norm behavior change and support for the ongoing vocational training and upkeep of the ICT platform
Total		1,865,408	1,634,808		

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient Agency UNDP		Amount Recipient Agency UNFPA		TOTAL
	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	
1. Staff and other personnel	91,155	39,067	43,000	0	173,222
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0	0	5,000	5,000	10,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	27,335	11,715	40,000	3,000	82,050
4. Contractual services	99,400	42,600	144,000	17,500	303,500
5. Travel	35,000	15,000	7,800	7,800	65,600
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	352,800	151,200	210,000	155,000	869,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	140,000	60,000	25,000	15,000	240,000
Sub-Total Project Costs	745,690	319,582	474,670	203,430	1,743,372
8. Indirect Support Costs*	52,198	22,371	33,227	14,240	122,036
TOTAL	797,888	341,953	507,897	217,670	1,865,408

* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners:

UNDP: UNDP has been working in Myanmar since the 1960s and retains an operational presence in a number of states, including in Rakhine, Kachin, Mon, Shan and Chin States and Mandalay region, additional to a liaison office in Nay Pyi Taw. The UNDP Myanmar office has an annual budget of approximately US\$30 million with staff strength of up to 175 persons. The current Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP, 2013-2017) focuses on institutional strengthening in support of Myanmar's democratic, peace and economic transitions. This has included supporting public administration reform and strengthening sub-national governance including of CSO networks and rural women's groups; increasing access to justice and rule of law through building trust and awareness of rights¹³; supporting community resilience and inter-community trust building through direct socio-economic assistance to conflict and disaster affected communities; facilitating interaction and dialogue across communities and between communities and decision-makers; and capacity-

¹³ The 2016 Final Evaluation of the UNDP the Rule of Law and Access to Justice has indicated that "UNDP has a 'comparative advantage' or broadly acknowledged capacity to engage effectively. In summary these areas include UNDP's: strong relationships across the justice sector and the high-levels of trust in which it is held as a reform partner; ability to engage across the justice sector and the ability to bring government, Union-level institutions, and the community together; willingness and ability to develop innovative reform initiatives and to test these through the pilot project-approach".

development on social cohesion and conflict sensitivity for Government, EAOs and CSOs. The current CPAP ends in 2017, but a new Country Programme Document (CPD), which will be aligned to the new 2018-2022 United Nations Assistance Development Framework (UNDAF) for Myanmar, is under development, and UNDP expects to remain fully engaged in supporting the peace-building and democratic transitions transition processes.

By virtue of coming under the oversight of the Resident Representative, UNDP is closely linked to the political role of the UN Resident Coordinator in Myanmar and receives valuable strategic and technical guidance from the UN Peace and Development Advisor (PDA). UNDP also has a full-time Rule of Law and Access to Justice Team (11 staff), including an international Specialist who oversees implementation of the current rule of law portfolio, as well as an international Chief Technical Advisor who is seconded to the Office of the Attorney General and provides technical advice to justice sector institutions, including the Office of the Attorney General. In addition, UNDP has a Social Cohesion and Governance Specialist that provides technical support for mainstreaming conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding across different programmes and projects. Finally, UNDP is provided with a dedicated Monitoring & Evaluation Unit, including also an international M&E Specialist and a Communication Specialist.

UNDP was a RUNO for the PBF-funded *Contribution to Myanmar Peace Dividend Projects in Mon and Kayin States (Myanmar)* and is currently the RUNO for the PBF-funded *Contribution to the JMC Support Platform Project*.

UNFPA: UNFPA has been serving in Myanmar over 40 years in the area of sexual reproductive health and rights, youth and adolescents, gender equality and women’s empowerment and population dynamics. The country office comprises nearly 90 employees operating in seven geographic locations, including Yangon, Nay Pyi Taw, Sittwe, Maungdaw, Myitkyina, Lashio and Hpa-An. UNFPA has strong operational capacity which was proven during the 2014 national population and housing census, where UNFPA Myanmar CO has disbursed more than 20 million USD in a period of 4 months. UNFPA engages with a range of Government and civil society entities, including the Ministries of Health and Sports; Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement; Labour, Immigration and Population and Planning and Finance; international and national non-governmental organizations; academic institutions and other United Nations agencies.

UNFPA in Myanmar is also chairing and co-chairing key coordination structures to support gender equality such as the Government-led Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Sectoral Working Groups (GEWE SWG); the GBV Coordination Working group (national level incorporating peacebuilding and development actors); GBV Sub Sector (Rakhine, Kachin, northern Shan States); the GBV Coordination Working Group; the Law Drafting Committee for the Protection of Women against Violence Law; and the United Nations Gender Theme Group. In addition, UNFPA is working with the MoSWRR to establish the four Technical Working Groups under the cross Ministerial MNCWA through which an operational plan for NSPAW will be developed and implemented across all States and Regions in Myanmar.

UNFPA provides technical oversight and guidance to implementing partners in order to establish and ensure high programme quality and delivery. Deputy Representative oversees UNFPA’s M&E unit in Yangon, for which an International Consultant is now being recruited to join two national staff. Progress is tracked through partner workplans, onsite monitoring visits, quarterly reporting, and regular review meetings, coordinated through a web-based Strategic Information Systems that links programme performance and results to UNFPA’s current Country Programme Action Plan.

