



PEACEBUILDING FUND
[MYANMAR]

PROJECT HALF YEARLY PROGRESS UPDATE

AS OF December 2012 – June 2013

Project No & Title:	PBF/IRF/62 (84739)		
Recipient Organization(s)¹:	UNICEF, ILO, UNHCR		
Implementing Partners (Government, UN agencies, NGOs etc)	Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on grave child rights violations ('CTFMR')		
Location:	Myanmar		
Total Approved Budget²	1,124,249.00 (UNICEF) 164,128.00 (UNHCR) 247,802.00 (ILO) 1,536,179.00 (TOTAL)		
Funds Committed³	769,341.37 (UNICEF) 95,141.00 (UNHCR) 152,830.75 (ILO) 1,017,313.00 (TOTAL)	% of funds committed / total approved budget:	UNICEF (68.4%) UNHCR (58%) ILO (61.7%) TOTAL (66.2%)
Expenditure⁴:	487,031.63 (UNICEF) 295.00 (UNHCR) 43,158.67 (ILO) 530,485.00 (TOTAL)	% of expenditure / total budget: (Delivery rate)	UNICEF (43.3%) UNHCR (0.002%) ILO (17.4%) TOTAL (34.5%)
Project Approval Date:	December 2012	Possible delay in operational closure date (Number of months)	
Project Start Date:	13 December 2012		
Expected Operational Project Closure Date:	31 December 2013		
PBF Outcome Area⁵	Outcome Area (from Priority Plan or Project Document): PBF Priority Area(s) and Outcomes: Support the implementation of the Action Plan signed between the Government of Myanmar and the CTFMR to end the use or recruitment of children in the Tatmadaw		

¹ Please note that where there are multiple agencies, only one consolidated project report should be submitted.

² Approved budget should be the amount transferred to Recipient Organisations

³ Funds committed are defined as the commitments made through legal contracts for services and works according to the financial regulations and procedures of the Recipient Organisations.

⁴ Actual payments (contracts, services, works) made on commitments.

⁵ Reference to be made to outcomes of the Priority Plan or PBF Performance Management Plan (PMP)

	<p>Overall goal of the project: Activities will support the effective implementation of the Action Plan signed between the government of Myanmar and the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting on grave child rights violations to prevent and end the recruitment or use of children in the Tatmadaw and identify, register and discharge underage recruits for reintegration and rehabilitation back into their community.</p> <p>OUTCOME 1: Effective identification, registration and discharge of underage recruits in the Tatmadaw achieved and monitored in accordance with the Action Plan.</p> <p>OUTCOME 2: Children discharged from the Tatmadaw are effectively reintegrated and rehabilitated back into their communities.</p> <p>OUTCOME 3: Adequate financial resources secured for the continuity and sustainability of activities to meet program objectives.</p>
<p>Qualitative assessment of achievements and challenges</p>	<p>On 27 June 2012, the CTFMR and the Republic of the Union of Myanmar signed a Joint Action Plan (JAP)⁶ to prevent and end the recruitment or use of children under 18 in the Tatmadaw (Myanmar armed forces) and to identify and register all children still within their ranks in view of their discharge and reintegration into their community. Since the signature of the Action Plan, progress was achieved in the procedural implementation of the Plan, including through the development of operational procedures for the identification and discharge of children with the technical support from the CTFMR as highlighted in the latest report of the Secretary General on children and armed conflict in Myanmar⁷. In addition, constructive dialogue and cooperation on the implementation of the Plan has been ongoing through regular communication and joint meetings. However, substantive implementation of some of the core commitments of the Plan had been slower than initially expected, including on the identification, registration and discharge of children by the Tatmadaw as well as access for monitoring activities and represented the main challenges during the reporting period, as highlighted in the request for a no cost extension of this grant submitted in March 2013.</p> <p>Regarding Outcome 1 and monitoring on the compliance of the Action Plan, the capacity of the CTFMR has been strengthened during the reporting period, including through the mobilization of a pool of CTFMR monitors who started conducted monitoring visits to assess compliance with agreed operational procedures and regular feed-back provided through the Security Council Resolution 1612 Mechanism. Despite the clear commitment outlined in the Action Plan that the Tatmadaw would allow access to monitoring teams to all military facilities where children might be present with 72 hours notice and ongoing advocacy by the CTFMR, the CTFMR was not able to monitor military units beyond recruitment centres and training schools due to restricted access by the Tatmadaw. Access to some battalions was only granted in late June 2013. Similarly, registration and discharge has been slower than expected with only 24 children identified and discharged by the Tatmadaw during the reporting period, bringing the total number of children discharged since the signature of the Action Plan to 66. In this regard,</p>

