Joint Programme Document

**Country:** Myanmar

**Programme Title:** Inclusive Development and Empowerment of Women in Rakhine State

**Joint Programme Outcome(s):** i) Community priorities and needs are better met through inclusive and responsive service-delivery, improved access to justice and increased livelihoods and peacebuilding opportunities in Rakhine State; ii) Marginalized populations, specifically women, have increased livelihood security and are empowered to engage in, contribute to, and benefit from community resilience, and inclusive growth and development of Rakhine State.

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**Programme Duration:** 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018

**Fund Management:** Parallel

**UNDP:** JPY 770,000,000 (USD 6,882,374)

**UNWOMEN:** JPY 330,000,000 (USD 2,949,588.85)

1 USD = 111.88 Japanese Yen (1 Dec 2017)

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**Names and signatures of (sub) national counterparts and participating UN organizations**

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1. Executive Summary

The Joint Programme (JP), jointly implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Women, will support the Government of Myanmar (GoM), the Rakhine State Government (RSG) and the people living in Rakhine State to address some of the key causes related to the underdevelopment of the State, the perceived marginalization and exclusion felt by the people from the country’s and state’s developments, and the intercommunal tension and conflict experienced during the last years. The situation of economic precariousness and exclusion is compounded for women living in Rakhine State, and must be addressed with a special emphasis, recognizing that women’s empowerment is not only a development and human rights imperative on its own, but also a pathway to realize peace, stability and resilient communities.

Lasting peace and sustainable development in Rakhine requires the longer-term transformation of several structural, cultural, relational and personal dimensions of the context. This project focuses on laying the foundations for this longer-term transformation, by ensuring that service-delivery better meet the needs and priorities of all communities, by improving institutions’ and communities’ competencies for justice and human rights, by addressing the immediate socio-economic needs of vulnerable communities, and by facilitating opportunities for social cohesion and peacebuilding (both vertical and horizontal). In recognizing the differential and disproportionate impact of poverty, exclusion and conflict on women, this project focuses on improving opportunities for women, and strengthening women’s agency and leadership to benefit from and meaningfully contribute to governance, poverty reduction and peacebuilding in Rakhine state.

As a first outcome, the JP will support the state to facilitate and institutionalize democratic processes for local development planning, support stakeholders and communities to improve their competencies for justice and human rights, support vulnerable communities to stabilize livelihoods, and strengthen capacities of institutions and communities further peace and social cohesion, with the overall aim of improving inclusive governance, service-delivery, socio-economic opportunities and strengthening vertical and horizontal social cohesion. Furthermore, as a second outcome, this JP will support strengthening women’s leadership, participation and self-reliance through improved livelihood security with the overall aim to address underdevelopment of the state fueled by high rates of poverty, gendered vulnerabilities facing women including outward migration for work, high rates of unemployment and intercommunal tensions. Evidence shows that increased women’s economic empowerment, leadership and participation yield faster results in socio-economic progress. Guided by principles of national ownership and support towards fulfillment of commitments made by the GoM for advancement of women and achievement of gender equality, the program will contribute towards economically empowering women, one of the most vulnerable communities living in Rakhine and building resilience of the family and broader community as a way to contribute towards socio-economic development and prosperity of Rakhine State.

The JP will leverage on the expertise and capacities of UNDP and UN Women to address these challenges. The JP will use the parallel-funding modalities in line with UNDG guidelines. The activities will be implemented during a 12-month timeframe. The funding will be “catalytic” in initiating a substantive engagement in Rakhine State to be sustained for coming years upon mobilization of additional resources.
2. **Situation Analysis**

Rakhine State has received significant attention by national and international actors due to the ongoing challenges the State faces, related to the socioeconomic situation of the population, weak economic infrastructure and production, its vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change, and, periodically (in 2012, 2016 and 2017) ethnic tensions and violence. The recent surges in violence have led to significant numbers of internally displaced people (IDP). As of October 2017, an estimated 145,000 people live in IDP camps, with large numbers of people having fled across the border to Bangladesh. As of October 2017, an approximate 25,000 have been resettled within Rakhine State. People living in IDP camps and Muslim communities in Rakhine State have been imposed movement restrictions, which for now is severely limiting opportunities to engage in economic activities, leading also to a dependency on humanitarian assistance.

Although support to Rakhine State currently tends to be largely framed as part of a humanitarian response, it needs to be emphasized that the current crisis occurs against the background of chronic poverty, longstanding and structural inequalities, including on the basis of gender, ethnicity and religion and protracted ethno-political conflict. The gendered division of labor and women’s lack of ownership and control over resources render women further vulnerable in the face of poverty, inequality and human and natural disasters. Therefore, a humanitarian response needs to be combined with a developmental approach that addresses the key issues of poverty, vulnerability, exclusion, and state-society and inter-communal conflict.

Due to persistent gender inequalities and discrimination, the challenges facing Rakhine are felt especially by women, who are already among the poorest in the country. While gender needs assessments in Rakhine tend to be focused on humanitarian needs, they reveal pre-existing and persistent gender inequalities and discrimination which are then compounded by the vicious cycle of poverty, lack of employment opportunities and intercommunal tensions among other vulnerabilities. Women and girls in Rakhine hold a subordinate position in households, communities, workplaces and society, which greatly undermines their capacities, potential and rights. Fueled by rigid gender norms, discrimination, and lack of female leadership and participation, this discrimination impacts women across all areas of life. Thus, the developmental approach addressing poverty, vulnerability, and exclusion must also take women’s empowerment as a core element in building community resilience and prosperous, peaceful and fair development of the state.

**Socio-economic and demographic profile**

Situated in western Myanmar, Rakhine is the eighth largest state in the country and the second-most populous. It shares an international border with Bangladesh to the northwest, and internally with Chin, Magway, Bago and Ayeyarwadi states/regions in the east. Rakhine is composed of 4 districts, 17 townships and 3 sub-townships. The capital is Sittwe.

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The total population of Rakhine is estimated at 3,188,807, with a population density of about 86 persons per square kilometre, and with 84.2% of the population living in rural areas. The state has a diverse ethnic population, with ethnic Rakhine making up the majority with a number of other ethnic minorities including those who identify themselves as Rohingya, Kaman, Chin, Mro, Khami, Dainet and Maramagri. The majority population are Rakhine Buddhists with a significant Islamic population of between 30 and 35%.

Rakhine State is the second poorest State/Region in Myanmar, with approximately 78% of the people living below the poverty line against 37.54% at national level. Adult illiteracy is approximately 50% higher than the national average; notably, women’s literacy rates in Rakhine remain at 78.7%, in comparison with that of men at 92.2%. The impoverishment and inequality of Rakhine State becomes more accentuated when compared to other States/Regions in Myanmar. Between 1990 and 2015, the Human Development Index (HDI) value increased from 0.353 to 0.556, placing the country in the medium human development category and positioning the country at 145 out of 188 countries and territories ranked. These improvements however mask the existing inequalities within the country, particularly in terms of gender, where Myanmar ranks 145 of 188 countries on the Gender Inequality Index.

People in Rakhine State observe and perceive exclusion and marginalization due to the little attention and public investment they perceive from both the State Government and Union Government. This feeling of isolation from the rest of the country is furthermore illustrated by the geographical isolation of the State, as the barrier of the Rakhine-Yoma mountain range separates Rakhine state from the mainland. Coincidentally, the relative higher development in Southern Rakhine state compared to Central and Northern Rakhine is commonly explained by its better connectivity with mainland Myanmar.

**Local Governance and Public Services**

State Government and a State Parliament were established in Rakhine following the 2008 Constitution which allowed for greater responsibilities at state level as laid out in Schedules I and II. A Chief Minister, who heads the state-level executive, is appointed by the President while Ministers are drawn from Parliament. The staff of the Executive and Parliament is largely made-up of civil servants from the General Administration Department (GAD) of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA). While the 2008 Constitution provides a framework for civilian government, key debates around the scope of devolution and decentralization and the continued dominance of the military in government, continue to play out in Rakhine, as they do elsewhere in Myanmar. In the November 2015 general elections, the Arakan National Party (ANP) secured 65% of the popular votes (securing 47% of the state Hluttaw) and was one of the few ethnic states in which ethnic-based political parties fared well.

While the Government has made attempts at reforming governance systems and advancing decentralization, the capacities of state and local level authorities remain limited. Local governance and local development planning continue to be carried out largely in a

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7. Democratic Governance in Myanmar – Situation Analysis, 2013. *UNDP*
top-down manner. UNDP’s Local Governance Mapping (2013-2014) concluded that only 28% of respondents perceived a noticeable difference in elected versus non-elected Village Administrators and only 32% of respondents felt free to ‘say what they want’ about government without fear of repercussions. Significantly, that figure was halved among Muslim respondents. While different mechanisms for participatory governance are in place, perceptions and practice varied across sample locations. With regard to service-delivery, while service-providers and communities perceived improvements in services, they also cited poor infrastructure and lack of skilled staff as main impediments for gaps in health and education services.

Institutionalized discrimination continues to prevent women from political participation and from assuming key decision-making roles. Despite Daw Aung San Suu Kyi leading the Myanmar government, representation of women in other branches of government remains disproportionately low. Women account for only 13% of Members of Parliament and their representation at the regional and local levels remains lower, making up merely 0.25% of village tract administrators. 8 The Alliance for Gender Inclusion in the Peace Process (AGIPP) notes steady progress on the inclusion of women in the peace process in Myanmar, with an increase from 7% of delegates being female at the first Union Peace Conference in January 2016, to 14.6% of delegates at the first 21st Century Panglong Conference in August 2016, to 20% at the second 21st Century Panglong Conference in May 2017. 9 Even though this is a remarkable progress achieved in such a short time, this is still below the nationally agreed standard of 30%.

While women’s political representation is low across Myanmar, the situation is exacerbated in Rakhine, where there were no female parliamentarians elected to the Rakhine State Parliament in 2015, and only three elected from Rakhine State constituencies to the Union Parliament in Naypyitaw. 10 There are no female ward/village tract administrators (W/VTAs) or Township/District Administrators in the state altogether. 11 While some women’s civil society groups have demonstrated some degree of influence, for example by intervening on behalf of survivors of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) in high-profile cases, their impact on policymaking is otherwise limited. 12

**Rule of Law and Access to Justice**

One of the major drivers of vulnerability in Rakhine state is an overall lack of access to justice, particularly for vulnerable groups including ethnic minorities. People in Rakhine State express having a limited access to justice services. 13 The Judiciary is perceived to not be fully independent, impartial and effective, 14 and does not sufficiently represent minority

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11 Ibid.
12 Ibid.
13 Ibid
14 Ibid.
communities within its governance structures.\textsuperscript{15} Key justice issues included concerns about public safety and security, small-scale disputes between individuals and arbitrary, indifferent or discriminatory conduct by public officials.

Based on a forthcoming UNDP study, in disputes involving interactions with State actors, either because of discrimination or abuse of authority, research respondents had no recourse within the formal justice system. Respondents also identified corruption and fear as reasons they would not seek accountability from the State or from an outside party. Respondents reported significantly higher levels of trust in community leaders (43.4\%) than in actors in the formal justice sector, which include judges (27.1\%), law officers (27.4\%), and the police (22.6\%). People therefore oftentimes seek informal justice mechanisms to obtain redress for their grievances. Although more immediate and seen as “culturally appropriate,” these do not guarantee the principles of a due process and a fair adjudication, in line with human rights and international Rule of Law standards. This can potentially even reinforce exclusion and discrimination. In the rule of law context, low education levels in Rakhine state is borne out in low levels of civic knowledge and legal awareness. Officials interviewed for UNDP’s Study considered public legal awareness to be a clear priority.

For women in Myanmar, the most prevalent injustices faced include domestic violence, sexual assault, and inheritance practices, yet these issues are also the least likely to be submitted for adjudication by formal or informal legal mechanisms.\textsuperscript{16} Women identified distrust of the state legal system, high costs, trial delays, gender bias, corruption, and language barriers for ethnic minorities as key barriers to accessing formal legal mechanisms for justice. Furthermore, the avoidance of justice systems for women is often linked to domestic violence and inheritance practices being understood as ‘family matters’ and outside the jurisdiction of law. At the community level, where there is some overlap between formal and informal judicial systems, women may approach traditional councils or community-based organizations comprised of respected elders, Ward/Village Tract Administrators (W/VTAs), and local police or armed groups to seek mediation or facilitation of negotiations. However, women occupy few if any meaningful positions among these local bodies, and subsequently female claimants often were reluctant to describe intimate or traumatic case details to the predominantly male local councils.\textsuperscript{17}

**Poverty and Livelihood Insecurity**

Rakhine has the second-highest poverty incidence in Myanmar with 45.7\% of the population living below the poverty line.\textsuperscript{18} It also has the highest unemployment rate in Myanmar, at 10.47\% compared to the national average of 4.0\%.\textsuperscript{19} The majority of households are impoverished and rely on casual labour to survive. The Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) baseline survey conducted in 2012 in Pauktaw, Myebon, Minbya and Kyaukphyu townships reported that casual labour was a source of income for

\textsuperscript{15} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{16} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{17} UN Women & Justice Base (2016). Voices from the Intersection: Women’s Access to Justice in the Plural Legal System in Myanmar.