Table 4: Overview of RUNO funding in the country				
	RUNO 1: NAME	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc.)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)

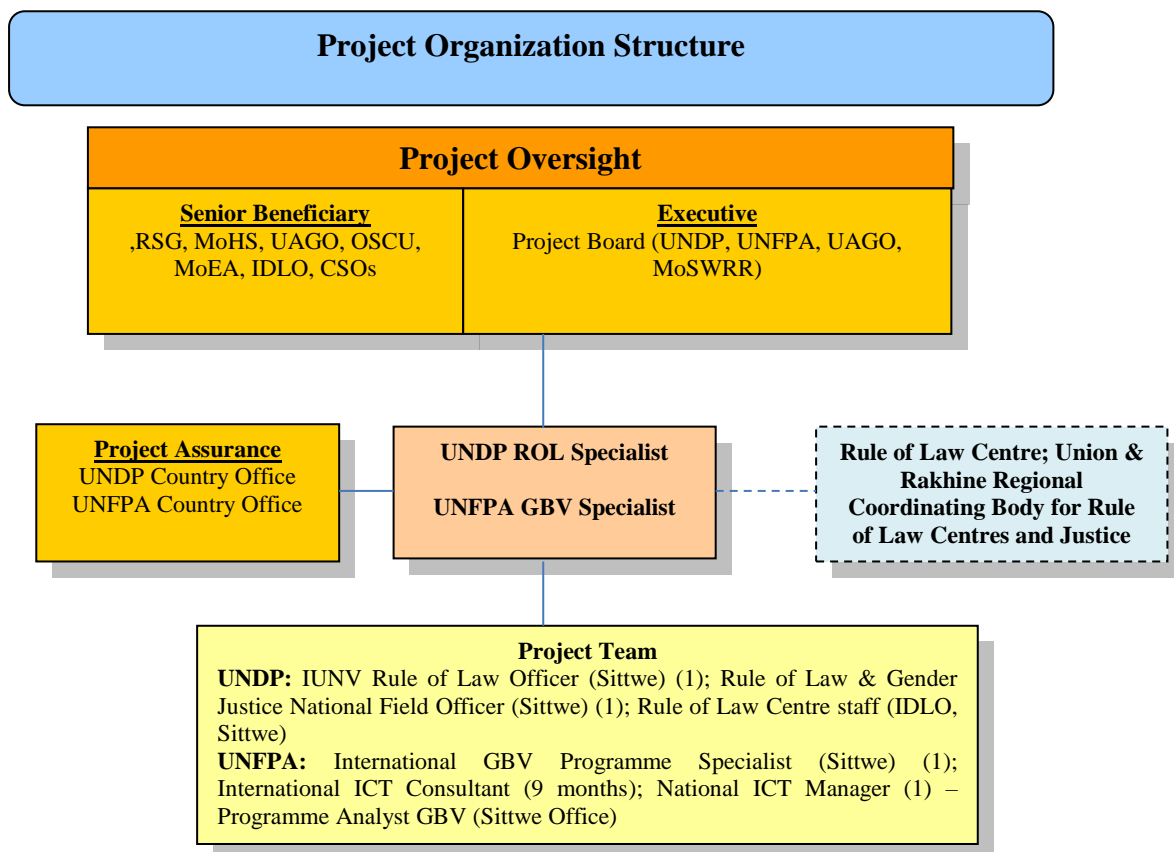
Previous calendar year 2016	UNDP	UNDP Core Funding	8,365,032	
		Bilateral Donors	16,282,832	
Current calendar year 2017	UNDP	UNDP Core Funding	6,556,135	
		Bilateral Donors	21,961,190	
Previous calendar year 2016	UNFPA	UNFPA Core Funding	3,138,701	CERF \$1,662,221
		Bilateral Donors	8,774,389	
Current calendar year 2017	UNFPA	UNFPA Core Funding	2,015,701	CERF \$1,293,043
		Bilateral Donors	13,792,440	

Implementing Partners: In addition to target groups which include Government authorities, the Project will be implemented in partnership with the International Development Law Organization which is currently the implementing partner of the UNDP Rule of Law Centre Initiative in Myanmar. IDLO will supervise Centre staff, including also an International Manager with expertise in rule of law and peacebuilding who will be responsible for the overall implementation and lead the day to day management of the Rule of Law Centre in Sittwe.

The Women and Girls Centres through which the ICT training and platform will be developed will be managed by UNFPA in partnership with the International Rescue Committee who currently work as an implementing partner with UNFPA in Rakhine as well as in northern Shan State.

III. Management and coordination

a) Project management:



The Project “Overcoming barriers to strengthen the voices of all women in Rakhine State for social cohesion and peace” will be directed by a joint UNDP and UNFPA **Project Board**, which will be co-chaired by the relevant Government authorities, including the Office of the Attorney General (UNDP) and the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (UNFPA). The Project Board will meet twice a year to review the strategic direction of the different Project, ensuring accountability and proper oversight. The board meetings will also provide a forum for rigorous quality control and review of progress. This will entail setting and revising deliverables and achievement of benchmarks, alongside opportunities for fine-tuning and adjustments, including any prioritization of activities if the Project is not fully funded. To ensure UNDP’s and UNFPA’s ultimate accountability, Project Boards’ decisions should be made in accordance with corporate UNDP and UNFPA standards that shall ensure best value to money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective accountability.

The Project Oversight will comprise the following:

The Executive: the role of the Executive will be held by the Project Board. The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, assisted by the Senior Beneficiary. The Executive’s role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The Executive should ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring a cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

The Senior Beneficiary: representatives of relevant departments of Office of the Attorney General (UAGO), Office of the Supreme Court of the Union (OSCU), Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MoSWRR), Rakhine State Government (RSG), Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS), implementing NGOS and civil society organizations, will hold the role of Senior Beneficiary. The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the lifecycle of the project. The role represents the interests of all those who

will benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria.

Quality Assurance: The Quality Assurance role supports the Executive Board and is assumed by the Programme Analyst, UNDP; the Programme Analyst, UNFPA, the Programme Manager, UNFPA and by the Head of the UNDP Peace and Governance Outcome. Together, they carry out objective and independent oversight and monitoring functions on behalf of the Board. This role ensures that appropriate project's management milestones are managed and completed.