⁶ The Joint Action Plan (JAP) is also referred to in this report interchangeably as the Action Plan.

⁷ S/2013/258 (1 May 2013)

UNHCR was able to assist in the process of issuing CSC / NRC identity cards for discharged children. This activity has strengthened cooperation between government departments and increased awareness around the need to remove children from the army. Immigration officials responsible for civil documentation were aware of the exceptional circumstances under which the documentation should be issued, as well as the need to verify identity papers which may have contributed to the initial recruitment. With correct civil documentation, verified minors discharged from the Tatmadaw are able to pursue opportunities and contribute to society. With regards to enhanced awareness on the Action Plan, challenges were also faced since approval by the Government of a jointly developed public awareness-raising campaign on the Action Plan to support its effective implementation had been delayed due to internal approval mechanisms. In order to review progress and challenges in the implementation of the Plan, a joint Mid-Term Review with high-level participation of the Government was held on 29 May 2013. This Review provided an opportunity to discuss and address some of the concerns and constraints highlighted above. It also provided an opportunity for the Government to re-affirm its commitment towards the full implementation of the Plan. As a result of this joint Mid-Term Review, it is expected that implementation will accelerate in the coming months. However, it is also contemplated that an extension of the Plan might be required to ensure that the overall goal of preventing and ending child recruitment is achieved and dialogue has been ongoing with the Government on this issue.

With regards to **Outcome 2**, positive progress has been achieved during the reporting period, despite the low number of children being released, including increased coordination of relevant government ministries and agencies providing reintegration support as well as mobilization of implementing partners for future releases, completion of initial needs assessments and provision of initial support to discharged children.

Regarding **Outcome 3**, the PBF intervention provided necessary resources to start implementing the Project especially focusing on supporting the discharge process, monitoring of the implementation of Action Plan and establishing basic services to start a broader reintegration/rehabilitation support to the discharged while additional funds were being secured. To date, additional funds to support the implementation of the Plan have been successfully secured, including through DANIDA, CIDA and the secondment of staff from stand-by partners, considering the human resource intense nature of this program. The CTFMR will continue mobilizing additional resources during the remaining period as required. Additional resources may be needed in the near future as opportunities to engage with non-state actors begin to open up.

Following the no cost extension request from 22 March 2013 and the need to re-adjust strategies, UNICEF and its partners have prioritized prevention activities and community monitoring to support the identification process of under 18 in the Tatmadaw in view of their discharge.

Other key activities and outputs will continue in the future. For instance, 224 staff from implementing agencies, the Department of Social Welfare

(DSW) and CBOs will be trained in July and August in issues of child protection, case management, psychosocial support, economic and community based reintegration and community monitoring in order to increase their knowledge and capacity to provide sustainable reintegration support to discharged children. Reporting mechanisms are being strengthened and streamlined and reintegration forms are being standardized to ensure greater transparency and accountability amongst all agencies working on reintegration. The inclusion of DSW staff in the training will increase the capacity and ownership of the government in the reintegration process.

The CTFMR will also continue its close cooperation with relevant ministries to map government vocational training centers throughout the country in order to identify greater reintegration options for discharged children. Through their counterparts at regional level, DSW and relevant ministries will also be assisting the admission of discharged children into educational facilities if they get discharged outside the regular school year, and into government vocational training centres if necessary.