\textsuperscript{18}Integrated Household Living Condition Survey in Myanmar, conducted in 2009-2010, by Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development with technical assistance of SIDA, UNICEF and UNDP.

\textsuperscript{19}The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census – The Union Report, Census Report Volume 2
63% of households, and 40% of all households reported casual labour as the main source of income.\textsuperscript{20}

Limited livelihood and income-generation opportunities in Rakhine are compounded by poor infrastructure and limited access to micro-finance and micro-enterprise start-up support. Other challenges include limited purchasing power of communities; lack of effective technical assistance and extension services for livelihoods; narrow and depleting natural resources, and exposure to climate change impacts and frequent natural disasters. Conversely, with little know-how about climate change and disaster resilience, communities are likely to engage in livelihood practices that further expose them to hazard risks and their negative impacts.

Inter-communal tensions between Rakhines and Muslims have impacted on livelihoods and income-generation activities. All communities have suffered from the economic repercussions of communal tensions. Displacement, restricted movement and loss of productive assets have placed additional pressures on Muslim populations. There has also been economic impact by the separation of Muslims and Rakhine after violence. With Muslim communities confined to displacement camps, daily labour rates in ethnic Rakhine areas have increased by some 50 percent or more.\textsuperscript{21} There has been extensive damage to fishing assets with value chains either disrupted or entirely broken due to subsequent movement restrictions. Consequently, the inability to hire enough labour and the absence of work opportunities have chronically limited productivity and spending power in both communities.\textsuperscript{22} As a result, purchasing power has declined, leaving many unable to afford basic services. Notwithstanding the deep mistrust between the two communities, limited economic relationships still exist, primarily in farming, fisheries and trade and mutually beneficial economic relations and commercial enterprises could provide scope for immediate entry-points in reconnecting communities at the local level.

Land tenancy has long been a contentious issue for Rakhine State, as the people depend mostly on agricultural production for their livelihoods. Landlessness is more prevalent in Rakhine than in other regions of the country, with 60% of households landless in northern Rakhine.\textsuperscript{23} The lack of access to land, coupled with legal uncertainty over people’s land rights, have produced a situation of precarious living conditions.\textsuperscript{24} This had also led people to engage in loans to supplement income generated from their economic activities, resulting in widespread indebtedness across the population in Rakhine. This situation has led to a high level of unemployment, estimated to be at 10.47% (compared to 4.0% nationally), as well as a significant migration of Rakhine youth (equal for all ethnic communities) to other States/Regions in search for work.

The people most affected by lack of livelihood opportunities include IDPs, returnees, disaster-affected communities, women, including female-headed households; youth, migrant workers in urban areas; landless farmers; elderly people; and disabled people.

\textsuperscript{20} LIFT (Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund) Baseline Survey Results, July 2012
\textsuperscript{21} Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): Rakhine Community Crisis Needs Assessment, January 2013
\textsuperscript{22} WFP: Rapid Assessment of Non-Displaced Populations in Sittwe Township, January 2013
\textsuperscript{24} In Northern Rakhine state, it is esteemed that 60% of households are landless. See World Food Program (2011). \textit{Food Security Assessment in Northern Rakhine State Myanmar}. 
Despite chronic levels of poverty and under development, Rakhine has significant economic potential. Rich in natural resources, its economy is primarily driven by agriculture and fisheries. Rice remains the main crop, occupying nearly 85% of agricultural land under cultivation. Fishing is another important industry with the majority of the catch transported to Yangon. Wood products such as timber, bamboo and fuel wood are extracted from the mountains. In more recent years, there has been some investment in the tourism sector, particularly in historic Mrauk-Oo and Ngapali beach. Several high-profile development projects are expected to impact on Rakhine’s economy in the medium to long-term. There are valuable offshore gas fields with blocks already commissioned to Daewoo, Chinese National Offshore Oil Company and the Korea Myanmar Development Company. Shwe Gas, an offshore gas production plant, has been constructed close to Sittwe.

As former Secretary-General Kofi Annan’s report noted, women are hardest hit by this situation, with more women than men migrating to find employment outside of the state, women burdened by additional workloads from the migration of men, and women receiving unequal pay for equal work. While women make enormous contributions to economies, investment in women’s economic potential in Rakhine has not been fully catalyzed. While 58.8% of all people of working age in the labor force, the proportion of women in the work force stands at only 38.1%. The extent of this economic marginalization furthermore varies across ethnic communities, with 33% of Rakhine women and 57% of Muslim women rating their income as either very poor or non-existent. This affects women’s ability to generate income and secure food and nutrition for themselves and their families. Especially for widowed or single women, this is further exacerbated by lack of the right to inheritance and property, which makes it more difficult to access loans and credits for livelihood opportunities. Muslim women, who have some of the lowest literacy rates among all women, have fewer livelihood options, often restricted by traditional values of not working outside the home and restriction of movement outside their immediate neighborhood.

Rakhine’s wealth of natural resources and significant potential for increased productivity in agriculture, alongside the state’s newly developed garment industry, are key opportunities for women’s economic empowerment. Existing evidence shows that when more women work, economies grow. Empowering women through leadership building, enhancing their capabilities, and supporting them through targeted economic empowerment opportunities not only offers women a way to claim their dignity and strengthen their agency and bargaining power, with broader benefits for themselves, families and communities; it also addresses the root causes of the crisis such as poverty, lack of livelihood opportunities and social and gender inequalities, which are the enablers for peace, stability and socio-economic development of the State.

Conflict Development Analysis

26 Ibid.
The conflict in Rakhine State is complex, with centre-periphery tensions and inter-communal conflict. Rakhine State’s conflict is fueled by experiences of disenfranchisement and discrimination; chronic poverty and competition over natural and economic resources. They also include tensions between the 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. These tensions primarily affect relations between the majority ethnic Rakhine and minority Muslim, and specifically those who identify themselves as Rohingya communities, but also impact on how people from all communities relate to the state and to each other.

Historical tensions between national government and Rakhine ethnic leaders continue to play out in politics at the state level. Nationalist narratives fueled by growing perceptions of external and internal threats are deeply rooted in Rakhine and powerful. The new freedom of speech and growing access to social media platforms has made extremist views common and instantly available.

In the past three years, inter-communal tensions and conflict between ethnic Rakhines and Muslim communities have resulted in two particularly serious waves of violent outbreak in 2012 and 2013. Since August 2017, as a result of a series of violent clashes in the northern part of Rakhine State an estimated 500,000 refugees have fled the state to neighbouring Bangladesh. These bouts of violence resulted in loss of life, destruction of livelihoods and public assets, and displacement which disproportionately impacted the Muslim community. Communal violence and displacement has put the most vulnerable, especially women and children, further at risk. Aid organizations have faced a difficult situation, as they seek to provide critical humanitarian assistance to the affected populations, particularly amidst allegations and perceptions of bias.

Government structures at township level have limited space for community participation and engagement traditionally vulnerable and disadvantaged people have had limited voice or decision-making opportunities. This has implications on how local development planning and budgeting is undertaken. UNDP’s Local Governance Mapping in Rakhine State demonstrated that mechanisms to ensure government accountability are weak and are vulnerable to capture by strong interest groups.

The weak justice system, characterized by lack of an independent, impartial and effective judiciary further undermines the government’s ability to uphold the rule of law and further compounds the protection and realization of human rights for traditionally vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

Human rights, has and continues to be, at the center of the Rakhine conflict. Muslim communities face several human rights challenges, including the over-arching issue of citizenship and movement restrictions, arbitrary arrest etc. Communities are susceptible to human trafficking and human smuggling in recent years, as they seek to escape persecution or to find better economic opportunities in neighbouring countries. Muslim women, furthermore, have experienced high levels of sexual violence within this conflict.

33 Rakhine Response Plan (Myanmar) July 2012 – December 2013, UNOCHA.
34 In March 2014, and partly linked to the administration of the census but also broader allegations of bias, UN and INGO premises were attacked resulting in the evacuation of staff and the suspension of activities for several months.
35 UN OHCHR Progress report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Tomás Ojea Quintana.
with more than half of the 101 Muslim women interviewed by OHCHR in February 2017 reporting either rape or sexual assault before leaving Rakhine State.\textsuperscript{36}

The geographic overlap of human and natural hazards in Rakhine worsens the impact of the respective crises on the communities. Climate change and disaster impacts are likely to exacerbate poverty and deepen tensions over natural resources, already conflict drivers in Rakhine. The protracted humanitarian crisis, specifically, protracted camp and temporary shelter conditions, not only increases environmental degradation, but also detracts from capacities and resources that could otherwise be invested for climate change adaptations (CCA) and disaster risk management (DRM). Lastly, the disaster-conflict overlap worsens vulnerabilities, as traditionally at-risk communities have to contend with additional challenges in gaining access to economic, social and political resources.

To support the Union Government’s response and strategy in addressing the challenges in Rakhine State, an Advisory Committee was established, headed by former United Nations (UN) Secretary General Kofi Annan, to analyze the problems in the State and provide a set of recommendations to guide the Government’s interventions. As noted by the Rakhine Advisory Commission (RAC), the Government is attempting to address Rakhine’s development crisis across multiple sectors, and has put significant effort into initiatives to address the underdevelopment of the State. At the same time, however, the RAC Report also notes that the Government is often stretched to its limits in the face of the multiple challenges facing Rakhine. As noted in the RAC Final Report, both Rakhine and Muslim communities in Rakhine feel disempowered and marginalized by decisions made at the Union level in Naypyitaw, which has produced grievances between the people of Rakhine State and both the State and Union Governments, as well as between (ethnic) communities within Rakhine State.

Subsequently, the Government endorsed the report including its recommendations and it announced the establishment of a Committee to support the implementation of these.\textsuperscript{37} In October 2017, Aung San Suu Kyi also announced the establishment of the Union Enterprise for Humanitarian Assistance, Resettlement and Development in Rakhine (UEHRD), which aims to invite local and foreign organizations together with the government to work towards three aims: the repatriation of those who fled to Bangladesh and the effective provision of humanitarian assistance, the resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees, and the development of the region and the establishment of durable peace. At the State level, the RSG also developed in 2017 a Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) to promote inclusive economic growth for all people in Rakhine, including women’s empowerment and social protection as key priorities in line with the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (NSPAW) 2012-2022.\textsuperscript{38}

3. **Rationale and Strategies, including lessons learned and the proposed joint programme**

3.1 Rationale


\textsuperscript{37}The Committee for Implementation of Recommendations on Rakhine State.

\textsuperscript{38}The SEDP has not been formally approved yet, but will guide decision-making on public investments on six priority areas: Agriculture, livestock and fishery; Environmental sustainability; Education, health and human resource development; Transport and infrastructure; Tourism; and Development of small and medium enterprises.
The JP’s rationale is premised on the following inter-related development needs and gaps as identified in the situation analysis above:

I. The need to ensure that planning and service-delivery is more democratic, effective and inclusive and therefore better meets the needs of all people;
II. The need to improve institutions’ and people’s human rights and justice capabilities and thereby improve the enabling environment for human rights and justice;
III. The need to address the immediate livelihoods needs of communities, and thereby provide people with mechanisms to cope with poverty, conflict and other vulnerabilities;
IV. The value of strengthening institutions’ and peoples’ capacities for conflict prevention, peacebuilding and social cohesion and thereby create a more enabling environment for strengthening institutional and community capacities for peace and social cohesion; and
V. The urgent need to address the differential impacts of poverty, exclusion and violence on women and leverage their critical agency and leadership and promote gender equality in development.

3.1.1 Alignment with UN, UNDP and UN Women Mandates

The United Nations has a long-standing and significant presence and programmatic portfolio in Rakhine State that covers the breadth of its humanitarian, recovery, development, human rights and peacebuilding mandates. In November 2015, the UNCT adopted the Framework for UN Support to Rakhine State. This framework, which the UNCT reviews and updates annually, supports inclusive human development and addresses many essential humanitarian needs in an environment of progressive respect for human rights and dignity. As of mid-2015, the UN is represented in Rakhine by a senior UN official who is able to bring together the various UN agencies as well as donor and international agencies working on/in Rakhine and to lead a process and joint effort towards a holistic solution for improving the wellbeing of all people in Rakhine state.