The Project Management Unit:

The Project Management Unit will be comprised of the following international and national staff:

- I. UNDP Rule of Law and Access to Justice Specialist (1) – Not funded by PBF
- II. UNFPA GBV Programme Specialist (1) – Not funded by PBF
- III. UNFPA GBV Programme Specialist, Rakhine (1) –3 months funded by PBF
- IV. UNDP IUNV Rule of Law Officer (1)
- V. UNDP National Rule of Law Gender Justice Officer (1)
- VI. UNFPA National ICT Consultant (1)
- VII. UNFPA International ICT Consultant (1)- 9 months funded by PBF
- VIII. UNFPA National GBV Programme Analyst (1) – not funded by PBF

UNDP Rule of Law and Access to Justice Specialist (Yangon)

The UNDP Rule of Law and Access to Justice Specialist will provide technical, management and coordination support to the Project and assumes strategic, administrative and financial responsibility in order to achieve the objectives set out in this Project Document. S/he will work closely with the IDLO to ensure proper supervision and coordination of activities and that results are achieved within the expected deadlines. S/he will assume overall responsibility for the successful execution and implementation of the Project, and accountability to the UNDP Project Board for the proper and effective use of Project resources. The ROL Specialist is also expected to coordinate and maintain liaison with UNFPA and all the Project Implementing Partners, as well as with other Development Partners whose support is critical to achieving the outputs of the project intervention. This post is funded by UNDP under the current Country Programme Document.

UNFPA International Programme Specialist, GBV (Yangon)

The UNFPA international Programme Specialist, GBV will provide technical and managerial oversight to the project and provide critical guidance for partnerships at the national level with Government authorities and with stakeholders, and particularly women's networks, who are active in the peace process. S/he will work closely with the Project team to ensure that there is a high level of cohesion between the development of the vocational training package, online communicate package, increased access to justice services and participation in social cohesion dialogues. S/he will also closely manage the implementing partners for the project to ensure a high quality of programme against key deliverables and results.

UNDP International UNV Rule of Law Officer (Rakhine)

The International Rule of Law Officer is a rule of law and justice practitioner with experience on peacebuilding and women access to justice issues, who will oversee project implementation, will provide regular technical advice to counterparts, including the Rule of Law Centre, and contribute to oversee legal aid, awareness and outreach and community-based initiatives. The Officer will work closely with the UAGO, the Rule of Law Coordinating Body and civil society organizations to support capacity building, data generation and collection and monitoring and reporting.

UNDP National Rule of Law and Gender Justice Officer (Rakhine)

The National Rule of Law and Gender Justice Officer is a gender practitioner with experience on GBV and women access to justice issues, who will provide support for project implementation, will provide regular technical advice to counterparts, including legal aid providers, the Rule of Law Centre, and will assist the International Rule of Law Officer to oversee legal aid, awareness and

outreach and community-based initiatives. The Officer will work closely with the UAGO, the Rule of Law Coordinating Body and civil society organizations to support capacity building, data generation and collection and monitoring and reporting.

UNFPA International Programme Specialist, GBV (Rakhine)

The UNFPA international Programme Specialist, GBV based in Rakhine will provide direct technical assistance and support to the national and international ICT consultants to ensure that the vocational training package and the communication platforms are implemented with the best interests of women and girls and that the project does no harm. S/he will also work to ensure local level partnerships are built and strengthened to support the project and ensure a high level of community acceptance and trust. S/he will also develop and manage the monitoring and evaluation of the programme to ensure that the implementing partner is meeting expected outcomes.

UNFPA National GBV Programme Analyst (Rakhine)

Although not funded by the PBF, the GBV Programme Analyst will provide a high level of monitoring and evaluation of project implementation as well as providing updated and ongoing contextual analysis to ensure efficacy and suitability of the programme implementation. This position will also support ongoing training support for local organisations, CSOs and legal service organisations.

UNFPA International ICT Consultant (Rakhine)

The international ICT consultant will design, implement and provide technical support for the ICT vocational training package after completing an assessment of the level of capacity of the recipients. S/he will also support and build the capacity of the national ICT consultant to continue to deliver the training incrementally as well as troubleshoot as issues invariably arise across the project period. S/he will work closely with the implementing partners as well as the UNDP staff to ensure integration of access to justice responses are provided from the outset of the project.

UNFPA National ICT Consultant (Rakhine)

Work in close collaboration with the international ICT consultant to support continued implementation of the vocational training package and communication platform. The national ICT consultant will also support the incremental delivery of training and ensure that the capacity is built into the existing project to support longevity and roll out into other states and regions.

b) Risk management:

The Project assumes that the Government of Myanmar is dedicated to improve access to justice and the human rights protection framework of the country. In this regard, it is also presumed that government institutions are committed to pursue effective partnership, collaboration and coordination, to strengthen links with the public and promote spaces for social capital building, as well as facilitate civil society to play an active role in the implementation of the project and therefore provide increased oversight of the sector.

Based on the Risk Management Matrix included as table 5, the Project will face primarily political, institutional, and operational risks that might impact on the delivery of results, which will be monitored and managed on a regular basis. UNDP and UNFPA have extensive experience working in Rakhine and effectively managing and mitigating these risks. Through its Social Cohesion Programme, joint livelihood interventions, GBV and SRH programming as well as the census support and management by UNFPA, both UN agencies have a strong understanding of the context, the need for conflict sensitivity as well as a demonstrated capacity to bring together Rakhine and Muslim communities to discuss sensitive issues and to find common solutions.

The Project has also identified some potential risks faced in the development and implementation of a Rule of Law Centre in Rakhine, including a set of over-arching political and reputational risks,

followed by operational risks, and considerations of risks specific to the implementation of the different programmatic activities of the Centre.