During the reporting period, The ILO has continued to bring attention to the issue of accountability measures targeting alleged perpetrators of underage recruitment within the Tatmadaw. The information received via the complaint mechanism suggests that in more cases than not, officers have given instruction to Non Commissioned Officers such as sergeants, privates, corporals or lance corporals to recruit underage persons into the Tatmadaw. Where it could be verified that officers were behind the alleged recruitment, the ILO will continue to call for accountability. The cases remain open until the level of punishment against the perpetrator is considered satisfactory. This methodology has helped providing incentive for the Tatmadaw to review its scale of punishment and increasingly include officer ranks into its accountability measures.

As highlighted in the no cost extension, should the implementation of the Action Plan remain slow, reallocation of some funds to alternatives activities related to peacebuilding, including engagement with non-state actors will be considered.

INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT: *Using the Programme Results Framework from the Project Document - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.*

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Risks
Outcome 1⁸ Effective identification, registration and discharge of underage recruits in the Tatmadaw achieved and monitored in accordance with the Action Plan.	Indicator	N/A	At least 500 underage recruits identified, registered and discharged as per agreed operational procedures. At least five CTFMR monitoring teams operational and monitoring mechanism established	A total of 66 children have been identified and discharged under the Action Plan.	There are no official figures related to the number of children to be discharged. The number of children discharged therefore depends on ongoing cooperation, commitment and active identification and verification of the underage recruits by the Tatmadaw as well as the prevailing security situation. Identification process had been slower than expected due to internal challenges.	Commitment by the Government is not sustained. Security situation deteriorates
Output 1.1 Strengthened capacity of CTFMR to monitor the compliance of the Action Plan.	Indicator 1.1.1 Establish a pool of CTFMR monitors		At least 10 international and national monitors identified, mobilized and deployed in accordance with monitoring plan.	19 monitors from 3 different organizations (UNICEF, ILO & Save the Children) have been mobilized, including 12 national and 7 international staffs.	Additional monitors were mobilized to ensure that they can be rotated.	Access is not granted in accordance with the Action Plan.
	Indicator 1.1.2 Conduct training to CTFMR monitors on monitoring the compliance with the Action Plan.		At least one training conducted for all monitors by May 2013.	Ad hoc training was organized previous to each monitoring visit within the framework of the preparatory meetings.	Since one training was held in October 2012 for national and international monitors and access restricted, there was no need to repeat the training during the reporting period. However, one workshop and refresher training is planned during the next period.	Untrained monitors could jeopardize monitoring activities due to its sensitive and confidential nature
	Indicator 1.1.3 Conduct monitoring visits to recruitment units, training facilities,		At least three monitoring visits within international standards conducted	A total of 8 visited were conducted during the reporting period but were all limited to recruitment units	Access restrictions by the Tatmadaw have limited monitoring activities initially.	Access is not granted in accordance with the Action Plan

⁸ Either country relevant (from the Priority Plan or Project Document) or PMP specific.

	military bases as well as prisons to monitor the implementation of the Action Plan including agreed operational procedures.		per month. Terms, conditions, commitments and activities specified in the Action Plan monitored and verified	and training centers except one.		
	Indicator 1.1.4 Continue Advocacy with the Government and Tatmadaw for the Effective implementation of the Action Plan as well prevention of recruitment and use of children		Feedback from all stakeholders during and following the monitoring visits are organized during each visit. At least one Joint technical committee meeting between the Tatmadaw and the CTFMR takes place per month	Technical meeting between the CTFMR and Government have been held on a regular basis and communication ongoing.		
	Indicator 1.1.5 Timely Report, document and verify the compliance with the Action Plan.		At least two reports are timely submitted to the SC Working Group on CAAFAG and to the Security Council by May 2013.	Two Global Horizontal notes have been submitted during the reporting period. In addition, CTFMR provided inputs to the 12 th CAAC Annual Report in January 2013. and to the Myanmar Country report on CAAC (2009-2012) in March 2013		
Output 1.2 Underage recruits are identified, registered and discharged from the Tatmadaw as per agreed operational procedures.	Indicator 1.2.1 Monitor the discharge process and ensure that discharge papers are issued for each dischargee.		At least 500 children underage recruits are identified, verified and discharged by May 2013	24 children were officially discharged from the Tatmadaw in February 2013.	There are no official figures related to the number of children to be discharged. The number therefore depends on ongoing cooperation, commitment and active identification and verification of underage recruits by the Tatmadaw as well as the prevailing security situation.	Commitment by the Government is not sustained. Security situation deteriorates.
	Indicator 1.2.2 Conduct needs		At least 500 needs assessment	The 24 children who have been discharged from the	The assessments are dependent on the number of discharges. Since the number	