**UNDP:** The strategy for the JP’s intervention in Rakhine State under this project is based on an integrated approach of UNDP’s programmatic offer on supporting ‘Peace and Governance’ and ‘Prosperity and Planet’ under the upcoming Country Programme Document (CPD) 2018-2022. The strategy will also apply an area-based approach to leverage UNDP support on different areas to create synergies leading to clearer and stronger impact. This project will bring together, coordinate and consolidate activities from the following UNDP integrated projects which have been defined based on their thematic interlinkages: i) Effective Public Institutions; ii) Peace and Access to Justice; and iii) Inclusive growth and employment-creation.

**UN Women:** UN Women is the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women which it promotes through its triple mandate - coordination, normative and operational. The strategy for this JP is based on its New Strategic Plan 2018-2021, which prioritizes three of the key areas addressed in this proposal. The JP will address these key interlinked areas, including: i) women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems; ii) women have income security, decent work and economic
autonomy; and iii) women and girls contribute to and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience.

At the country level, UN Women is leveraging its triple mandate in Myanmar to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment (GEWE) as central to the peacebuilding, crisis response and recovery, democratic governance, and development processes. This is being achieved through technical assistance to the government, collaborating with and promoting civil society organizations; coordinating amongst UN and development partners; and implementing a Women Peace and Security programme in the Mon, Kachin and Kayah States in line with international commitments and the National Strategic Plan on Advancement of Women (NSPAW). In line with the Country Strategic Note and Work Plan for 2018, this JP will further leverage UN Women’s triple mandate in providing coordination and technical support for the implementation of the NSPAW in Rakhine State, furthering its normative work on gender equality and CEDAW compliance, and increasing access to livelihoods and income generating activities for women through the operational mandate.

3.1.2 Alignment with national priorities, including RAC Recommendations and UEHRD

The JP answers the call of the Rakhine Advisory Commission Final Report in recognizing the complexity of the challenges faced by the State, and forging a path to move forward in addressing Rakhine State’s development needs. This JP responds to the RAC’s recommendations for a calibrated developmental approach, by laying the foundations for inclusive development and addressing the immediate needs of vulnerable communities. This JP furthermore aims to contribute to the work of the government’s newly created Union Enterprise for Humanitarian Assistance, Resettlement, and Development in Rakhine State (UEHRD). As one of the UEHRD’s main aims is the development of Rakhine State and the establishment of durable peace, this JP joins with the work of private sector, NGOs, CSOs, governments, and UN agencies already working with UEHRD to pave an inclusive and sustainable development path for Rakhine.

UNDP’s outcome responds to the recommendations of the RAC on economic and social development, communal participation and representation, inter-community cohesion and access to justice. Recommendation 1 calls for greater participation of local communities in development decision-making and to ensure that all communities benefit from public investments, which will be taken-up through UNDP’s efforts to roll-out a township planning model that promotes participation and consultation and responds to needs and priorities of the local context. Recommendation 26, speaks to the need for improving socio-economic opportunities for men and women. While this recommendation is directed to IDPs, from a conflict sensitive development approach, UNDP’s interventions will address the needs of vulnerable communities more broadly. Recommendation 72 speaks to the set-up, unrestricted functioning and activities of a Rule of Law Center (RoLC), which will be a key result of UNDP’s justice interventions under the JP, subject to further discussion with government. The same recommendation and additionally recommendation 71 recommends training of justice sector actors and undertaking outreach activities, which will be a key focus of the RoLC. Recommendations 60 and 61, refer to the need for strengthening the agency and capacity of local level institutions and actors to facilitate dialogue and to mediate conflicts, while recommendation 62, speaks to the need for facilitating increased interaction, exchange and dialogue between the different communities. UNDP’s interventions aimed at leveraging its livelihood assistance as entry-
point for inter-community relationship-building, as well as its capacity-development actions for peace and social cohesion, directly respond to the same.

UN Women’s outcome, aimed at empowering and supporting women to engage in, benefit from, and contribute towards community resilience and socio-economic development in Rakhine, is well aligned with much of the vision as well as many of the recommendations put forward by the Rakhine Advisory Commission. **Recommendation 59** of the RAC report speaks to the establishment of a Women’s Affairs Department within the Rakhine State Government for the coordination of women’s empowerment initiatives and providing technical support to line ministries to adapt development approaches to suit the needs of women and girls; throughout this programme UN Women brings a wealth of experience in gender mainstreaming and women’s empowerment to support this goal. The first component of UN Women’s programme is also guided by **Recommendations 1 and 62** above, as well as by **Recommendation 51**, which advises promoting communal representation and participation for underrepresented groups, especially women. It is further guided by **Recommendation 60**, which recommends the promotion of inter-communal dialogue at all levels of society, ensuring grassroots participation and including women, youth, and minorities. The programme was furthermore developed in line with the RAC report’s attention to the challenges faced by women workers in Rakhine, who suffer from uneven pay, the lack of opportunities, barriers to loans and credit, and lack of rights to inheritance.

The second component of UN Women’s programme directly addresses **Recommendation 5** of the RAC Report, which encourages the Government to be sensitive to the needs of women in the labour force, capture their specific needs in labour market assessments, and prioritize women for vocational training.

### 3.2 Strategic Approach

#### 3.2.1 Theory of Change

- *If*, the Government engages in an evidence-driven, participatory and inclusive development planning process, and this process considers the specific needs of women, and if this process considers the existing barriers to participation of different groups, including of women;
- *If*, there is a stronger body of knowledge and skills of stakeholders to promote human rights and justice redress, and if there is greater awareness among communities about human rights and justice access, and if there is recognition of how different groups, especially women, access and benefit from human rights protection and justice redress;
- *If*, vulnerable communities, especially women have enhanced skills and opportunities to expand their livelihoods and income-generating opportunities;
- *If*, communities, particularly women and institutions are provided with knowledge and skills for the peaceful resolution of conflict, equal participation and decision making in development decisions and with opportunities for dialogue, sharing and learning and trust-building;

- *Then*, this will allow to empower people, especially women, to voice their needs and priorities, to be engaged and demonstrate leadership in decision-making and reclaim livelihoods;
Then, this will impact on the public trust people hold in the State Government, as well as strengthen livelihoods due to increased public investments in the State, with a special emphasis on strengthening the socioeconomic position of women;

Then, this has the potential to support trust building between communities and fostering social cohesion, as well as create economic interdependencies between different ethnic communities, as a basis for sustained intercommunal engagement.

The following assumptions are relevant to be upheld if the TOC is to materialize:
- Government ownership and political willingness guarantees inclusive and democratic participation of representatives of the different Townships;
- People, particularly those who are most vulnerable including women are given space and enabled to voice their concerns and issues in the Government-led processes and their needs, rights and priorities are included in discussion, prioritization and decision-making;
- State Government sustains ongoing democratic processes, and demonstrates accountability to improve performance and service-delivery;
- Intercommunal trust allows different ethnic communities, including the most marginalized and vulnerable women to engage in investments which will support mutually benefitting economic activity;
- Security situation remains stable to maintain intercommunal dialogue;
- Rakhine State Government stays committed to support achievement of gender equality and women’s empowerment and inclusive sustainable development for all people in Rakhine State.

3.2.2 Strategic approaches

Multi-sectoral interventions: The JP has been designed to meet the unique needs and rapidly evolving recovery and development context in Rakhine State. It is designed as a multi-sectoral intervention that allows for a more comprehensive response to Rakhine’s specific development challenges and to some of the root causes of the Rakhine conflict and underdevelopment. The JP has strong provisions to create strong local ownership through the participation and inclusion of local stakeholders - including local level governance institutions and local communities, particularly women - in project governance and implementation. Its design allows for rapid and effective response to changes in the context.

Geographic targeting and scale: The identification of target locations for the JP will be undertaken in early 2018, in close consultation with national stakeholders and informed by further assessments, planning and discussions at union and state level. In its selection of target locations (townships and village tracts), the JP will consider findings from baseline exercises already undertaken; poverty, social vulnerability, natural hazard risks; ethno-demographics; recovery and development contexts as they are relevant to the JP’s aims; complementarity to ongoing and planned work of other humanitarian and development partners; and accessibility and security risks.

Promoting inter-community and social cohesion opportunities: The JP is designed to contribute to peacebuilding by addressing the underlying causes of the conflict, facilitating spaces for intercommunal dialogue at all levels of society including women, youth and ethnic and religious groups to re-build trust and inter-dependence, and strengthening the capacities of local institutions and groups to be more proactive in promoting peaceful co-
existence. The JP’s support for livelihoods and promotion of community leadership and participation, specifically that of women includes strategies for setting-up inter-community forums, facilitating inter-community cash-for-work construction, livelihood security programmes for women, dialogues, etc., to improve interaction and (re)-build trust. At the same time, the JP is mindful that lasting peace in Rakhine requires longer-term transformation of several structural, cultural, relational and personal dimensions of the conflict. Against this understanding, the JP will contribute to peaceful and inclusive development through approaches that focus on improving participatory planning and responsive service-delivery and increasing the culture of dialogue and consensus-building between institutions and communities. Proposed activities around inter-community activities will need to be carefully assessed, planned and sustained, mindful of security risks, sensitive to the preparedness of communities to engage in such activities, and recognizing the challenges in the absence of a broader enabling environment for preventing and addressing conflict and intercommunal tension.

**Improving the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus:** The proposed activities provide a framework for stronger coordination and collaboration between WFP, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP and UN Women, and aligns to commitments of the UN Country Team in Myanmar for integrated programming that responds to the complex context in Rakhine. To ensure a positive nexus between humanitarian assistance and development activities, all agencies have agreed to work together on planning/sharing of assessments and information sharing more broadly and will hold quarterly meetings to discuss programme progress. Specific areas of partnership and cooperation could include via protection work by UNHCR/UNFPA/UNICEF and UNDP/UN Women and education via UNICEF/WFP/UNFPA and UNDP/UN Women activities. In the early recovery sphere, WFP and UNDP will look at cash for assets and cash for work programming to ensure coordination and harmonization.

Subject to changes in the operational environment, agencies will also work together to explore opportunities for collaboration and scale up in Maungdaw District. Upon completion of UNDP’s assessment and township selection, all agencies will meet to look at potential areas of collaboration, provide a more holistic approach to programming and to ensure complementarity and maximize impact. Additionally, agencies are hopeful that UNDP’s work with township administration may create new fora for dialogue and collaboration that inform public investments. As conditions permit, the agencies will explore the potential to test the Humanitarian-Development-Peace integration, by working in a select location, where humanitarian, early recovery and development activities will be implemented in sequence, accompanying a more seamless transition from relief to development.

### 3.3 Lessons Learnt and Added value of UNDP and UN Women as Participating UN Organizations (PUNO)

**UNDP:**

- UNDP is committed to sustainable human development for all people. Human conflict is a major obstacle to development. It erodes human progress and makes communities vulnerable to poverty. UNDP understands that building peace requires building responsive institutions that are able to deliver essential public services, promoting inclusive political processes and constructive state-society relations, and strengthening resilience in communities so that they are able to prevent and overcome crisis.
UNDP’s strategy is informed by its past and ongoing work in Rakhine, including: a nationwide Local Governance Mapping (2013-2014) covering 4 Rakhine townships, livelihoods for social cohesion interventions in 2013-2014 and 2015-2016 outreaching 94 villages in 5 townships; disaster risk reduction and climate change impact assessments; a 2015 pilot capacity assessment of Rakhine State Government; a 2016 Research Study on Access to Justice and Informal Justice Systems; capacity-strengthening of Members of Parliament and parliamentary staff of the Rakhine State Hluttaw; technical and secretariat support to the Rakhine State Government in developing the Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP 2016-2017); and past and ongoing recovery and development coordination efforts both at central and state levels. Additionally, 2 key interventions under the JP, namely the Township Democratic Local Development Planning activities (TDLG) and the Rule of Law Center (RoLC) and related activities, build on similar interventions tested and implemented in other states and regions in Myanmar in close cooperation with relevant union and state level stakeholders.