“Do No Harm issues”: Rule of Law Centre in Rakhine State

At the end of 2016, UNDP has conducted a study to assess the feasibility of an extension of the project to Rakhine State and describe how UNDP, in partnership with IDLO, would go about establishing and implementing activities at a Rule of Law Centre in Sittwe, as well as the risks associated with establishing such a Centre and how they would be managed. The Feasibility Study has concluded the following:

- That it is viable to implement and manage the risks associated with establishing a Rule of Law Centre in Rakhine. The benefits of establishing the Centre, in terms of increased trust, respect and understanding of rule of law principles in both Rakhine and Muslim communities, and the ensuing impact that this would have on efforts to improve inter-community social cohesion and human rights, outweigh the risks.
- A Rule of Law Centre would produce incremental results, but significant and long-term improvements in justice and human rights in Rakhine will be dependent on a long-term political settlement which recognises the rights of all individuals irrespective of ethnicity, religion, culture or gender.
- A Rule of Law Centre in Rakhine would have clear benefits for different communities in Rakhine State. It could become a rare neutral, safe space to discuss justice issues and solutions.
- Training government, civil society and legal professionals on rule of law concepts would be a step to preparing these groups of stakeholders to engage with leaders of all communities to re-establish rights and substantive equality. Training would strengthen local authority and community capacities in dialogue, mediation and the application of the rule of law principles of fairness, transparency, accountability in their day to day work.
- A Rule of Law Centre in Rakhine would also assist in creating networks across a wide range of government, justice and civil society actors around shared understanding of justice issues, solutions and trust, in order to gradually contribute to mindset change to improve rule of law, justice and human rights.

The risk matrix will be updated as appropriate and at least on quarterly basis and included in quarterly reports. In addition, the Project Boards will address the project risks and follow up on relevant actions as recommended during its meetings. The mid-term internal review will also provide an important point for in-depth stock taking of risks and relevant actions.

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

	Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
1	Armed conflicts/ethnic conflicts, persistent inter-communal tensions	Medium	High	The project will continue to monitor local tensions and conflicts. A contingency plan will be developed while regular dialogue will be held between UNDP, UNFPA and a range of ministries/political actors, civil society organizations and local community representatives and women to inform early warning processes. It will be also ensured that programming is phased. To provide the opportunity to test and monitor activities while managing risks that may arise. Strong feedback mechanisms from multiple stakeholders must also be in place
2	Increased civic	Medium	High	The project will advocate for strengthening internal

	engagement, women and public participation in local justice and peace mechanisms is not translated into more accountable & responsive rule of law institutions			accountability and promoting dialogue between Rakhine government, rule of law authorities, communities including women and civil society. A number of accountability mechanisms will be put in place to support more inclusion and responsiveness. The project will also continue to seek guidance of the local Rakhine Regional Coordinating body for Rule of Law Centre and Justice Affairs
3	Limited institutional commitment by local law enforcement and justice providers to address GBV either through participation in trainings, forums, etc.	Low	High	The Project will continue to advocate for changes in local behaviour and practices in order to enhance access to services for women, vulnerable groups and survivors of GBV. A number of forums and a widespread awareness campaign will be established during project implementation and a series of thematic debates will organize in partnership with civil society on the subject
4	Breakdown of trust between Rakhine Government, communities and civil society and human rights actors	Medium	High	It is projected that the Project will be able to build bridges and enable improved confidence between public and government by establishing regular spaces for civic engagement and public debates on women access to justice and human rights issues. Increased participation of civil society in justice and human rights decision-making is expected to generate more trust in public services.
5	Political sensitivity associated with the establishment of ROLC in Sittwe	Medium	High	<p>UNDP in conjunction with IDLO would take the following mitigating actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prior to the start of the work of the Centre, carry out a conflict sensitivity assessment to consider all potential risks and mitigation measures available to address inter-communal sensitivities and conflict issues at the macro and micro levels; -Develop a Rakhine-specific outreach strategy to ensure inclusiveness in reaching both Rakhine and Muslim communities -Ensure that programming is phased. This incremental rollout will provide the opportunity to test and monitor activities while managing risks that may arise; and to inform decisions to either pull back from or proceed with further implementation. Strong feedback mechanisms from multiple stakeholders must also be in place to continuously analyse and mitigate potential risks; -Ensure that activities at the Rakhine Centre are informed by UNDP's Access to Justice Research in Rakhine and ensuring that they are appropriate for the Rakhine context; -Ensure that the Rakhine ROL Coordinating Body is fully involved in the implementation of risks' mitigating measures and continually seek its guidance of the Local Advisory Board and the Rakhine State Government and ensure that the work of the Rakhine Rule of Law Centre contributes to and is in line with the objectives of the Central Committee for Peace, Tranquillity and Development of Rakhine State; those of the Working Committee for Security, Tranquillity and Rule of Law; and with the objectives of the recently formed Advisory Commission on Rakhine State; -Ensure that senior international and national staff with experience in Rakhine are closely involved in

