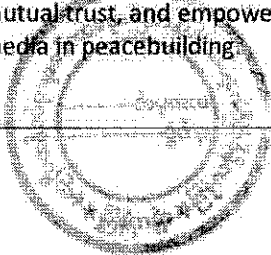




PEACEBUILDING FUND

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

<p>Project Title: Contributing to Myanmar Peace Dividend Projects in Mon and Kayin States, Myanmar</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s): UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, UN Women, UNESCO, UNDP (contributing UN Organizations: UNAIDS, UNFPA)</p>
<p>Project Contact: Ms. Susu Thatun, susu.thatun@one.un.org Sr. Advisor, Resident Coordinator Office, Myanmar</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s): Local and international NGOs, CBOs, faith-based groups, youth and women networks, government</p>
<p>Project Number: To be completed by UNDP MDTF Office</p>	<p>Project Location: Mon and Kayin States</p>
<p>Project Description: The project contributes to the Myanmar peacebuilding process by building responsive governance in Mon and Kayin state, strengthening peaceful co-existence in the conflict-affected communities and engaging women, youth and media as critical stakeholders for peace. The expected results are improved social services in ethnic areas, collaboration between state and non-state actors, mutual trust, and empowering women, youth and media in peacebuilding</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: USD 2,417,580 (does not include input from UNESCO and UNDP) Peacebuilding Fund: USD 1,6 million Government Input: human resources UNHCR: USD 472,580 UNICEF: USD 250,000 UN Women: USD 95,000 (in-kind contribution) UNESCO and UNDP (in-kind contribution) UNAIDS and UNFPA: Technical expertise Project Start Date and Duration: July 2013 – December 2014</p>



(for IRF-funded projects)	
<p>Recipient UN Organization Hans Ten Feld Representative UNHCR</p> <p>Signature: Date & Seal: 17/9/2013</p> 	<p>Recipient UN Organization Bertrand Bainvel Representative UNICEF</p> <p>Signature: Date & Seal: 17/09/2013</p> 
<p>Recipient UN Organization Kieran Gorman-Best Chief of Mission IOM</p> <p>Signature: Date & Seal: 18/9/2013</p> 	<p>Recipient UN Organization Sardar Umar Alam Head of Office UNESCO</p> <p>Signature: Date & Seal: 18/9/2013</p>
<p>Recipient UN Organization Roberta Clarke Regional Director UN Women Asia-Pacific</p> <p>Signature: Date & Seal: 25/9/13</p> 	<p>Recipient UN Organization Toily Kurbanov Country Director UNDP</p> <p>Signature: Date & Seal: 19/9/2013</p> 
<p>UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Ashok Nigam UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator</p> <p>Signature: Date and Seal: 13/11/2013</p> 	
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) Name of Representative Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</p> <p>Signature: Date & Seal:</p>	<p>Myanmar Peace Centre Kyaw Soe Hlaing, Executive Director Myanmar Peace Center</p> <p>Signature: Date & Seal: 17/11/2013</p> 

people in elections and fear, insecurity and ongoing conflict were recognized as conflict drivers in Myanmar

The UN has developed five project proposals (which may also be considered as five subprojects of a larger regional project in the South-East) that relate to three overarching themes that address the peacebuilding challenges mentioned above. A concerted effort has been adapted to work together and to manage high expectations by local communities, especially in the conflict-affected areas for immediate "peace dividends" through transparency and communication strategies

In this context, all participating UN-agencies have centered their proposed projects on the delivery of immediate peace dividends which people can see or feel, or use immediately.

UNICEF's project, for example, offers timely and tangible peace dividends in various forms of social service assistance to demonstrate the capacity and willingness of the state to serve its people and motivate communities to opt for peace.

UNHCR's project aims to assist and capacitate the Myanmar government in the issuance of civil documentation to undocumented IDP and refugee returnees and their host communities and to establish a Returnee Support Network for monitoring, analyzing and disseminating data on spontaneous (self-assisted) returns by refugees and IDPs enabling government and aid agencies to provide targeted support to returnees and the communities receiving them.

The UN Women/UNHCR/IOM/UNAIDS project on women empowerment aims for a locally driven and inclusive process wherein women can assert their right to participate in the decisions being taken about their future and which can eventually result in the signing and implementation of a gender-sensitive peace agreement. The project will work in close coordination with the UNICEF project on strengthening government social service delivery for complementarity, and to assist in ensuring those women's groups are involved in the priority setting, implementation and monitoring of the government social services. The project will also coordinate closely with the project on 'Empowering Youth' to identify young women with leadership potential that could take part in the women's committees to represent the particular needs of young women.

The latter, a project by IOM/UNAIDS/UNFPA, capacitates young people to act as active peace-builders by providing them with necessary knowledge and skills.