For UNDP, the Rule Of Law Centers (RoLCs) continue to be universally recognized by government 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. The Centers have the potential play a leading role in justice sector reform, connecting national reform initiatives with local communities and facilitating meaningful consultation and engagement, as well as build engagement with State/Regional Rule of Law Coordination Committees and the Union level Coordinating Body to continue to highlight the work of the Centers and the role they can play in linking community justice concerns to State/Regional and Union level justice sector reform priorities. As trusted and safe spaces within their communities, with the unique ability to bring together local communities, civil society and Government, the ROLC could potentially also expand focus into other areas of local concern with national implications, such as peacebuilding, social cohesion, promotion of inter-communal dialogue, 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.

Also for UNDP, the TDLG model has been developed in close collaboration with the Government of Myanmar and is ongoing in 15 townships in Mon state and Bago region and has proven its transformative potential for inclusive local development with buy-in from all local stakeholders and State/Region Governments. Lessons learned from ongoing implementation will support to further refine the model for replication in Rakhine State as well as other areas of the country. The sustainability of the TDLG model is further enhanced by the usage of national systems and the capacity development of local stakeholders to manage it. The TDLG is built around an allocation needs based formula that will be adopted to the specific conditions of high poverty in Rakhine.

With respect to its support for livelihoods, UNDP’s livelihoods for social cohesion model builds on implementation experience between 2013-2015 across 330 villages, 25 townships and 7 states including in Rakhine. The approach uses livelihood assistance as an entry-point to facilitate interaction and dialogue between different communities around shared socio-economic interests. Based on lessons learnt, these activities need to be undertaken based on careful and regularized context analysis and are most effective when championed by local stakeholders. Furthermore, while assistance can
serve as an incentive to collaboration, it needs to be sustained through long-term accompaniment.

- UNDP has already established itself as a key partner for Myanmar and Rakhine State Government, through support in sectors as local governance, disaster management, democratic governance and access to Justice. UNDP’s comparative advantage lies in the partnership, access, and trust developed over the years at State and Union level. UNDP has a cross-sectoral presence across all branches of government; deployment of embedded staff with core Union-level institutions; high-level political support for several of the Programme's principal areas of focus; and a presence at State/Regional level enabling more inclusive State and community engagement, with the potential to link activities to national level policy development. In response to the Rakhine crisis, UNDP has recently accessed corporate funds for crisis response. Using these resources, including key technical advisory capacities, UNDP intends to undertake a number of preparatory activities in early 2018, in order to lay the foundations for the work to be undertaken by the JP.

**UN Women:**

- Building on its triple mandate, UN Women is uniquely positioned to convene public and private sectors and civil society to affect behaviour and policy change and gender affirmative action at the regional, national and local levels. UN Women has a long history of working with women and human rights movements through capacity development in advocacy, trainings in coordination and consensus building skills, and facilitation and creation of space for human rights CSOs to engage with national governments for increasing public accountability towards gender equality and women’s empowerment. Working with a variety of partners, UN Women’s programme have direct impacts to transforming women’s lives by reducing gender based violence, strengthening their leadership and voice in peace negotiations, crisis response and recovery and increasing economic opportunities for women. UN Women reaches out to most vulnerable women, often by engaging with grass roots and civil society organizations, particularly marginalized groups - rural women and low-skilled women and has a strong track record of implementing programs that promote women’s leadership and economic empowerment in Asia region.

- Furthermore, UN Women brings to this joint programme a wealth of experience and expertise in women’s economic empowerment, particularly as it relates to the building of community resilience and coherence. As evidence shows, where more women work, economies grow. An increase in female labour force participation results in faster economic growth.\(^{39}\) UN Women’s work in economic empowerment is driven not only by the benefit of women’s work to economic growth and human development, but also by the imperative of human rights and women’s rights to equal pay. Women’s economic empowerment is one of UN Women’s six thematic priority areas and the 2nd outcome is designed based on UN Women’s experience on Women’s Empowerment to enhance community resilience and socio-economic development, while providing a global and economic growth.

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regional institutional technical framework and expertise on gender mainstreaming in other components to maximize synergy and impact of the programme. This is also a priority area for UN Women in Myanmar in 2018 and the office is working on a pipeline program focusing on using sustainable energy sources for women’s economic empowerment.

- UN Women furthermore brings to this programme its experiences working on Women, Peace, and Security worldwide, in particular, in promoting women’s participation, influence, and leadership in decision-making and intercommunal dialogues. Evidence worldwide shows that when women are meaningfully engaged and their needs are addressed, the process from risk to recovery and resilience is accelerated, efficient, and more effective.\(^{40}\)

- Progress reports for 2015 on the UN Women, Myanmar Project: Women at the Core of Myanmar’s Peace Process (2015-16) funded by the Peace Support Fund, Myanmar show the following: (1) that the UN Women has a comparative advantage in contributing to bringing women’s leadership and voice into the core of mainstream peace processes, given the lack of trust between government and civil society; (2) that gender equality and women’s rights issues must be linked and mainstreamed across peace, development and humanitarian agendas given the synergies between the three.

- Particularly, UN Women will work closely with UNDP to leverage its universal mandate to advocate on gender mainstreaming in policies and strategies as well as institutions in accordance with international instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action, and the various International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions on gender equality among others.

The UN has significant experience and expertise in poverty reduction, governance, gender equality and peace programming both globally and in-country. As a UN implemented JP, the project is well-positioned to draw on this cross-institutional and cross-thematic expertise and experience, from the whole UN system in-country and globally.

### 3.4 Sustainability

The sustainability of the action is ensured through several output-specific and institutional approaches and mechanisms.

First, the JP will benefit from a Conflict Development Analysis (CDA) to be undertaken by UNDP, and updated periodically. This analysis will ensure that interventions are geared to local contexts, ensuring maximum conflict sensitivity and efficiency. Second, the JP as a multi-action project, is afforded a degree of in-built flexibility, that allows the implementing agencies to modify, scale-up or scale-down activities in the face of changes in the operational environment. Third, with sustainability in mind, the JP will be implemented in partnership with local institutions and local communities to the extent possible. This aims to enhance national/local ownership but also facilitates stronger partnerships and dialogue between key stakeholders, consequently facilitating a more cooperative culture of service-delivery beyond the JP’s life-span. Fourth, with an explicit focus on sustainability, the proposed interventions will be underpinned by capacity-development approaches.

The interventions under the first outcome are designed in a way, where direct assistance activities will phase out as institutionalized models and systems are put in place. For example, while livelihood stabilization interventions are intended to provide quick-impact coping mechanisms for vulnerable communities, the longer-term contribution to livelihoods will be facilitated through the TDLG intervention, where an evidence-based and participatory planning model will inform public investments in target townships. The RoLC serves as an institutionalized base for strengthening capacities of justice actors, based on pre-tested curricular and experienced trainers. Both interventions are tested elsewhere in Myanmar and have the buy-in of national stakeholders, allowing the JP to directly feed into policymaking. With the livelihoods stabilization interventions, the interventions will work with existing community governance mechanisms (CBOs), train CBOs on project monitoring and fund disbursement, provide skills training to communities on construction, repair and maintenance, features which aim to increase the sustainability of the interventions.

With respect to this program, UN Women takes a sustainable approach in four ways: Firstly, the programme takes people-centred empowerment as a core approach, building the capacity of women and empowering them for greater leadership, access to income generating activities and sustainable livelihoods, which are key drivers for sustainable peace and development of any countries. Secondly, UN Women aims to strengthen community resilience through linking the capacity built to entrepreneurial opportunities, such as establishing and sustaining new linkages to markets and equipping women with skills and knowledge on financial literacy and management as well as access to financial services, which are the key enablers for women’s economic empowerment. Thirdly, the Programme will strengthen capacities of CSOs to improve their understanding of women’s rights in line with CEDAW and priorities in the National Strategic Plan on Advancement of Women (NSPAW). It will also build their confidence so that they not only speak on behalf of women and marginalized groups and influence and lead these processes, but can effectively engage with government in delivering on these results and policies and programs in a longer term. Fourthly, the Programme will strengthen the capacities of national institutions so that they are able to mainstream gender equality and human rights in their policies, strategies and actions on economic development and foster sharing of lessons learnt for scaling up and sustaining effort overtime. Through capacity development efforts, facilitating of learning and sharing including dialogues, study tours, etc., the national and state level government institutions will be able to contribute more effectively to peace and development in Rakhine as well as promote gender equality. Finally, the Programme will promote interactions between women and CSOs, and national institutions towards a more gender responsive and sustainable solutions to improving livelihood security and addressing poverty and underdevelopment.

4. Results Framework and Implementation Plan

4.1 Programme Descriptions

The JP will focus on results:
People living in Rakhine State benefit from improved inclusive, resilient and sustainable development and women’s empowerment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JP Program Outcome 1 (UNDP):</th>
<th>JP Program Outcome 2 (UN Women):</th>
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<tr>
<td>Community priorities and needs are better met through inclusive and responsive service-delivery, improved access to justice and increased livelihoods and peacebuilding opportunities</td>
<td>Marginalized populations, specifically women, have increased livelihood security and are empowered to engage in, contribute to, and benefit from community resilience, and inclusive growth and development of Rakhine State.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Output 1.1. Local governance institutions strengthened to enhance equitable public service-delivery, responsive institutions and better meet the priorities and needs of local communities;</td>
<td>Output 2.1. Women have enhanced capacities, resources and skills to benefit from and contribute towards gender responsive policies and programs on socio-economic development of Rakhine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Output 1.2 Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors enhanced to uphold human rights and improve access to justice for women;</td>
<td>Output 2.2. Women have increased access to livelihood and income generating opportunities</td>
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<td>1.3 Target communities and institutions have improved opportunities for livelihood stabilization and strengthened peace capacities</td>
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JP Program Outcome 1 (UNDP):
Community priorities and needs are better met through inclusive and responsive service-delivery, improved access to justice and increased livelihoods and peacebuilding opportunities

**Output 1:** Local governance institutions strengthened to enhance equitable public service-delivery, responsive institutions and better meet the priorities and needs of local communities.

The work with the Township Administrations (TA) Hluttaw members and W/VTA’s through the Township Planning Implementation Committees (TPICs) aims to facilitate and institutionalize democratic processes for township development planning to improve the quality of public service-delivery and public investments in Rakhine State. This is expected to lead to increased public trust over-time due to improved participation, transparency and accountability.⁴¹
The work under this Output will focus on two key result areas. The first activity result will work with TA’s to strengthen their capacities to respond to peoples’ needs and priorities. This support will be provided through capacity development, technical assistance and mentoring by project staff to the TA, W/VTA’s and other stakeholders to support the actors throughout the township planning and budget execution cycle. Training and on-the-job support will be provided on financial management, procurement, technical and monitoring aspects of the planning cycle, as well as on collecting and analyzing relevant data. A special focus will be given to include gender-sensitive data into the planning, as well as mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Development Grants will be provided to Townships (based on a formula-based allocation) as a mechanism to provide funds for public investments, which will support economic development.

The second activity result will support the planning process with the conduction of environmental risk, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation assessments in Rakhine State to ensure that public investments prioritized by the TPIC contribute to increased resilience and sustainable natural resource management.

The third activity result will focus on supporting dialogue on policy and institutional local governance reforms informed by technical support and research. This support will include conducting participatory action research and learning activities with the stakeholders involved in the TPIC to document lessons learned and best practices on the performance of local governance structures in Rakhine State. This knowledge will help to strengthen the local application of inclusive and democratic participatory planning approaches in Rakhine State, support further scaling-up and replication of the model in other States/Regions of the country and provide inputs into policy formulation and advocacy for policy change on fiscal and democratic decentralization in Rakhine State and elsewhere in the country.

The activities under this Output will cover up to 5 selected townships, to be determined in early 2018 in consultation with RSG.

The direct beneficiaries for this Output will be TA’s, W/VTA’s, Hluttaw members, sector departments, local communities and government institutions at state level. The indirect beneficiaries will be different communities within the townships.

**Output 2: Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors enhanced to uphold human rights and improve access to justice for women.**

The work with both the formal and informal justice providers and the people in Rakhine State aims to address knowledge and capacity gaps of justice actors and communities, the trust-deficits between justice actors and communities, and improve access to legal information and aid services to communities. This is expected to lead to increased public trust in the justice system in Rakhine State, and enhanced justice service-delivery based on peoples’ needs and priorities. The work under this Output will have a special emphasis on women’s access to local justice mechanisms, ensuring that these mechanisms are sensitive to women’s justice issues and foster effective legitimacy, engagement and cooperation with women and other vulnerable groups, including ethnic minorities.