	assessment at the discharge location with the discharges including to inform reintegration support activities		completed. Effective data collected and included into the database.	Tatmadaw have been interviewed and assessed by trained Social Workers. The information collected has been compiled in a database to inform reintegration support	of discharges has been relatively small, the number of assessments is too.	
	Indicator 1.2.3 Provide information on reintegration opportunities to children.		At least one Information session conducted before each discharge ceremony for discharges and parents.	Information is being shared during the discharge procedures and during the ceremony in groups but also individually.		
	Indicator 1.2.4 Identify protection concerns and conduct appropriate referral, including for psychosocial support.		Number of children with specific protection needs identified and referred to appropriate service provider.	The Department of Social Welfare is present during the discharge process and with the help of the Social Workers who interview the children they have identified 5 children with protection needs and actions were taken.		
	Indicator 1.2.5 Identification, location verification and discharge of underage recruits designated as deserters or Absent without leave (AWOL).		At least 300 designated deserters/ AWOL located and discharged	Under the supplementary understanding on forced labour, a total number of 24 absent without leave underage recruits have been identified, location verified, and the solicitation for discharge in process. Though a number of children were discharged prior to the project period, no underage recruits were discharged between December 2012 and May 2013.	The low number of discharges is a result of the fact that the Tatmadaw required each of the underage to return to their respective mother regiments to investigate how their recruitment took place. The ILO continues to negotiate that the investigation process for AWOL category should not require that the person return to their mother regiment, but that a review of their personal identification against the date of recruitment should be sufficient to establish and verify the facts.	
Output 1.3 Strengthened accountability measures within the Tatmadaw.	Indicator 1.3.1 Identification of alleged perpetrators of underage recruits and use of violence during recruitment process		At least 30% increase in the numbers of prosecution / disciplinary actions initiated by the Tatmadaw	While 207 cases of prosecution were reported up until November 2012, 13 disciplinary cases have been reported during the reporting period.	The mechanism for identifying and prosecuting alleged perpetrators of underage recruits are in place, but is a lengthy process. The ILO follows up with the government on the results of their investigations of perpetrators of underage recruitment and continues to	