Finally, the media project by UNESCO and UNDP will equip local journalists with knowledge and skills enabling them to deliver consistent and balanced reporting and acknowledge their social responsibility. In addition, the media project will also act as a hub for other projects to raise awareness on topics that are relevant to their project goals such as the empowerment of women and youth as critical stakeholders for peace, reduced GBV and HIV or improved provision of government services. All proposed IRF projects will ideally provide information or recommendations to the media project when requested, while the media project will also assist in providing indirect support to the other projects such as the projects on young people and women empowerment.

In preparing the proposals the UN agencies have consciously pursued a conflict sensitive programming that incorporates careful 'do no harm assessments', and have included collaborations with the Non-State Actors (NSAs) in their proposed activities or are currently exploring possibilities to include NSAs in its future activities. It is one of the key objectives of the proposed project to identify needs and priorities of NSAs and - while not moving ahead

1. Situation Analysis/Context

Conflict in South East Myanmar has led to widespread population displacement. The complex politico-military situation continues to create difficulties for already vulnerable populations (IDPs, migrants, women and children) and impedes providing assistance to these populations.

The United Nations in Myanmar has strengthened its efforts in achieving greater access to vulnerable populations in the South East through high level engagement with Myanmar authorities, particularly with the Myanmar Peace Center and line ministries. The UN has reinforced its support to local agencies working in conflict-affected areas, especially in areas where international access remains problematic. While aiming to achieve direct access to the conflict-affected South-East, the UN ensures that the new activities do not inadvertently undermine existing programs implemented by local authorities and organizations, and uses conflict-sensitive programming. Special attention will be paid to the needs for return and reintegration of IDPs as well as women and children.

All PBF projects presented below, have been carefully selected and discussed with possible partners on the ground – taking into consideration the prevailing needs, opportunities and constraints in border areas as well as recent comments shared by ethnic human rights groups about development activities already being implemented in the region, particularly relating to lack of transparency and inclusion. In response to these realities the UN-agencies have adopted conflict-sensitivity lens and included gender-equality concerns and women’s empowerment as cross-cutting themes within the PBF portfolio. This will allow UN Myanmar to address one of the Peacebuilding Fund’s priorities in helping implement the commitments of the Secretary-General’s 7-point action Plan on Women’s Participation in Peacebuilding.

The underlying peacebuilding strategy of the proposed project is nationally owned, derived from an inclusive planning process and is based on own needs assessments, but has also considered findings and recommendations from the *Peace and Development Conflict-Sensitive Analysis* (PDCA, March 2013) and the *Desktop Review of Needs and Gaps in Conflict-Affected Parts of Myanmar*¹ (May 2013).

2. Project Justification and Core Strategy

The PDCA identified the greatest challenge to the Government of Myanmar (GoM) as how to create real national unity by ensuring more equitable access to services and resources for all Myanmar people, particularly those living in rural and hard to reach areas, including ethnic minorities. In addition, the root causes of the conflict were identified as conflict related to: a weak government and human rights guarantees, lack of political dialogue, social exclusion, ethnic and religious discrimination, radicalization of youth and gender inequality. A number of media has been identified as a driver of conflict in Myanmar through inflammatory and inaccurate reporting. Furthermore, sexual and gender-based violence, statelessness, anxiety over refugee and IDP return and reintegration, lack of trust in state institutions, little voice of

¹ In the context of the ongoing peace process, the Myanmar Government requested support from the Peace Donor Support Group (PDSG) for a joint assessment of needs in armed-conflict-affected border areas to be carried out under the leadership of the Myanmar Peace Centre (MPC) and in cooperation with armed groups and other key stakeholders in ethnic areas. The desktop review ('stocktaking') of existing information on activities, needs and gaps is part of the first phase and was carried out in the course of March and April 2013 by a team comprised of MPC, Myanmar Peace Support Initiative (MPSI) and the UN that collated and analysed information and data provided mainly by the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU), United Nations agencies, and international non-governmental organisations (soon to be published).

prematurely - to identify confidence-building measures that can demonstrate good will, test the water and contribute to the process of building trust when implementing activities.

The table below shows an overview of the project and their respective budgets according to a joint decision between the participating UN agencies:

Overview of Peacebuilding Project Budgets in South East Myanmar			
Area	Project	Agencies	Funding
Building a Responsive State and addressing peaceful co-existence	1) Strengthening government social services in ethnic minority areas and improved collaboration with non-state actors	UNICEF-led	\$ 450,000
	2) Creating a favorable protection environment for IDP and refugee returnees and supporting durable solutions through monitoring, capacity building and documentation	UNHCR-led	\$ 350,000
Empowering Women and Youth as Critical Stakeholders and Actors for Peace	3) Empowerment of Mon Women through participation in peacebuilding and prevention of and response to gender-based violence	UNHCR-led; UNWomen; (IOM; UNAIDS)*	\$ 300,000
	4) Empowering Ethnic Youths as Peace-Builders in Mon and Kayin States	IOM-led; (UNFPA; UNAIDS)*	\$ 300,000
Strengthening the Role of Local Media	5) Capacity Development of Mass Media Institutions in Support of Peace-Building and Local Development in Mon and Kayin States	UNESCO-led; UNDP	\$ 200,000
TOTAL			\$ 1,600,000

*Contributing UN agencies

3. Overview of projects

Project 1: Strengthening government social services in ethnic minority areas and improved collaboration with non-state actors (UNICEF-led)

The project intends to improve government social services (e.g. education, health, nutrition, WASH) in conflict-affected ethnic minority areas with the active participation of non-state actors, ethnic NGOs and CBOs in identification, planning, training and delivery of social services. The way in which these various stakeholders (including some former antagonists) work together is an important component of peacebuilding, so the process for participation will be carefully planned and executed.