The work under this Output will focus on four key result areas. The first activity result will establish a Rule of Law Centre (ROLC) in Rakhine State to increase and enhance legal awareness, particularly for women, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. The support will
include all required (human, technical and financial) resources to establish a functional center in Sittwe. This will also require funding to support mobile clinics to reach remote areas and communities which would otherwise have difficulties to travel to Sittwe for legal advice, counselling and legal aid support.

The second activity result will focus on enhancing legal awareness and capacities of State justice providers. This support will be provided through trainings to judges, prosecutors and lawyers, V/WTAs on Rule of Law and on the international standards related to the administration of justice, including fair trial, gender and conflict-sensitive mediation, dispute and conflict resolution. This will also include the development of a training curriculum for justice professionals. The ROLC will also support establishing a performance monitoring mechanism which will help in identifying areas for further professional development of justice providers.

The third activity result will focus on Government-community engagement on peoples’ justice needs and priorities. This will include support to hold regular meetings between State justice institutions and community leaders through the ROLC and local justice coordination mechanisms in Sittwe to discuss justice needs. This platform for dialogue is intended to provide justice service-providers, CSO’s and communities with an opportunity to discuss justice needs and challenges, jointly generate solutions, or refer to higher authorities for decision-making. Support to the Rakhine Coordinating Body for Rule of Law and Justice Affairs will be provided, in order to inform local solutions and policy-related actions policy-making to address communities’ justice concerns and channel its recommendations to the Union Coordinating Body for Rule of Law and Justice Affairs chaired by the Attorney General and co-chaired by the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs.

The fourth activity result will focus on providing communities and people with access to public legal and human rights information, as well as legal aid to empower women and vulnerable groups to access justice. 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. This support will also be provided through public outreach campaigns within the targeted Townships.

The activities under this Output will take a state-wide focus. Activities will be implemented in a phased-approach, starting with “virtual” ROLC activities, including mobile trainings, community events, and other awareness raising programs to desensitize issues surrounding social cohesion and conflict resolution, prior to establishment of a physical ROLC in Sittwe. While it is expected that the ROLC will be able to reach all areas in Rakhine, including through mobile clinics, the geographic reach of the RoLC will need to be determined based on security conditions, further feasibility and consultations, and the degree to which the RoLC and virtual activities are able to involve and engage with different communities.

The direct beneficiaries for this Output will be formal and informal justice actors at state and Township level (including W/VTA’s, police, courts, community leaders). The indirect beneficiaries will be communities in target Townships. It is however expected that the ROLC will be able to substantively cover initially Sittwe and then expanding to other identified townships within Rakhine State as agreed with Government.
Output 3: Target communities and institutions have improved opportunities for livelihood stabilization and strengthened peace capacities

Under this output, and as a first activity result, UNDP will undertake a Conflict Development Analysis (CDA) exercise covering Rakhine state and target townships to understand their peace and conflict dynamics. While the CDA already examines issues of social vulnerability, given the Rakhine context, the CDA will increase its scope to map the vulnerability of groups to climate change and natural disasters. UNDP will use elements of the CDA to train institutions on conflict analysis, and use its findings as an entry-point to facilitate conversations between different institutions and communities on the Rakhine conflict and other local-level conflicts as it impacts them. In doing so, UNDP seeks to go beyond the research and analysis and to build the capacities of local actors to analyze their own contexts and to facilitate channels of communication between actors that will continue beyond the Project. Also, as part of this activity result, using the findings from the CDA, pre-agreed criteria and in consultation with key stakeholders including UN Women and other organizations already working in Rakhine, this output will prioritize townships and village tracts for support. Following, UNDP will undertake more detailed assessments in target villages. These assessments will aim to understand: key vulnerabilities (e.g. conflict, disaster, climate change etc) and their impact on livelihoods; principal livelihood sectors and livelihood profiles, available livelihood skills, income, expenditure and savings trends, access to formal and informal credit and financial services, disaster/conflict impact on livelihoods; livelihood assets, implements and tools (and disaster/conflict impacts); infrastructure and disaster/conflict impacts; community level livelihood related to coping mechanisms in the context of conflict, return, recurrent disasters and climate change; past, ongoing or planned assistance; and social cohesion, peace and conflict dynamics. Care will be taken to understand these issues and dynamics and their differentiated and disaggregated impacts on men and women.

As a second activity result, UNDP will operationalize livelihood assistance activities and use this assistance as an entry-point for improving inter-community relations. Given the 12-month implementation timeframe, these interventions will aim to address poverty and immediate livelihoods recovery activities, while laying the foundations for stabilization and economic growth in the medium and long term. Again given the short-term nature of the JP, the output will prioritize the rehabilitation of small livelihood and social infrastructure through labour intensive cash-for-work scheme. Specific to this key activity result, resources will be available for livelihood or social infrastructure facilities (such as markets, health clinics, preschools/primary schools, water sanitation facilities, multi-purpose halls, etc.) that can either serve as physical spaces for inter-community interaction and/or encourage inter-community inter-dependence. To the extent possible, UNDP will facilitate joint cash-for-work schemes across the village clusters for these construction activities as an opportunity for linking neighbouring communities. Also, the JP will conduct joint livelihood training activities as a further opportunity for increasing inter-community relations.

As a third activity result, UNDP will undertake a series of capacity-development activities outreaching government institutions, CSOs and communities at the local level to further strengthen their competencies for operating in more conflict sensitive ways and initiating and promoting trust-building and peacebuilding activities. This activity result recognizes that building trust and cohesion between different communities in Rakhine requires the input, contribution and support of institutions and actors within and outside these
communities. It is also informed by UNDP’s past experiences, where local government institutions, specifically township authorities and ward/village tract authorities play critical ‘enabling’ (or ‘spoiler’) roles in inter-community trust-building efforts. Building on existing work, UNDP will undertake direct and ToT trainings on conflict sensitivity, social cohesion and peacebuilding. For government, CSOs, INGOs and NGOs) at state, township and village-tract level. Given the Rakhine context, through a careful approach, UNDP will strengthen the capacities of individuals within the Rakhine context, who can work as insider-mediators. Given the 12-month implementation timeframe, these activities will be initiated under the JP, to be deepened and scaled-up with additional resources in the following years.

Activities under this Output will be implemented in up to 80 target villages in target townships where returns will or have taken place or in those locations affected by past conflict or natural disasters, in order to ensure that these communities have adequate coping mechanisms and to support their early return to normalcy. UNDP will maintain the most flexibility here with regard to geographic targeting, allowing the JP to respond to the needs of conflict and disaster-affected communities including returnees and host-communities as they evolve and as conditions permit.

UNDP and UN Women will strive to implement its livelihood assistance activities in complementary townships and villages, to achieve maximum impact. Where target locations converge, UNDP and UN Women will aim to undertake joint assessments and joint planning exercises.

4.1.2 JP Outcome (UN Women)

Outcome (2): Marginalized populations, specifically women, have increased livelihood security and are empowered to engage in, contribute to, and benefit from community resilience, and inclusive growth and development of Rakhine State.

The programme outcome will be achieved through two outputs which are mutually reinforcing.

**Output 2.1:** Women have enhanced capacities, resources and skills to benefit from and contribute towards gender responsive policies and programs on socio-economic development of Rakhine

This output ensures:
(i) Women’s groups, networks and CSOs are trained on life skills, leadership and advocacy to engage in gender responsive policies and programmes in Rakhine;
(ii) Institutional and informal platforms including State level Women’s Affairs Department and relevant coordinating mechanisms are strengthened to promote women’s leadership and collaboration and dialogue among women’s groups in close collaboration with DSW, union and state governments
(iii) Consultation, dialogues, knowledge fair and learning events are organized to promote increased understanding and visibility to women’s issues, including their contributions in peace and development and to foster social cohesion and acceptance within and outside communities
(iv) Women’s groups are supported to lead advocacy, joint social mobilization and awareness raising campaigns on promoting women’s empowerment in Rakhine, including
through greater engagement of male family members, leaders and young people at all
levels in the State (i.e. CEDAW CSO reporting, organizing 16 days of Activism against
violence against women, celebrating peace day, etc.) (v) Positive stories of women
empowerment are developed and disseminated including through social and other media
outreach, with specific focus on sharing about women supported through this program
(v) Technical and capacity development support is provided to MoSWRR, relevant line
ministries and departments at State level to localize and implement gender equality
commitments outlined in NSPAW and the Economic Development Plan for Rakhine

In collaboration with MoSWRR, relevant line ministries including at State level and a wide
range of women’s groups and networks in Rakhine, the programme will be implemented at
State, Township and Community level in selected geographical locations in Rakhine,
particularly in support for implementation of NSPAW and Economic Development Plan for
Rakhine.

Firstly, through the implementation of programme activities, women’s groups, networks
and CSOs will be mobilized, trained and supported to increase participation and leadership
in key policy and programme decisions and addressing gender based discrimination and
community acceptance of traditional roles and values which affect women’s barrier to
economic participation. UN Women will collaborate with various national and international
CSO organizations (such as OXFAM, RSU, FCA, PDI, Bridge Asia Japan, etc. but to be
confirmed during planning process in early 2018) with expertise in women’s empowerment
to develop capacity development tools and resources, rollout cascade training on life-skills,
leadership and advocacy skills and provide technical, mentoring and coaching support for
community mobilization and outreach conducted by trained local women leaders, women’s
groups and networks. The women enrolled in the training programs will be carefully
selected on a voluntary basis through a set of criteria and represent a diverse constituency
of women in Rakhine, including those from female headed households, young women,
single women and women from different ethnic and religious groups. As much as possible,
training programs will be organized in mixed groups to promote intercommunal dialogue,
understanding and trust building. Furthermore, trained women will be supported to
undertake joint advocacy, community mobilization and awareness raising campaigns on
relevant themes agreed by the women’s groups themselves through consensus, i.e. ending
violence against women during 16 Days of Activism, Peace day celebration to highlight
contribution of women in Peace, International Women’s Day, Labour day to increase
awareness of women’s real and potential contributions in economic growth, etc.

Secondly, contingent on further discussion with and approval from the GoM, UN Women
will provide direct support to MOSWRR, DSW in Rakhine and relevant line ministries to
support capacity development of government in implementation of gender responsive
plans and policies in Rakhine and strengthen formal and informal institutional mechanisms
and platforms to increase interaction and dialogue between women’s groups, CSOs and
relevant government departments and interlinkages between efforts of the various
ministries to address specific needs and issues of women in Rakhine. This will include
providing normative and coordination support for establishment of Women’s Affairs
department in Rakhine, as recommended in the RAC. It will also include support towards
capacity development of all key government stakeholders to increase understanding and
skills on women’s issues and gender mainstreaming, in support for NSPAW implementation
and women’s economic empowerment. Furthermore, DSW will be supported to strengthen
women’s committees at State and Township levels, including through technical guidance,
generation of tools and resources and strengthening of coordination mechanisms between various line ministries as well as with local CSOs and women’s groups. UN Women will also closely coordinate with UNDP to ensure maximum synergies and harmonized approach, including targeting same townships and groups in the joint programme, developing joint tools and resources as well as providing integrated training on township planning and gender mainstreaming.

Finally, to promote greater awareness, visibility and understanding of women’s issues and their positive contributions, good practices, lessons learnt and sharing of tools and resources, broad based consultations, dialogues, learning events and knowledge fair as well as intra and inter-State study tours will be organized involving all key stakeholders. These events and dialogues are also aimed at fostering intercommunal understanding, dialogue and trust while also promoting goodwill and trust between duty bearers and rights holders towards public sector accountability towards peace restoration, women’s empowerment and development in Rakhine. Key government entities, CSOs, UN agencies and other stakeholders will be engaged in the process for increased collaboration, networking and partnerships.

Output 2.2: Women have increased access to livelihood and income generating opportunities

This output ensures:
(i) Technical assistance is provided to the UEHRD and the Cabinet on the Rakhine State’s ‘Five-year economic development plan’ in support of the taskforce team in Job creation, women and youth economic development;
(ii) Evidence-based and market-oriented agriculture development capacity is built and supported at the community level with agriculture extension services, productive asset provision and basic training on entrepreneurship, business development management and financial literacy;
(iii) Women, particularly female headed households, single and elderly women from various ethnic and religious groups are supported to start up small business for quality seed production and cash crops and promote value chain within Rakhine;
(iv) Operational research is conducted and documented to understand the multiplier effect of increased income for women on the resilience of family and community;
(v) Technical and financial assistance is provided to vocational training centers in Rakhine to increase training capacity, skills and competencies, and to improve quality of training facilities, including gender sensitive working conditions and protection measures;
(vi) Gender sensitive capacity development training and resources are provided to TVET service providers in Rakhine State for increasing skills and competencies of training center staff and trainers, particularly linked to this program;
(vii) Women are provided with necessary equipment and material to engage in income generating and business opportunities and supported to establish sales platforms;
(viii) National and state level women business leaders and associations mobilized to support gender responsive financial services and market linkages outside of Rakhine;
(iv) Learning, sharing and knowledge generation on women’s economic empowerment is promoted through consultations, dialogues, event and knowledge fair and learning exchanges, including internationally

Under this output, UNWOMEN aims to support the Rakhine government’s economic development initiatives with a strong focus on most marginalized women including female-
headed households, senior citizens, adolescents and women with disabilities across different ethnic and religious communities at State level and selected Townships in Rakhine.