					call for accountability for the officer in question. Until the level of punishment against the person identified and verified as the perpetrator is satisfactory, the case remains open and is being pursued.	
Output 1.4 One interim care facility (ICF) is established, managed by the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) with support from CTFMR and discharges with special protection needs referred to it.	Indicator 1.4.1 Establish one Interim Care facility for temporary shelter and care of released children with special protection needs.		One Interim Care Facility identified. Standard operational procedure for ICF is approved by DSW. At least 10 (full and part-time) staffs trained for the management and operation of the ICF. Number of identified cases with special protection needs referred to the Interim Care Facility.	ICF has been identified and is being renovated by DSW. DSW will be in charge of running the ICF with the assistance of implementing partners DSW and Save the Children staff have been trained on running the ICF and the procedures have been agreed upon.	Due to the relative low number of children discharged, and revision of the procedures after the first discharge, it was agreed within the CTFMR that the ICF should only be used temporarily for children with protection needs and not for all children after their discharge. This decision was based on the fact that family tracing already was completed by the time of discharge, the necessary procedures could be completed at the discharge site and both children and parents were eager to return home. Hence, Save the Children trained mobile staff will be made available for the ICF if necessary together with DSW staff. However, no full time Save the Children staff are identified for managing the ICF.	
Output 1.5 Citizenship Scrutiny Cards/national identity documents are issued to discharges.	Indicator 1.5.1 Support the issuance of Citizenship Scrutiny Cards/ national identity documents for each dischargee by the Immigration and Registration Department		At least 500 identity Documentation issued.	Each of the 24 verified minor and young person discharged during the reporting period received civil documentation from the Immigration and National Registration Department via the special procedure agreed upon in execution of the Action Plan. Out of the 24 individuals discharged, 22 received Citizenship Scrutiny Cards and 2 received National Registration Cards.	The low number of minors identified by the Tatmadaw and then discharged according to the Action Plan is a challenge; civil documentation can only be issued to those discharged and as such, less funds have been spent on this activity than originally planned.	Cooperation and commitment of the Immigration and Registration Department is not sustained.

<p>Output 1.6 Enhanced awareness of the government, the Tatmadaw and the public on the Action Plan and the prevention of recruitment and use of children in the Tatmadaw.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.6.1 Produce and disseminate awareness raising and communication materials at the national, regional and local level.</p>		<p>At least 10,000 Printed communication materials developed and disseminated.</p> <p>Increasing number of reports by the community on use of children and underage recruitment including those complaints submitted through the ILO complaint mechanism.</p>	<p>No communication material was printed during the period although templates for posters, stickers and pamphlets were jointly developed and submitted for approval to the Government.</p> <p>ILO continued to distribute awareness raising materials through its community facilitators and network. At least 30,575 brochures on forced labour, which include information on child soldiers, have been distributed in several languages, including Myanmar, Mon, Rakhine, Kayin, Kayah, Chin and Shan</p>	<p>The communication material is in the process of being approved by the Government. It has been a long process due to internal approval mechanisms. A dissemination plan will be activated as soon as the materials are approved. In addition, a baseline study on the level of awareness on the issue of recruitment and use of children by the Tatmadaw has been finalized and is about to be rolled out as a way of measuring the impact of this campaign.</p>	
	<p>Indicator 1.6.2 Launch TV, radio and newspaper awareness campaign.</p>		<p>At least one TV, newspaper and radio campaign developed and disseminated.</p> <p>Increased number of reports by the community on use and recruitment of children.</p>	<p>No TV, newspaper and radio campaign has so far been disseminated.</p>	<p>The delay in the TV, radio and newspaper campaign is due to the pending approval on the messages by the Government.</p>	<p>Materials are not approved on time to support the identification process.</p>
	<p>Indicator 1.6.3 Establish and publicize a phone line to receive information on the underage recruits from the public</p>		<p>Number of cases on underage recruits received from the public</p>	<p>15 cases of underage recruits were reported through the phone line during the reporting period. 3 operators are currently operating 2 phone lines which are operational between 8 am and 6 pm, Monday to Friday. The phone line has a messaging and callback system for the remaining hours. For the future, the operating hours</p>		