				the operation of the Centre and in the monitoring and mitigation of risks; -Ensure that the Centre has a low media profile and clear messaging approved by UNDP Senior Management. This messaging will emphasise that the ROLC is training all communities in Rakhine with the objective of building trust and legal awareness.
6	Rakhine Nationalists claim the Rakhine Rule of Law Centre (RROLC) provides disproportionate support to Muslim Communities compared to Buddhist communities	Medium	Medium	The ROLC programming strategy is designed and implemented in a way, that as far as possible, and freedom of movement issues permitting, provides equal access to both Rakhine and Muslim communities. Conflict-sensitive outreach strategy will be developed. Media messaging will highlight that the ROLC is training all communities in Rakhine with the objective of building trust and legal awareness. Messaging will highlight the close working between the Rakhine State Government and the ROLC in delivering legal awareness activities to portray the emphasis on Rule of Law and Government ownership.
7	ROLC staff directly or indirectly threatened due to their work at the Rule of Law Centre in Rakhine	Low	High	Dialogue and confidence building measures with all stakeholders will be undertaken prior to implementing activities to ensure that the Centre is not targeted if the security deteriorates. Conflict sensitivity training to staff will be provide as mitigation measures. The Project will conduct Security Risk Assessment for the ROLC premises and implement recommendations including those related to physical safety, as well as develop appropriate procedural responses to security related incidents
8	Travel restrictions and/or authorizations prevent/ delay or disrupt outreach events	Medium	Medium	The Project will consult with local partners and officials to determine the extent of village level access possible and clarify restrictions. A ROLC calendar of events with dates for scheduled activities will be developed for at least 6 months and advanced travel planning/security clearance requests will be submitted in line with it.

c) Monitoring & evaluation:

In accordance with UNFPA and UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plan:

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators included in the results framework will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outcomes and outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.

Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project, including recommendations generated from justice and peace forums to inform actions and policy-making; training reports; official and administrative data on performance of local justice sector; legal aid provided to women and survivors of SGBV; official data generated through the work of the Rule of Law Center in Sittwe; assessments and research conducted	Each semester	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNFPA and UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)	
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Twice a year	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.
Mid-Term and Final Project Evaluation	A final Project Evaluation will be conducted to assess achievement of project results and impact at the outcome-level as articulated in the results framework and to document lessons learned	Final evaluation in June 2019	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.
Strategic plan and IPs progress reports, assessments, publications and research	Developed strategic plans and partners' reports will be provided as a tool to assess performance and achievement of intended results. A number of research and baseline assessments will be commissioned.	Quarterly	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.

d) **Administrative arrangements** (This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

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

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 June;
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November;
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;

- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding
Peacebuilding Fund

**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Number & Title:	PBF/GPI Overcoming barriers to strengthen the voices of all women in Rakhine State for social cohesion and peace	
Recipient UN Organization:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA)	
Implementing Partner(s):	<p><u>Government:</u> Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MoSWRR), Rakhine State Government (RSG), Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS), Union Office of the Attorney General (UAGO), Office of the Supreme Court of the Union (OSCU), Ministry of Ethnic Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA)</p> <p><u>National NGOs and networks:</u> Alliance for Gender in the Peace Process (AGIPP), Shalom, Legal Clinic Myanmar (LCM), Rule of Law Centers, Arakan Bar Council, Thazin Legal Aid Initiative, Centre for Diversity and National Harmony (CDNH), AFXB, Chin Committee for Emergency Response and Rehabilitation</p> <p><u>International NGOS:</u> International Rescue Committee (IRC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Development Law Organization (IDLO)</p>	
Location:	Rakhine State, Myanmar	
Approved Project Budget:	1,865,408	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: 1 April 2018	Planned Completion: 30 September 2019
Project Description:	The project has been designed within a women peace and security rights based framework (<i>Protection, Participation and Prevention</i> pillars of SCR1325) to address the social and structural barriers that prevent women's participation and voices both in the formal peace process and in bottom up peacebuilding processes through fostering social cohesion between communities in Rakhine. It will do this by promoting women's participation and inclusion in inter-communal dialogue platforms, including online platforms and conflict resolution forums with a focus on ways to promote women's access to justice including for GBV cases.	
PBF Focus Area:	2: <i>Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):</i> (2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management	

<p>Project Outcome:</p>	<p><u>Overall Outcome:</u> Social and structural barriers that prevent women’s participation and voices both in the formal peace process and in bottom up peacebuilding processes addressed through fostering social cohesion between communities in Rakhine.</p> <p><u>Specific Outcomes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 1: Protection and participation of marginalized women, including IDP women and survivors of GBV, strengthened to support increased civic engagement and inter-communal dialogue • Outcome 2: Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors to provide gender and conflict sensitive mediation and resolutions, enhanced • Outcome 3: Women’s access to local justice, peace and policy-making mechanisms increased
<p>Key Project Activities:</p>	<p>Outcome 1: Protection and participation of marginalized women, including IDP women and survivors of GBV, strengthened to support increased civic engagement and inter-communal dialogue</p> <p><i>Output 1.1: Local inter-communal consultations and dialogue, that include women priorities on peace and reconciliation, GBV and access to justice, including transitional justice, fostered as part of the national peace process (and SR1325)</i></p> <p><u>Key Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting local consultations and dialogue efforts on transitional justice mechanisms, including developing a discussion paper, to pave the way for more consistent discussions on transitional justice as part of the national peace process (and SR1325). • Facilitate community forums, public debates and inter-communal dialogue on women-related justice issues aimed at contributing at local peace and reconciliation efforts. • Engagement of men and boys, religious and community leaders (including those who are stakeholder in the informal justice system) to support long term and sustainable behaviour change to empower women and girls in decision making, as well as preventing GBV. • A pilot study/dialogue on transitional justice. <p><i>Output 1.2: Evidence generation and data collection strengthened to inform stronger formal justice responses for survivors of GBV</i></p> <p><u>Key Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and analysis of qualitative data tracking women through the formal justice system to develop advocacy strategies and policies for ethnic and formal justice stakeholders. • As a part of the work conducted at Union level, support discussions and actions to improve formal justice system’s data collection for cases of SGBV <p><i>Output 1.3: Provision of an information platform to enable inter communal consultation and dialogues</i></p> <p><u>Key Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct assessment of environment in four locations (two Rakhine, two Muslim) to determine women’s and girls’ interest in development of ICT skills as a vocational avenue and social cohesion mechanism • Introduce basic computer skills training for selected participants,

continuing to more advanced training on web-based platforms that will prepare them to communicate, seek information, and post original content online

- Build on these skills to create an online community in which women and girls can access GBV, SRH and Justice information through text, audio, and video, as well as through a monitored discussion forum
- Use the same format to connect with legal professionals trained through the Rule of Law Centres and empower women to access the formal justice system
- Support dissemination of unbiased news sources across divergent communities, to provide a basis of common understanding of fact and reduce intercommunal friction spread through sensationalist reporting and social media
- Develop a virtual commerce platform for sharing local and remote paid opportunities

Outcome 2: Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors to provide gender and conflict sensitive mediation and resolutions, enhanced

Output 2.1: Enhanced aptitude and skills of local justice institutions and security providers to uphold human rights and improve access to justice for women, ethnic groups and other vulnerable groups, including survivors of GBV.