Firstly, in strategic cooperation with the Rakhine state government and subject to government approval, UNW will provide normative, coordination and operational support to the government’s ‘five-year economic development plan’ through joining the taskforce team in ‘job creation, women and youth economic development’. By utilizing and building up on government’s existing initiatives and engagement in vocational trainings through already established training centers for women and factories, UNW will provide technical support to the state government in close cooperation with TVET providers in Rakhine and UN Women’s selected implementing partner to strengthen quality of training, trainers and training facilities and increase productivity. This will also include technical assistance to the government to ensure the implementation of regulatory standards of gender sensitive workers protection, productivity management and improvement of working conditions in the factories and training facilities.

Furthermore, women who receive vocational trainings on handicraft development, weaving and others will be incentivized and supported in entrepreneurship development, including financial literacy and management trainings and provided with necessary equipment to increase livelihood security and supported to establish sales platforms as feasible, including through a stronger linkage to the economic development zones. National and state level women business leaders and women’s entrepreneurship associations will be mobilized to support gender responsive financial services and market linkages outside of Rakhine. By working with government agencies, local women’s CSOs and networks as well as other implementing partners, UN Women will ensure that these women enrolled in vocational trainings are also linked to activities under output 1, aiming to building women’s leadership.

The second stream of livelihood component will be through the agricultural sector and will focus on agricultural capacity development and agro- business promotion, particularly in support for women farmers at community level to produce high quality seeds and cash crops. The programme activities will support women farmers and villagers at the community level through provision of customized training on agriculture development capacity building. Working in partnership with organizations like IRRI and Department of Agriculture and Irrigation, the project will introduce evidence-based and market-oriented high-quality rice seeds and cash crops that could be inter-cropped or multi-cropped with rice, based on scientific experience within the context of Rakhine state. This includes not only include mobile training and farmer’s field schools on production but also provision of agriculture inputs, extension services with the department of agriculture and irrigation, basic entrepreneurship, business development and financial literacy. Furthermore, it will support building women farmers’ associations for collective farming and marketing in line with value chain development and market linkages to local and urban markets.

Dialogues, consultations, learning events and knowledge fair among key partners will be organized to share good practices, lessons learnt and identify solutions for barriers faced in promoting economic development in Rakhine. In this regard, the programme will bring together women business leaders, business associations, entrepreneurs, local government and CSOs working on livelihood in Rakhine to network and strengthen partnership for economic development of Rakhine, particularly for creating sustainable livelihood options for women. Furthermore, study tours will be organized to learn from other good practices
and models of women’s economic empowerment program elsewhere in Myanmar or other countries in the region. A critical element of the program is to also document and disseminate positive and powerful stories of women supported by this programme as well as that of champions in government and broader community who have supported promoting women’s empowerment, peace and development in Rakhine.

The details of the activities and geographical targets will be determined during the planning phase in early 2018 and contingent on government approval.

### 4.2 Risks, Assumptions, and Mitigation

UNDP and UN Women acknowledge the current difficulties and political, programmatic and operational risks to project implementation in Rakhine State. Notwithstanding these risks which may affect and limit the achievement of the JP’ objectives, the costs of inaction outweigh these. and the Risk and Mitigation Strategy will be used to frequently monitor and determine appropriate mitigation responses and will be the basis for discussion with stakeholders.

#### Risks and Mitigation Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Risk Type</th>
<th>Impact &amp; Probability</th>
<th>Risk Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insecure political and security environments:</td>
<td>Security Political</td>
<td>Probability: 3 Impact: 4</td>
<td>UNDP and UN Women will undertake a continuous assessment of the context. Both agencies will work closely with the UN Department for Safety and Security and assess all risks on an ongoing basis. The Programme will also maintain some fluidity with regard to its planning, implementation and budgeting to allow for mid-stream modifications. Both agencies will maintain frequent dialogue with both the State Government and donor to adjust the implementation of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNDP and UN Women will sensitise stakeholders on Programme principles at the outset. Selection criteria will be carefully formulated in line with Programme principles.

**Environmental disasters:** as this region is disaster prone, frequent occurrence of large scale disaster may shift away the focus to provide immediate humanitarian needs, reducing attention to resilience building efforts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental disasters</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Operational Probability:** 2  
**Impact:** 3  
Assessments done to-date do not indicate an over-saturation. UNDP and UN Women will regularly participate in coordination forums and share information, both at central and state level to ensure synergies with other livelihood support activities.

**Uneven political will and capacity:** key risks will involve the State Government’s political willingness to support inclusive and democratic participatory processes at State level, as well as the willingness of the Union Government to support further decentralization and provide the necessary activities as permitted by the realities on the ground.

**Political Probability:** 3  
**Impact:** 4  
UNDP and UN Women will continue to proactively engage with the RSG at all levels to ensure ownership, establish and / or build upon existing partnerships with local authorities and communities, UN Country Teams, and build on existing
legal and regulatory framework for this to become sustainable over time. This also includes the need to increase the revenue base to support investments. Furthermore, without the genuine and strong support of decision makers and authorities in Rakhine state, the efforts for empowerment of women, mobilization of women’s groups and meaningful participation of women leaders will be challenging. For example, the State Government or relevant institutions might not see the relevance of collecting sex-disaggregated, and diversity data related to gender and human rights. Even when empowerment of women and gender equality may be a stated priority, it may fall behind other issues considered more urgent, in the face of resource and capacity constraints.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social risks and barriers: Harmful social norms limit women from participating in decision making processes and</th>
<th>Operational</th>
<th>Probability: 4</th>
<th>Impact: 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor quality of investments; lack of financial intermediation at the local level and credit scarcity; limited culture of compliance; lack of SADD, research and analysis including in the area of women’s empowerment; and a proliferation of gender and human rights mainstreaming tools/guidelines.</td>
<td>UN Women will also engage with evidenced-based advocacy groups to highlight the socio-economic benefits of collecting and using SADD for improving inclusive, resilient and sustained development and women’s empowerment.</td>
<td>Operational</td>
<td>Probability: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP will provide the necessary support to concerned township departments and the TPIC’s for ensuring sound financial management of the different types of grants extended under the JP.</td>
<td>Social</td>
<td>Probability: 3</td>
<td>Impact: 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Women will advocate for the needs, participation and leadership of women in resilience building and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
practices. If social and cultural attitudes and behaviours towards women’s equal participation cannot be changed within a reasonable timeframe, then it may be difficult to achieve the goals of the JP.

**Staff turnover:** There is a risk as the programme moves forward with regards to staff turnover within the partner organizations and implementing partners and the relevant partner authorities, as this often causes delays and impacts on the progress of the work.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staff turnover: There is a risk as the programme moves forward with regards to staff turnover within the partner organizations and implementing partners and the relevant partner authorities, as this often causes delays and impacts on the progress of the work.</th>
<th>Operational</th>
<th>Probability: 2</th>
<th>Impact: 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

UNDP and UN Women will ensure a robust HR policy for timely recruitment of staff for effective program implementation and oversight.

### 4.3 Implementation Plan

#### 4.3.1. Resources required to achieve the expected results:

UNDP will set-up a project office in Sittwe to implement the project and recruit a number of dedicated project personnel. UNDP will also use the UNDP sub-office in Sittwe as a hub to oversee and coordinate the implementation of the activities under the JP. UNDP personnel recruited for this JP will be charged as project costs, and where relevant cost-shared with other projects. The UNDP Country Office (CO) will provide management, oversight, technical advisory services and operational support to UNDP activities in the JP. These costs will be recovered and charged as Direct Project Costs (DPC) to the budget. The JP will also cover the related costs of consultations, assessments, planning, capacity-development and training, grants to target townships, operational costs for the RoLC in Sittwe, short-term and long-term subject matter consultants, outreach and awareness-raising activities, costs of implementing partners and travel.

UN Women will use the UN Women’s recently established sub-office in Sittwe as a hub to coordinate and oversee the implementation of programme activities under this JP with technical, management, monitoring and oversight support from both, its Yangon office and the Regional office in Bangkok. The relevant costs will be recovered and charged as Direct Project Costs (DPC) to the budget. The relevant costs for staff recruited for the implementation of programme will be charged as direct costs. The programme staff hired under this JP will provide direct technical and coordination support as well as capacity development and quality assurance support to the key partners, including government and CSOs engaged in the program. The costs related to planning, social mobilization, trainings and meetings will be covered by JP. Short term consultants with specialized expertise will be hired on a need basis to support implementation of the JP activities. UN Women will
also collaborate with responsible partners on implementation of specific components of the project, in line with UN Women’s rules and regulations.

4.3.1 Partnerships for Implementation

The main partner for implementation of the JP will be the RSG.

The State local governance structure will be directly used to implement the work related to Outcome 1: Output 1, related to township planning. For Outcome 1: Output 2, relating to the RoLC and related activities, UNDP will partner with the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), who has been UNDP’s Implementing Partner (IP) for on the RoLC’s in Myanmar. For Outcome 1: Output 2, relating to livelihood assistance activities, UNDP will partner with a NGO, identified through competitive procurement. Coordination will be ensured between this JP and other projects implemented in Rakhine State through UN Agencies, Fund and Programmes or other partners, through the UNDP sub-office in Sittwe. The UNDP Country Office will ensure coordination between this JP and other UNDP projects on relevant areas, within Rakhine State or on areas related to upstream policy development.

UN Women will implement the programme in close collaboration with relevant line ministries and departments of the government at Union and State levels, key CSOs and I/NGO partners. A tentative list of partners is included in the results framework of this document. However, partner selection will be finalized during the planning stages in early 2018 through a transparent and competitive bidding process and capacity assessment in line with UN Women’s Rules and Regulations, contingent on award for this JP. UN Women will also coordinate with UNDP and other relevant UN agencies at Yangon and Rakhine level to ensure coherence and consistent support in line with UNDAF. To avoid duplication, UN Women will also link the various components of the work through existing coordination mechanism which UN Women chairs or is a member of.

4.3.4 Table 2: Results Framework draft (See Annex 1)

4.4 Communications and Visibility

UNDP:

Due to the short-term nature of the JP, no specific knowledge-product is foreseen. At the same time, UNDP proactively facilitate knowledge-sharing through events at national and sub-national level. The JP’s activities and results will be communicated through different tools and mediums available to UNDP, both in-country and globally, including communities of practice, and social media. UNDP will also use its global network to garner a knowledge and practice base of comparative experiences in the region on these areas of work. No other specific South-South or Triangular Cooperation initiatives are foreseen within the implementation period of the JP.

UN Women:

The programme will include a strong information and communication component, with innovative activities specifically designed to communicate the results of the partnership among the beneficiary country, donor(s) and UN Women to various stakeholders. This comes in the interest of transparency in the use of public funds as well as raising awareness about the partnership and its impact.
Emanating from the strategic objectives of the programme, the objectives of the communications strategy will be as follows:

- Raise public awareness about the programme and cooperation;
- Use strategic communication tools to highlight the results achieved by the Programme;
- Emphasize the support to, and partnership with, the targeted beneficiaries;
- Ensure media coverage on programme activities and achievements.

Communication and visibility activities will be carried out in close consultation and co-operation between the partners, specifically activities entailing high level political or technical representation from the donor (s), as well as the leaders and officials of the beneficiary communities. The reporting process to the donor (s) will also include an update on the communications activities as well as providing samples of the communications materials produced under the programme.

The communication strategy will focus on the following activities, and tools:

- Community-based activities
- Leaning fairs to promote dialogues and share experiences
- Field visits whenever significant
- Printed promotional materials
- Knowledge products
- Press releases
- Photo documentation
- Success stories documentation
- Social media, including Twitter with programme-branded account to promote direct interaction among the beneficiaries and stakeholders and share their experiences and human stories.

5. Management and Coordination Arrangements

The JP will be implemented by UNDP and UN Women in accordance with Parallel Fund modalities.