				will be extended to cover all week-days and until 10 pm. The phone numbers have been shared widely with partners.		
<p>Outcome 2 At least 80% of estimated number of dischargees receive reintegration support based on needs assessment</p>	Indicator			<p>24 children were released under the Action Plan during the reporting period, of which 14 have been so far have been provided with reintegration support. In addition to those, 56 children released earlier either through the action plan or through other mechanisms have continued to receive reintegration support during the period. The support is based on needs assessments conducted by implementing partners. 5 children have received educational support, 49 received income generating support and 16 received vocational training. 17 of these cases have been closed as they are assessed to have been successfully reintegrated and are no longer in need of support. Among the children eligible for support, 09 have also received emergency medical assistance. The implementing partners have conducted sensitizations sessions in the community on the Action Plan and the reintegration process. This has frequently helped the reintegration of children who have struggled with acceptance from the community.</p>	<p>Implementing partners are planning visits to the remaining of the 24 children who has not yet received reintegration support during June and July 2013. Among the 24, 21 of have been visited. Two of the 24 children could however not be found at the address provided. For those who have not yet been supported, some have been undecided on what kind of support they want, there have been disagreement between child and caretaker, and some children did not need reintegration support while others did not want support.</p> <p>Reporting procedures and reporting forms (needs assessment, follow-up, referral, case-closure forms) are currently being streamlined and standardised to ensure that cases which for a variety of reasons have been difficult to support are being better monitored and followed up. A training for the implementing partners on reintegration, reporting and the use of forms was also held on 16 May 2013.</p>	<p>Limited access for social workers to remote areas where some of the children are originating. In some cases, children live in remote and difficult accessible areas with few reintegration options available in the community Stigmatization of released children.</p>

<p>Output 2.1 Enhanced capacity of the government and local CBOs to provide reintegration support to dischargees</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1.1 Train social workers (DSW and other child rights agencies) to support the discharge process and for effective follow-up and case management of the discharges</p>		<p>At least 90 social workers trained on Child Protection, basic psychosocial counseling and case management.</p>	<p>A training package (ToT) for 224 reintegration implementing partners, CBOs and DSW social workers have been finalized and is ready to be rolled out in July and August 2013. The initial training of ToTs has been conducted mid-June.</p>	<p>The increase in DSW social workers and other staff from child rights agencies from 90 to 224 is due to the inclusion of community monitoring as an additional component aiming at strengthening Action Plan implementation.</p>	<p>Commitment by Government is not sustained.</p>
<p>Output 2.2 Enhanced capacity of the private sector, implementing partners and service provider for skills development</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2.1 Provide training and capacity building activities to implementing partners and service providers</p>		<p>At least 240 small service providers and implementing partners trained.</p>	<p>The ILO has been able to secure an expert to start activities in June. Training for stakeholders will commence in July and the ILO will review and validate the modality of works to be undertaken.</p>	<p>In spite of some initial delay in the recruitment process, the expert is hired and the process is on route.</p>	
	<p>Indicator 2.2.2 Mapping of the existing skills development opportunities as well as labour market priorities</p>		<p>At least 2 briefings/ meetings with the Government and the private sector</p>	<p>An Inter-ministerial working group (which is chaired by DSW and co-facilitated by UNICEF) was established to clarify roles/ responsibilities first meeting conducted 19 February 2013, and coordination ongoing with relevant ministries</p> <p>As part of the inter-Ministerial Working Group on reintegration the CTFMR and key ministries and government bodies are mapping government vocational training centres across the country, as a means to identify viable reintegration options for discharged children.</p>	<p>Meetings with the government and the private sector are planned for the upcoming months, following the progress of the mapping exercise.</p>	

				<p>A parallel and complementary mapping exercise is also planned in conjunction with the initiative of the education sector review, with particular focus on Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET). The exercise also includes a financial institution provision mapping. The research is expected to be completed in August 2013.</p>		
<p>Output 2.3 Children discharged from the Tadmaw have gained knowledge and skills that will contribute to their socio-economic reintegration.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.3.1 Provide emergency support based on initial needs assessment.</p>		<p>Number of discharges Identified with special needs and getting emergency support.</p>	<p>24 children were released under the Action Plan during the reporting period, of which 14 have been so far have been provided with reintegration support. In addition to those, 56 children released earlier either through the action plan or through other mechanisms have continued to receive reintegration support during the period. The support is based on needs assessments conducted by implementing partners. 05 children have received educational support, 49 received income generating support and 16 received vocational training. 17 of these cases have been closed as they are assessed to have been successfully reintegrated and are no longer in need of support. Among the children eligible for support, 09 have also received emergency medical assistance. The</p>	<p>Implementing partners are planning visits to the remaining of the 24 children who has not yet received reintegration support during June and July 2013. Among the 24, 21 of have been visited. Two of the 24 children could however not be found at the address provided. For those who have not yet been supported, some have been undecided on what kind of support they want, there have been disagreement between child and caretaker, and some children did not need reintegration support while others did not want support.</p> <p>Reporting procedures and reporting forms (needs assessment, follow-up, referral, case-closure forms) are currently being streamlined and standardised to ensure that cases which for a variety of reasons have been difficult to support are being better monitored and followed up. A training for the implementing partners on reintegration, reporting and the use of forms was also held on 16 May 2013.</p>	<p>Limited access for social workers to remote areas where some of the children are originating. In some cases, children live in remote and difficult accessible areas with few reintegration options available in the community Stigmatization of released children.</p>