Key Activities:

- Developing of legal handbook for paralegals and support to establish paralegal committees/ ADR mechanisms in target communities.
- Development and roll out of a training curriculum for ward/village tract administrators and community leaders on rule of law, human rights, gender and SGBV, conflict and gender sensitive mediation and resolutions and will be rolled out in a number of prioritized townships.
- Trail observation in selected courts to monitor performance of legal actors and due process of law for women clients

Output 2.2: Local capacities for gender and conflict sensitive mediation, dispute and conflict resolution enhanced

Key activities:

- Providing gender and conflict sensitive training to justice and law enforcement officials, including police, border guard police, judges, prosecutors and lawyers, on rule of law and human rights, women and access to justice, including SGBV;

Outcome 3: Women's access to local justice, peace and policy-making mechanisms increased

Output 3.1: Strengthened relationships between women in Rakhine state and national civil society and networks.

Key activities:

- Developing a Rakhine-specific outreach strategy to ensure inclusiveness in reaching both Rakhine and Muslim and other ethnic minority communities.
- Facilitate relationships and strengthen advocacy efforts through forums between civil society, women's groups and networks and Government to support increased focus on Rakhine through the

	<p>collation and analysis of information shared through the ICT platform.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination support through existing GBV working groups at the state and national level achieved through utilization of the virtual platform <p><i>Output 3.2: Local justice and peace mechanisms are more accessible to women and sensitive to their identified justice priority needs.</i></p> <p><u>Key activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a Rule of Law Center in Sittwe to promote legal trainings, community inter-dialogue and rights awareness; • Support to the Rakhine Coordinating Body for Rule of Law and Justice Affairs to provide solutions for local women’s justice issues <p><i>Output 3.3: Women and vulnerable groups are more aware of their rights and empowered to demand accessible and equitable legal services and participate in local justice and decision-making mechanisms</i></p> <p><u>Key activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting women representatives, in person or through the ICT application, to better access local peace forums and justice mechanisms, including the established Regional Coordinating Body for Rule of Law and Justice Affairs, in order to inform policy-making as well as ensuring that these mechanisms are sensitive to women’s justice needs and foster effective public engagement and cooperation with women and other vulnerable groups • Facilitate online service delivery (health, legal, psychosocial, and other) through engaging with service providers and supporting use of technology to establish remote connections through existing Women and Girls Centers • Providing legal aid, including assistance, representation, information, counseling and referral, through CSOs, lawyers and paralegals, to women, including survivors of SGBV and ethnic groups.
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Annex B: IRF Results Framework

Country name: Myanmar											
Project Effective Dates: 1 April 2018/30 September 2019											
PBF Focus Area: 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2): (2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management											
IRF Theory of Change:											
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1		Year 2		Milestones			
Outcome 1: Protection and participation of marginalized women, including IDP women and survivors of GBV, strengthened to support increased civic engagement and inter-communal dialogue		Outcome Indicator 1 a: Number of action plans or recommendations for peace building, social cohesion or civic engagement developed as a result of women's access to ICT platforms Baseline:0 Target: 5% of women accessing Women and Girls Centres	Women and Girl Centre attendance records and monitoring reporting of ICT platform usage as well as supporting final recommendations and action plans						x		
		Outcome Indicator 1b: Improvement of perceptions on women's increased access to platforms to discuss justice and peace-related issues Baseline: 0 Target: 15 % improvement of perceptions on criminal justice sector	CSOs reports Perception surveys report as result of community forums, advocacy dialogues and outreach activities							x	
	Output 1.1: Local inter-communal consultations and dialogue, that include women priorities on peace and reconciliation, GBV and access to justice, including transitional <i>justice</i> , fostered as part of the national peace process (and SR1325)	Output Indicator 1.1.1: Number of advocacy dialogues on peace and reconciliation, GBV and access to justice, organized (including government, CSOs, women and girls) which generate actions and plans for improving social cohesions and access to justice Baseline:0 Target:8	Reports by RUNO facilitators ROLC progress report	x	x	x	x	x	x		
		Output Indicator 1.1.2: A discussion/position paper on transitional justice produced as result of advocacy dialogues	Minutes of meetings of consultations held with women and stakeholders							x	
										The project will monitor the # of women who engage in computer literacy education and remain in the programme to support the overall outcomes related to decision making and participation in social cohesion, civic life, peacebuilding and justice services	
										The project will measure through regular perception surveys and by collecting feedback from community forums on improvement in access to local justice and peace mechanism with an expected 15% improvement of perception	
										At least 8 dialogues will be held in selected townships to inform policy papers, research and generate actions and/or plans for improving social cohesions and access to justice	
										As a result of community forums, dialogues and outreach activities, a position paper on transitional justice,	