Both UNDP and UN Women will act as the Participating UN Organizations (PUNO), which will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for funds that they each receive. PUNOs will use their respective rules and regulations in the implementing process with partners and counterparts.

UNDP will engage the Rakhine State Government (RSG) and the TIPC as Sub-National Government partners (SNGP) and IDLO as Implementing Partner (IP) will be involved in coordinating and implementing the activities under this JP.

UN Women will finalize its IPs and Responsible Partners (RPs) based on competitive bidding and capacity assessment in line with UN Women rules and regulations. However, a list of potential partners has been presented in the results framework, based on extensive stakeholder analysis and partners consultation UN Women has undertaken in preparation for this JP document. MOUs will also be developed with relevant government ministries and departments for the implementation of this JP.

The proposed governance structure for this JP will additionally include the following bodies and responsibilities (graph to be inserted):

**A Steering Committee (SC)** will be formed to provide strategic direction and guidance to the JP to ensure that the JP’s objectives are being met, that progress is achieved against set targets, and that risks and issues are adequately addressed through management actions. The Steering Committee is composed of the following members: the UN Resident Coordinator in the role of Senior Executive,
UNDP Country Director, UN Women Deputy Regional Director, the Rakhine State Government in the role of Senior Beneficiary, and Donor(s) (Japan) in the role of Senior Supplier. Decision-making is done through consensus of the members of the Steering Committee present at a duly convened meeting of the board. The Steering Committee will meet biannually and as additionally needed throughout the period of this JP.

Both the UNDP CO and UN Women Project Office in Myanmar (with oversight and management from the UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific with respect to UN Women), will provide programme assurance (PA), in support of the Steering Committee, by carrying out objective and independent programme oversight and monitoring functions, ensuring that the JP contributes effectively to the UNDP Country Programme and UN Women Strategic Note/Annual Work Plan 2018’s objectives, that the JP remains relevant and meets quality standards, that appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed, and that the JP is implemented in compliance with corporate and government rules and regulations.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property
Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the JP shall vest in the PUNO’s undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the PUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

6. Fund Management Arrangements

In line with JP guidelines for Parallel Funding modalities, UNDP and UN Women respectively will manage their own funds and apply their own indirect cost recovery rate. Monitoring will be undertaken by each PUNO throughout the period of JP implementation, and culminate with a joint annual review of the joint work plan.

Accounting and Audit
Each PUNO will account for the income received to fund its programme outputs in accordance with its financial regulations and rules. Consistent with current practice, each PUNO will be responsible for auditing the outputs of the programme for which it is responsible, in accordance with existing UN rules, regulations, and procedures. Audit opinions and recommendations of the individual PUNO’s must be communicated to the Steering Committee.

7. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

Monitoring and reporting on the programme’s progress and results as set out in the JP Results Framework will be an integral part of each PUNO’s responsibilities. This will include continually keeping track of progress milestones, and soliciting, analyzing and compiling inputs from PUNOs and implementing partners. All organizations involved (PUNO’s, SNGP and IP’s) will be responsible for data collection, and providing timely and quality inputs. Quarterly and annual progress reports will be produced in line with the outline below.

Table 2: Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF) – draft

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Results</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Means of verification</th>
<th>Collection methods</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
<th>Risks &amp; assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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**JP Outcome 1** Community priorities and needs are better met through inclusive and responsive service-delivery, improved access to justice and increased livelihoods and peacebuilding opportunities

**Indicator 1.1.1**: # of government development plans, at national/sub-national level, including townships, formulated with UNDP support based on the following principles of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs: use of data, inclusive participation, cross-sectoral coordination  
Baseline (2017): Union – 0/0 Region/State – 0/1 Township – 0/0  
Target: Township – 5

**Indicator 1.3.2**: % of trained government participants who successfully apply the knowledge and skills on social cohesion and conflict sensitivity gained from training initiatives into their work.  
Baseline (2017): 0%  
Target: TBC

**Indicator 2.3.4**: % of affected people having recovered their livelihoods through UNDP interventions in post-conflict/disaster areas having recovered employment/livelihoods in selected areas  
Baseline (2017): 0%  
Target: TBC

| Output 1: Township administration s have improved capacity to respond to people’s needs. | Indicator 1.1 % of trained township administration staff reporting having been able to apply public sector management skills for successful implementation of township development grants (disaggregated by sex) | Annual survey | Annual survey, using questionnaire | UNDP officers | RSG supports efforts to strengthen township planning |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Baseline: [x] | Target: [x] | | | | |

**Indicator 1.2 % of township development grant planning cycles completed in compliance with grant manual**  
Baseline: [x]  
Target: [x]

**Indicator 1.3 % of township development grant capital investments implemented, as per work plan**  
Baseline: [x]  
Target: [x]

**Indicator 1.4 % of township administrations that managed resources in accordance with national public procurement standards and regular external audits**  
Baseline: [x]  
Target: [x]

**Indicator 1.5 % of township development grant capital investment portfolios with accumulated**  
Annual survey  
Survey, using random sampling questionnaire; annually  
UNDP officers  
RSG supports efforts to strengthen township planning
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Methodology</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Collecting Agency</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 1.6</td>
<td>% of complaints and issues received via complaints mechanism addressed by township administrations</td>
<td>TPIC meeting minutes; [frequency]</td>
<td>UNDP officers</td>
<td>Strong community engagement in township planning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 1.7</td>
<td># of public financial management procedures/guidelines/policies put in place by state/regional governments</td>
<td>Steering Committee meeting minutes [frequency]</td>
<td>UNDP officers</td>
<td>RSG supports efforts to strengthen township planning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 2.1</td>
<td>% of UNDP attended trials in compliance with fair trial standards in selected areas</td>
<td>Trial monitoring reports from partners; lawyers report UNDP project reports</td>
<td>Quarterly [Collection method]</td>
<td>The Project does not receive authorization from the government to observe trials of women clients assisted by legal aid providers, as well as when trainees, i.e. lawyers, judges, law officers, are involved in a court case. Heightened tensions between Rakhine and Muslim communities, worsening anti International and UN sentiment leading to reduced access to programme sites.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 2.2</td>
<td># of government officials trained by UNDP on rule of law, GBV and human rights</td>
<td>Trainings reports</td>
<td>Monthly and Quarterly [Collection method]</td>
<td>Travel restrictions and/or authorizations prevent/ delay or disrupt outreach events Heightened inter-communal tensions leading to reduced access to programme sites.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 2.3</td>
<td>% 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</td>
<td>Training feedback reports (pre- and post-training assessments) participants, lists, community feedback reports, service provider mapping report Knowledge surveys</td>
<td>Monthly and Quarterly [Collection method]</td>
<td>Travel restrictions and/or authorizations prevent/ delay or disrupt outreach events</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output 2: Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors enhanced to uphold human rights and improve access to justice for women
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 2.4</th>
<th># of mobile training sessions delivered to community representatives on rule of law, social cohesion and conflict sensitivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: 0</td>
<td>Target: 15 sessions; 450 community representatives trained</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 2.5</th>
<th># of women, girls, and other vulnerable groups benefiting from legal information, counselling and/or representation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: 0</td>
<td>Target: 200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators 2.6</th>
<th># of actions/initiatives jointly developed by communities and local government actors to address women’s justice issues and women’s rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: 0</td>
<td>Target: 2 policies, actions or plans recommendations for improving women’s access to justice and/or for scale up/replication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Output 3: Target communities and institutions have improved opportunities for livelihood stabilization |
|---|---|
| Baseline: 0 | Target: TBC |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Records and progress reports from Rule of Law Centre</th>
<th>Monthly &amp; Quarterly [Collection method]</th>
<th>UNDP officers; CSOs partners; IDLO</th>
<th>The practical challenges caused by the current escalation of conflict and violence.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ROLCs outreach training reports</td>
<td>Monthly &amp; Quarterly [Collection method]</td>
<td>UNDP officers; CSOs partners; IDLO</td>
<td>The practical challenges caused by the current escalation of conflict and violence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSOs and legal aid providers’ records</td>
<td>Monthly &amp; Quarterly [Collection method]</td>
<td>UNDP officers; CSOs partners; IDLO</td>
<td>Although there may be access to legal advice through virtual methods, women may be prevented from travelling to courts for final justice outcomes which may impact upon data collection outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule of Law Centers referral reports</td>
<td>UNDP officers; CSOs partners; IDLO</td>
<td>The practical challenges caused by the current escalation of conflict and violence, do not allow for effective partnership with the Rakhine Coordinating Body for Rule of Law Centers and Justice Sector Affairs and/or authorizations prevent/ delay or disrupt outreach events</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP progress reports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Project reports | Quarterly [Collection method] | UNDP officers; CSOs partners; IDLO | The practical challenges caused by the current escalation of conflict and violence, do not allow for effective partnership with the Rakhine Coordinating Body for Rule of Law Centers and Justice Sector Affairs and/or authorizations prevent/ delay or disrupt outreach events |
| Meeting minutes of Rakhine Coordinating Body for Rule of Law Centers and Justice Sector Affairs | 

| Project reports | Bi-annually | UNDP | Improving security environment allows for communities to participate in cash-for-work schemes |
| Partner reports | 

| UNDP | 

---

37
and strengthened peace capacities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 3.2: % of beneficiaries in target communities reporting increased household income after receiving programme Baseline: 0 Target: TBC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project reports Partner reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men and women participate and benefit from cash-for-work schemes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 3.3: % of community members reporting increased trust between ethnic groups after the introduction of inter-village activities Baseline: 0 Target: TBC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project reports Partner reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities are prepared to engage in inter-community activities. There is strong support from Government for inter-community activities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 3.4 % of targeted stakeholders reporting increasing in awareness on conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding Baseline: 0 Target: TBC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project reports Partner reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The JP’s time-frame allows for the measurement of results</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**JP OUTCOME 2**
Marginalized populations, specifically women, have increased livelihood security and are empowered to engage in, contribute to, and benefit from community resilience, and inclusive growth and development of Rakhine State.

Outcome Indicator 2.1: Percentage of women with increased, diverse, and sustainable sources of livelihood security through UN Women interventions in selected project sites

Outcome Indicator 2.2: Percentage of women in selected project sites who directly engage in building community resilience and inclusive development of Rakhine State
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 1</th>
<th>Indicator 1.1</th>
<th>Indicator 1.2</th>
<th>Indicator 1.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women leaders, groups, networks and CSOs capacitated and empowered to engage and lead gender responsive socio-economic development policies and programmes of Rakhine</td>
<td># of women leaders, groups, networks and CSOs trained by UN Women to engage in gender responsive policies and programming</td>
<td># of key policy and planning documents with substantive reference to gender equality and women’s empowerment</td>
<td># of informal and formal institutional mechanisms that actively engages women’s groups, leaders and relevant government departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: [x]</td>
<td>Baseline: [x]</td>
<td>Baseline: [X]</td>
<td>Baseline: [X]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target: [50% of existing leaders, groups, networks and CSO members]</td>
<td>Target: [# of policy and plans which reference and focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment]</td>
<td>Target: [# of institutional mechanisms that actively engage women’s groups and leaders]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Training records/participants list</td>
<td>• Policies, plans, circulars and other relevant planning documents</td>
<td>• Pre-and-post training assessment reports</td>
<td>• Quarterly and end line survey with questionnaires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Capacity assessment reports</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Meeting minutes and/or records of meetings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Output 2
Women's access to livelihoods and income generating opportunities increased and diversified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Indicator 2.1</strong></th>
<th><strong># of women trained on entrepreneurship, high value agriculture skills and vocational skills and secured access to productive inputs, technologies and support for income generating</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> [x]</td>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> [# of women trained on entrepreneurship, high value agriculture skills and vocational skills and have access to income generating/disaggregated by diversity]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monthly and quarterly</strong></td>
<td><strong>Training records/participant list</strong> <strong>Training assessment reports</strong> <strong>Procurement and distribution reports</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Indicator 2.2</strong></th>
<th><strong># or % of women/FHHs trained on vocational skills with increased access to diversified IGAs through the project activities</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> [x]</td>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> [# of women trained on vocational skills with increased access to IGAs through project activities]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bi-annually</strong></td>
<td><strong>Constructed survey on livelihoods</strong> <strong>Programme Progress report</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Indicator 2.3</strong></th>
<th><strong># of consultations, dialogues and events for knowledge sharing organized</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline:</strong> [x]</td>
<td><strong>Target:</strong> [x]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monthly and quarterly</strong></td>
<td><strong>knowledge sharing events reports</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Narrative reports:**

UNDP and UN Women will each prepare its own narrative reports and certified financial reports. UNDP will be assigned responsibility for the preparation of a consolidated narrative and financial report to the Steering Committee. Each PUNO will provide the UNDP with the following narrative reports prepared in accordance with the reporting procedures applicable to the PUNO concerned. The PUNOs will endeavor to harmonize their reporting formats to the extent possible.

a) Biannual narrative progress updates, to be provided no later than one (1) month after the end of each six-month period (i.e. on 31 October 2018 for the period 1 April-30 September 2018, and on 30 April 2019 for the period 1 October 2018-31 March 2019);

b) Annual narrative progress reports, covering the full period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, to be provided no later than four (4) months after the end of the programme calendar year; and

Each organization will be responsible for operationally and financially closing its part of the Joint Programme.
Progress reports will use the agreed set of indicators to track progress towards the completion of activities and outputs, and the achievement of JP outcomes. They will also include lessons learned, assess challenges and recommend specific management actions to mitigate them. Baseline indicator values will be validated during the inception phase and adjusted where necessary, in order to ensure that results can be accurately assessed.