				implementing partners have conducted sensitizations sessions in the community on the Action Plan and the reintegration process. This has frequently helped the reintegration of children who have struggled with acceptance from the community.		
Output 2.4 Government lead (DSW) inter-ministerial coordination body is constituted to facilitate inter-sectorial coordination and provide overall guidance to develop community based reintegration services, including access to government services.	Indicator 2.4.1 Support DSW to coordinate the development of reintegration support. Inter-ministerial coordination committee is constituted before the 1st discharge.		Reintegration services for the discharges are developed and approved by the government.	A DSW-chaired Inter-Ministerial Working Group on reintegration has been established and is meeting every two months in Nay Pyi Taw. The working group has met three times in 2013 and UNICEF is functioning as co-facilitator. Through this working group, relevant ministries are providing information of government vocational training and education facilities for the purpose of identifying reintegration options for discharged children. The ministries will also help facilitate the admission of discharged children outside the matriculation period or to vocational training centres with high admission demands if needed. A reintegration workshop is planned for July in collaboration with DSW and other relevant partners, seeking to identify a common way forward among government agencies, the UN,		

				International agencies, INGOs and NGOs working on the reintegration of children associated with armed forces as well as other children in need of reintegration.		
Output 2.5 Inter-agency referral mechanism is established and implementation, documentation and reporting processes and tools are standardized for use by all partners.	Indicator 2.5.1 Agree with participating government and nongovernment agencies on clearly defined roles and division of geographical areas for reintegration support to released children.		Division of roles and Responsibilities agreed.	Five INGOs and NGOs have been providing reintegration support to discharged children from the Tatmadaw in all states in Myanmar. The allocation has been done in relation to the organisations' working areas. Reporting procedures have been improved through trainings, monitoring visits and the application of standardised reintegration forms (needs assessment, follow-up, referral, case-closure forms) which are used by all partners. Weekly reporting from reintegration implementing partners have been introduced		
	Indicator 2.5.2 Approve and use referral and reporting mechanism for referral/reporting of Dischargees from the centre to the regions/ states and vice versa by participating agencies		Standardized tools, forms and referral mechanism flowchart or guideline. Partners' reports.	Agreed and standardised reporting forms have been introduced and are applied by all implementing partners. Weekly reports by partners have been introduced.		
	Indicator 2.5.3 Develop common database for documentation and analysis of reintegration information.		Database established and operational within fourth months.	A reintegration database is established and operational and is designed in relation to the standardised reintegration forms		
Outcome 3 Adequate	Indicator					

financial resources secured for the continuity and sustainability of activities to meet program objectives.						
Output 3.1 Additional funding is secured to support the reintegration program activities and partners.	Indicator 3.1.1 Mobilize additional resources (CTFMR).		Number of funding agreements signed. At least one donor briefing is held by May 2013.	Additional funding for implementation of the Plan was secured from DANIDA (500,000USD) as well as from CIDA (183,795 USD). In addition, five additional CTFMR staff have been seconded to UNICEF to support monitoring activities of the Plan through stand-by partners agreements over the reporting period. Funding for employment opportunity assessment is secured from the ILO regular budget provision (15,000 USD), and the financial service mapping exercise is secured from NORAD (15,000 USD) A CTFMR donor briefing is planned in July 2013.		