		Baseline:0 Target:1	ROLC progress reports CSOs reports Position paper produced										including also the perspectives of the survivors of GBV, will be produced to pave the way for more consistent discussions on transitional justice as part of the national peace process	
	Output 1.2: Evidence generation and data collection strengthened to inform stronger formal justice responses for survivors of GBV	Output Indicator 1.2.1: Qualitative research report produced highlighting opportunities and challenges associated with women's pathways through the formal justice system in Rakhine Baseline: 0 Target: 1	# research report complete and validated					x					Final report and consultation reports	
		Output Indicator 1.2.2: Number of criminal case information forms populated by justice sector institutions that contain data fields related to Sexual and Gender Based violence Baseline: 0 Target:5	Prosecutor, police and judicial case information forms; biannually	x	x	x	x	x	x					Criminal information forms developed and used in selected UAGO offices developed to provide information on SGBV cases processed
	Output 1.3: Provision of an information platform to enable inter communal consultation and dialogues	Output Indicator 1.3.1: Number of women (including women within women's groups) accessing the online forums to participate in peace building and conflict resolution interventions Baseline: 0 Target: 200	Monitoring reports of the online forum by implementing partners and staff in the Women and Girl Centres			x	x	x	x					Given that women will be provided with literacy training it is unlikely that full use of the platform will be functional until the second half of the project period.
		Output Indicator 1.3.2: Number of women who have received training on mobile technology and usage of mobile applications Baseline: 0 Target:200	Training reports including pre and post testing to determine efficacy of training modality		x	x	x							Training on mobile applications will be completed in the first half of the project period to prepare for building of the ICT platform for social cohesion and peacebuilding online dialogues in the second half of the project
		Output Indicator 1.3.3: Development of vocational training package to support women in the	Training package		x									Assessment of current capacity; pilot training to determine efficacy; translation

		WGCs Baseline: nil Target: 1																of training tools, including troubleshooting guide
		Output Indicator 1.3.4: Activated virtual platform for job opportunities, service delivery and social cohesion dialogues Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Online platform															Consultations on the design; linkages with service delivery within the Rule of Law Centre
		Output Indicator 1.3.5: # of women with increased capacity to utilise ICT to support access to information including legal advice and services. Baseline: 0 Target: 200	Pre and post test evaluations							x	x	x						Development, testing and translation of training material; provision of training to meet incremental increase in capacity
		Output Indicator 1.3.6: # of users accessing the online forum Baseline: 0 Target: 700	Monitoring reports of the online forum by implementing partners and staff in the Women and Girl Centres as well as determining numbers through user names and IDs															Development of monitoring tools to manage the ongoing usage and uptake of the online forum
Outcome 2: Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors to provide gender and conflict sensitive mediation and resolutions, enhanced		Outcome Indicator 2 a: Number of sectoral and intersectoral gender based violence response and prevention guidelines adopted relating to the use of virtual platforms Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Guidelines document produced and adopted															Guidelines developed, translated and adopted by the WGCs and service delivery centres including the Rule of Law Centre
		Outcome Indicator 2 b: % of UNDP attended trials in compliance with fair trial standards in selected areas Baseline: 0 Target: 25%	Trial monitoring reports from partners; lawyers report UNDP project reports				x	x	x	x	x							

																			processes of law
		Outcome Indicator 2 c: % of men and women (including lawyers, community leaders, government officials, etc.) who show/state an increased understanding of RoL, SGBV, gender equality and women's rights, and barriers to women's access to justice	Training feedback reports – (pre & post training assessments) participants, lists, community feedback reports, service provider mapping report Knowledge surveys Records and progress reports from Rule of Law Centre Final evaluation	x	x	x	x	x	x										At least 80% of the legal actors and community representatives report increased knowledge and skills as a result of trainings
	Output 2.1: Enhanced aptitude and skills of local justice institutions and security providers to uphold human rights and improve access to justice for women, ethnic groups and other vulnerable groups, including survivors of GBV	Output Indicator 2.1.1: Number of areas covered by Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Information Sharing Protocols (ISP) for GBV survivors between protection partners and law enforcement sector Baseline: 0 Target: 6	SOPs (x3) and ISPs (x3) documents		x			x											SOPs (x3) and ISPs (x3) agreed and endorsed
		Output Indicator 2.1.2: # of government officials trained by UNDP on rule of law, GBV and human rights Baseline: 0 Target: 300 justice and law enforcement officials trained	Training reports	x	x	x	x	x	x										
	Output 2.1.3: # of TOT, ROL Foundation courses, Legal Skills or specialized legal courses delivered by the ROLC Baseline: 0	Curricula developed; training reports ROLC progress reports	x	x	x	x	x	x											Rule of Law Centre established and operational in Sittwe. Rakhine context-specific ROL foundation course developed

		<p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 specialized legal courses • 2 TOT • 5 Foundations Trainings 											
		<p>Output 2.1.4: # of functioning paralegal committees mechanisms established in target communities</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 15</p>	<p>Paralegal handbook; TORS for paralegal committees; members appointed</p> <p>CSOs and legal aid providers progress reports</p>	x	x	x	x						<p>Legal handbook for paralegals produced</p> <p>15 Paralegal committees established in target communities</p>
	Output 2.2: Local capacities for gender and conflict sensitive mediation, dispute and conflict resolution enhanced	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1: % of locations in Sittwe Township where functional service provision for mediation, dispute and conflict resolution are accessible for women and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 33%</p>	<p>Number of IDP camps in which Women and Girls Centres are functioning through which the programme will be supported</p>	x	x	x	x	x	x				<p>The project will be run through existing GBV programmes in 4 Women and Girls Centres (2 in Muslim Camps and 2 in Rakhine camps)</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2: Training curriculum developed on conflict and gender sensitive mediation and resolutions and implemented</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target:1</p>	<p>Project reports, annually; curriculum modules produced</p>	x									<p>Training curriculum developed on conflict and gender sensitive mediation and resolutions</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.3: # of government officials trained by UNDP on social cohesion and conflict sensitivity</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 100</p>	<p>Project reports, annually; training reports</p>	x	x	x	x	x	x				<p>At least 100 government officials trained by UNDP on social cohesion and conflict sensitivity</p>
	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.4: # of mobile training sessions delivered to community representatives on rule of law, social cohesion and conflict sensitivity</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 15 sessions; 450 community representatives trained</p>	<p>ROLCs outreach training reports</p>		x	x	x	x	x				<p>15 training courses carried out in line with the Rakhine context-specific ROL foundation course developed with an expected target of at least 450 people reached</p>	