Financial reports:

Each PUNO will provide the following financial statements and reports prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting procedures applicable to the PUNO concerned; the PUNOs will endeavor to harmonize their reporting formats to the extent possible:

a) Annual financial report as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Programme Account, to be provided no later than four (4) months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year; and

b) Certified final financial statements and final financial reports after the completion of the activities in the JP Document, including the final year of the activities in the JP Document, to be provided no later than six (6) months (30 June) after the end of the calendar year in which the financial closure of the activities in the JP Document occurs, or according to the time period specified in the financial regulations and rules of the PUNO, whichever is earlier.

UNDP will ensure the preparation of consolidated narrative progress and financial reports, based on the reports provided, and will provide these consolidated reports to each donor that has contributed to the Programme, as well as the Steering Committee, in accordance with the timetable established in the SAA.

Evaluation

Due to the short time-frame for implementation of the JP, there will be no evaluation planned within the programme cycle.

8. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

Each agency’s activities under this Joint Programme will be governed by the respective applicable basic and other agreements of the agency as per the table below.

Table 3 below provides an overview of the PUNO’s cooperation arrangements.

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

9. Work plans and budgets - draft

Work Plan for: Inclusive Development and Empowerment of Women in Rakhine State
Period (Covered by the WP): 2018-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN organization-specific Annual targets</th>
<th>UN organization</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>TIME FRAME</th>
<th>Implementing Partner</th>
<th>PLANNED BUDGET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JP Outcome 1 (UNDP): Community priorities and needs are better met through inclusive and responsive service-delivery, improved access to justice and increased livelihoods and peacebuilding opportunities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1: Local governance institutions strengthened to enhance equitable public service-delivery, responsive institutions and better meet the</strong></td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>JP Outcome 1 (UNDP): Community priorities and needs are better met through inclusive and responsive service-delivery, improved access to justice and increased livelihoods and peacebuilding opportunities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Township administrations’ democratic planning processes supported</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Use and application of evidence-base and data on environmental risk reduction in development plans enabled</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dialogue on policy and institutional local governance reforms informed by technical support and research</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1 total</strong></td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 2: Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors enhanced to uphold human rights and improve access to justice for women</strong></td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rule of Law Center established to promote legal trainings, community inter-dialogue and rights awareness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Legal awareness and capacities of State justice providers enhanced to generate more compliance of justice decisions with international standards and improved quality of justice dispensation for women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Engagement between Government and community on peoples’ justice needs and priorities promoted to inform policy-making and increase participation and trust</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.4 Women and vulnerable groups are more aware of their rights and more empowered to demand accessible and equitable legal services and participate in local justice and decision-making mechanisms

Output 2 total

Output 3: Target communities and institutions have improved opportunities for livelihood stabilization and strengthened peace capacities

Output 3 total

UNDP Programme Costs (Output 1-3)

UNDP Indirect Costs

- Human Resources
- Office costs
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge-Management
- Direct Project Cost (DPCs) - organizational costs incurred in the implementation of a development activity or service

General Management Services (GMS 8%)

UNDP Outcome 1 Total Grant
**JP Outcome 2 (UN Women):** Marginalized populations, specifically women, have increased livelihood security and are empowered to engage in, contribute to, and benefit from community resilience, and inclusive growth and development of Rakhine State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 1: Women have enhanced capacities, resources and skills to benefit from and contribute towards gender responsive policies and programs on socio-economic development of Rakhine</th>
<th>UN Women</th>
<th>1.1 Women’s groups, networks and CSOs are trained on life skills, leadership and advocacy to engage in gender responsive policies and programmes in Rakhine</th>
<th>UN WOMEN OXFAM (TBC) FCA (TBC) Local NGOs (TBC)</th>
<th>100,000 11,188,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2 Institutional and informal platforms including State level Women’s Affairs Department and relevant coordinating mechanisms are strengthened to promote women’s leadership and collaboration and dialogue among women’s groups in close collaboration with DSW, union and state governments</td>
<td></td>
<td>30,000 3,356,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3 Consultation, dialogues, knowledge fair and learning events are organized to promote increased understanding and visibility to women’s issues, including their contributions in peace and development and to foster social cohesion and acceptance within and outside communities</td>
<td></td>
<td>100,000 11,188,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.4 Women's groups are supported to lead advocacy, joint social mobilization and awareness raising campaigns on promoting women’s empowerment in Rakhine, including through greater engagement of male family members, leaders and young people at all levels in the State (i.e. CEDAW CSO reporting, organizing 16 days of Activism against violence against women, celebrating peace day, etc.)

1.5 Positive stories of women empowerment are developed and disseminated including through social and other media outreach, with specific focus on sharing about women supported through this program.

1.6 Technical and capacity development support is provided to MoSWRR, relevant line ministries and departments at State level to localize and implement gender equality commitments outlined in NSPAW and the Economic Development Plan for Rakhine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>100,000 11,188,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>80,000 8,950,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>50,000 5,594,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>460,000 51,464,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2: Women have increased access to livelihood and income generating opportunities</td>
<td>UN Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Evidence-based and market-oriented agriculture development capacity is built and supported at the community level with agriculture extension services, productive asset provision and basic training on entrepreneurship, business development management and financial literacy</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Women, particularly female headed households, single and elderly women from various ethnic and religious groups are supported to start up small business for quality seed production and cash crops and promote value chain within Rakhine</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.4 Operational research is conducted and documented to understand and document the multiplier effect of increased income for women on the resilience of family and community.

<p>| | | | | | | | | |</p>
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</tbody>
</table>

2.5 Technical and financial assistance is provided to vocational training centers in Rakhine to increase training capacity, skills and competencies, and to improve quality of training facilities, including gender sensitive working conditions and protection measures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IRRI (TBC)/UN WOMEN</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tbody>
</table>

2.6 Gender sensitive capacity development training and resources are provided to TVET service providers in Rakhine State for increasing skills and competencies of training center staff and trainers, particularly linked to this program.

<p>| | | | | | | | | |</p>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.7 Women are provided with necessary equipment and material to engage in income generating and business opportunities and supported to establish sales platforms.

2.8 National and state level women business leaders and associations mobilized to support gender responsive financial services and market linkages outside of Rakhine.

2.9 Learning, sharing and knowledge generation on women’s economic empowerment is promoted through consultations, dialogues, event and knowledge fair and learning exchanges, including internationally (i.e. UNW’s program supported by the Japan Government on women’s economic empowerment in Bangladesh).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 2 Total</th>
<th>1,570,000</th>
<th>175,651,600</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN Women Outcome 2 Subtotal (Output 1 + 2)</td>
<td>2,030,000</td>
<td>227,116,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Resource Cost (Direct Staff Cost)</td>
<td>460,808</td>
<td>51,555,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation, Communication, Monitoring and Reporting Cost</td>
<td>124,541</td>
<td>13,933,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental and Maintenance, Equipment and Supplies, Security, and Audit Cost</td>
<td>115,752</td>
<td>12,950,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Women Outcome 2 Total Programmable Costs</td>
<td>2,731,101</td>
<td>305,555,556</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Support Cost (8%)  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN Women Outcome 2 Total Grant</th>
<th>218,488</th>
<th>2,444,444</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Total Planned Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Includ*</th>
<th>Total UN organization 1</th>
<th>Total UN organization 2</th>
<th>Total UN organization 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

* The Total Planned Budget by UN Organization should include both programme cost and indirect support cost
1 USD = 111.88 Japanese Yen (1 Dec 2017)

Signatures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN organization(s)</th>
<th>Implementing Partner(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miwa Kato, Regional Director, UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific Signature Date:</td>
<td>Replace with: Name of Head of Partner Signature Name of Institution Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Batchelor, Country Director, UNDP Myanmar Signature Date:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


10. Annex: Organization Profiles

UNDP Profile

UNDP works to eradicate poverty, inequalities and exclusion in over 170 countries, with a focus on democratic governance and peacebuilding, sustainable development, and climate and disaster resilience. In a large number of these countries, UNDP has vast programming experience in supporting countries and communities to overcome or recover from violent conflict.

UNDP has been working in Myanmar since the 1960s. Its current country programme (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 rights; 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-development on social cohesion and conflict sensitivity for Government, EAOs and CSOs. UNDP’s work in Myanmar has been supported by a diverse number of donor partners. UNDP works both at the upstream with union level government partners, other UN agencies, national NGOs and donors, as well as downstream with state/region governments, ministerial and departmental counterparts at local level, CSOs, CBOs and communities. Additionally, UNDP 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. It has a staff strength of upto 175 persons.

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.

Between 2013 and 2017, UNDP Myanmar has been funded by the following donors: Governments of Australia, Denmark, Finland, Japan (and JICA), Norway Sweden, Switzerland and UK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Key Source of Funding (Govt. Donor etc.)</th>
<th>Annual Regular Budget in $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>UNDP Core funding</td>
<td>9,311,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bilateral Donors (Non-Core funding)</td>
<td>17,405,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>UNDP Core Funding</td>
<td>8,312,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bilateral Donors (Non-Core funding)</td>
<td>11,800,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Funding Type</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>UNDP Core Funding</td>
<td>9,427,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bilateral Donors (Non-Core funding)</td>
<td>18,333,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>UNDP Core Funding</td>
<td>8,365062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bilateral Donors (Non-Core funding)</td>
<td>16,282,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>99,238,829</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNDP Rakhine Area Based Project Structure**

```
UNDP Rakhine Area Based Project Structure

Country Office Deputy Country Director

Project Manager (P4)

Planning, Monitoring, Reporting (UNV)

Senior Project Officer (SC4)

Project Associate x 2 (SC6)

Drivers x 2 (SC2)

Project Technical Assistant (SC5)

Local Governance CTA (PS-29%)

Senior Technical Specialist (SC4)

Township Governance Officers x 5 (SC8)

Rule of Law CTA (PS-15%)

ROL Senior Project Officer (SC9)

ROL Coordinator (CS8)

Livelihood Specialist (P4)

Livelihood Coordinator (SC8) x 2

Output One Technical Team

Output Two Technical Team

Output three Technical Team
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UN Women Profile

UN Women is the UN organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to ensure that the standards are effectively implemented and truly benefit women and girls worldwide. It works globally to make the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals a reality for women and girls and stands behind women’s equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on five priority areas in its new Strategic Plan (2018-2021):

- A comprehensive and dynamic set of global norms, policies, and standards on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls is strengthened and implemented
- Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems
- Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy
- All women and girls live a life free from all forms of violence
- Women and girls contribute to and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from the prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and humanitarian action

In Myanmar, in line with the current strategic note (2014-2018), UN Women has prioritized Governance, Peace, Security and crisis response focusing on the immediate peace process and peace building, and women’s economic empowerment. In partnership with government, civil society, other UN agencies, UN Women’s work includes increasing women’s leadership participation and promoting access to assets, resources and better livelihoods, including in agriculture, as this is a sector that employs women in large numbers and has been most affected by conflict and disasters. UN Women has been providing technical assistance to government, together with other UN partners on implementation of NSPAW including through capacity development for gender mainstreaming and on development and implementation of gender responsive laws, policy and plan. Between 2014 and 2017, UN Women Project Office in Myanmar has been funded by the donors and funds, including the Peace Support Fund and Norway.

Currently, UN Women Myanmar office functions as a project office of UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, with delegation of authority carried out by UN Women Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific. With the approval from Executive Board of UN Women in October 2017, the project office is expected to be transformed into a country office in 2018 with full delegation of authority. A current organogram including the future structure of the country office is provided below.