Outcome 3: Women's access to local justice, peace and policy-making mechanisms increased		Outcome Indicator 3 a: # of justice sector plans and actions informed by increased coordination in the sector and data analysis and public consultation inclusive of women and other vulnerable groups Baseline: 0 Target:2	Minutes of meetings of Union & Rakhine Coordination Bodies on Rule of Law Minutes of meetings and policy issue briefs by Rule of Law Centre CSOs records & ROLCs progress report Policy issue brief on women's access to justice produced by ROLC		x	x	x	x	x			At least two actions and/or plans developed and documented by the Rakhine Coordinating body to respond to local justice women issues and improve women's access to justice at local level & submitted to the Union Coordinating Body One policy issue brief on women's access to justice developed by the ROLC and presented to the Government by the Rakhine Rule of Law Centre	
		Outcome Indicator 3 b: 15% increase of the # of women and other vulnerable groups represented by legal aid providers from February 2018 to June 2019 Baseline: 0 Target:15%	CSOs and legal aid providers' records Rule of Law Centres referral reports UNDP progress reports		x	x	x	x	x			The project anticipates an increase of 15% in the number of women represented by legal aid providers from the inception of the legal aid component (February 2017) to the end of the Project (June 2019)	
	Output 3.1: Strengthened relationships between Rakhine women and national civil society and networks	Output Indicator 3.1.1: Increase in % of women from all sites with improved perceptions of the benefits of social cohesion and peacebuilding Baseline: 0 Target: 15%	Attitudinal surveys conducted as a baseline, midline and endline	x				x		x			The project will conduct regular attitudinal surveys throughout the course of the period to ensure that the project remains relevant, conflict sensitive and beneficial
		Output Indicator 3.1.2: Rakhine specific outreach strategy developed and implemented Baseline: 0 Target: Outreach strategy developed	Available strategy and implementation plan produced by UNDP	x									A Rakhine specific outreach strategy developed in line with conflict sensitivity assessment to inform project implementation and mitigate associated risks
		Output Indicator 3.1.3: # of coordination forums utilizing the virtual platform to include women from Rakhine State	Meeting minutes					x	x				GBV Coordination Working Group (Yangon); GBV Working Group (Rakhine), Technical Working Group (DSW led) for VAW and WPS

		Baseline: 0 Target:3											
	Output 3.2: Local justice and peace mechanisms are more accessible to women and sensitive to their identified justice priority needs	Output Indicator 3.2.1: Rakhine Coordinating Body for Rule of Law Centers and Justice Sector Affairs meets on regular basis Baseline: 1 meeting Target: 6 meetings	Meeting minutes of Rakhine Coordinating Body for Rule of Law Centers and Justice Sector Affairs Progress reports UAGO ad justice institutions records	x	x	x	x	x	x				The Rakhine Coordinating Body is functioning, meets at least six times to discuss local justice issues affecting also women and report to the Union Body.
		Output Indicator 3.2.2: # of actions/ initiatives jointly developed by communities and local government actors to address women's justice issues and women rights Baseline: 0 Target:2	Project reports Meeting minutes of Rakhine Coordinating Body for Rule of Law Centers and Justice Sector Affairs			x	x	x	x				2 policy, actions or plans recommendations for improving women's access to justice and/or for scale up/replication
		Output Indicator 3.2.3: # of reports outlining findings and recommendations and strategies to address women justice priority needs shared with decision makers Baseline: 0 Target: 1 research report developed and shared with decision makers ; 1 pilot strategy implemented	Project reports Policy Issue Brief developed Meeting minutes of Rakhine Coordinating Body for Rule of Law Centers and Justice Sector Affairs Meeting minutes of Union Coordinating Body for Rule of Law Centers and Justice Sector Affairs							x			One policy issue brief on women's access to justice developed by the ROLC and presented to the Government by the Rakhine Rule of Law Centre
	Output 3.3: Women and vulnerable groups are more aware of their rights and empowered to demand accessible and equitable legal	Output Indicator 3.3.3: Number of men and boys who participated in Social Behaviour Change and Gender Equality programmes	Training and coffee and tea sessions reports, as well as monitoring of mens groups to determine		x	x	x	x	x	x			Training and session material developed and adapted to also provide sensitisation on the ICT project and computer literacy classes to empower

	services and participate in local justice and decision-making mechanisms	Baseline: 50 Target: 200	overall shift in behavior and social change									women's decision making
		Output Indicator 3.3.4: Number of women who report increased participation in decision making processes in their homes or communities Baseline: nil Target:50	Monitoring reports conducted by Women and Girls Centre staff with women who are participating in the ICT project			x		x		x		Monitoring tools will be developed to ensure that women are experiencing increased levels of support and space to exercise decision making
		Output Indicator 3.3.5: # of Community Forums, Legal Discussions and related outreach activities organized by the ROLCs Baseline: 0 Target:15	ROLC reports		x	x	x	x	x		15 community forums on women access to justice and relevant ROL issues conducted by the ROLCs	
		Output Indicator 3.3.6: # of women, girls, and other vulnerable groups benefiting from legal information, counselling and/or representation Baseline: 0 Target:200	Legal aid providers' reports		x	x	x	x	x		At least 200 women are provided with legal aid, including assistance, information, counseling and representation in courts	