Addressing peacebuilding needs:

- a) Services in conflicted areas and participation in decision-making of ethnic minorities improved;
- b) State and township government structures capacity to deliver basic social services to remote areas under the control of armed opposition groups enhanced;

- c) Collaboration and linkages in the delivery of social services between state and non-state actors improved;
- d) Mutual trust between state and non-state actors in the delivery of social services increased.

Project 2: Creating a favorable protection environment for IDP and refugee returnees and supporting durable solutions through monitoring, capacity building and documentation (UNHCR-led)

Undocumented IDPs and refugee returnees need to be recognized by the state and need to understand their roles and responsibilities to the state. This project intends to create further confidence of IDP and refugee returnees in state institutions and increase their participation in the polity in Mon and Kayin states.

Addressing peacebuilding needs:

- a) Establishment of a system for monitoring, analyzing and disseminating data on spontaneous (self-assisted) returns by refugees and IDPs enables the Myanmar government and aid agencies to provide targeted support to returnees and the communities receiving them, thereby contributing to smooth reintegration and peaceful co-existence between returnees and local communities;
- b) Increased level of civil documentation among undocumented refugee and IDP returnees and members of their host community contributes to the restoration of citizenship rights to previously marginalized communities;
- c) Capacity building of government officials and civil society actors on key human rights and protection standards to support sustainable return and reintegration of IDPs and refugees in a conflict-sensitive manner contributing to broader peacebuilding efforts.

Project 3: Empowerment of Mon Women through participation in peacebuilding and prevention of and response to gender-based violence (UNHCR- led; UNWOMEN; IOM; UNAIDS)

This project intends to reaffirm the important role of women in peacebuilding and stresses their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security in Mon and Kayin states.

Addressing peacebuilding needs:

- a) Mon women have dedicated space and increased opportunities to provide inputs into the peace and reconstruction process;
- b) A Mon Women's Agenda for Peace formulated that consolidates the common concerns and needs of women in the transition to peace;
- c) Conflict-affected women and girls and gender-based violence survivors in Mon and Kayin States will benefit from community-based prevention activities and will also have better access to support services including psychological, legal and health care.

Project 4: Empowering Ethnic Youths as Peace-Builders in Mon and Kayin States (IOM-led; UNFPA; UNAIDS)

This project aims to empower youth in ethnic areas to engage in dialogue with their communities about a future without conflict and the conditions for lasting peace. This will be

achieved through youth leadership training, grassroots community dialogue and mobilization with continuous mentoring throughout the process, information campaigns, peer support and networking so that youth and local communities have a more active voice on peace and reconstruction issues, to help to resolve conflicts locally and promote inclusivity, and to monitor and report on the conditions/quality of peace at the local level.

Addressing peacebuilding needs:

- a) Engagement of conflict-resolution at the grassroots level;
- b) Empowering young people as builders of peace in ceasefire communities along Myanmar's critically-affected eastern borderline;
- c) Establishing inter-community networks to link peace-builders and activists on priority issues of peace and reconstruction;
- d) Creating media and communication platforms for grassroots communities in ceasefire areas to express their aspiration and concerns about the peace process.

Project 5: Capacity Development of Mass Media Institutions in Support of Peace-Building and Local Development in Mon and Kayin States (UNESCO-led; UNDP)

The project aims to capacitate local journalists in conflict sensitive reporting and ensure they are committed to tenets of professional journalism. It will set up pilot community media channels serving as a platform for a more inclusive, participatory and bottom-up peace-building process.

Addressing peacebuilding needs:

- a) Restoring trust in and improving the social responsibility of local media;
- b) Establishing a community media to provide a platform for expressing views and opinions on the peace process;
- c) Creating awareness and peaceful co-existence between various ethnic groups;
- d) Providing reliable and impartial coverage by local media on relevant Myanmar subjects.

Please refer to annexes 1-5 for all other components requested by the IRF template including logical framework, activities, and approach and peacebuilding elements.

4. BUDGET (Duration 18 months)

PBF PROJECT BUDGET (Consolidated across all projects) in USD	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	251,143
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	321,226
3. Training of counterparts	338,400
4. Contracts	309,000
5. Other direct costs (support to partners)	291,053
Sub-Total Project Costs	1,510,822

Indirect Support Costs	89,178
TOTAL (not including agency contributions)	1,600,000

PBF BUDGET (requested amounts by agency across all 5 projects) in USD	
UN-Agency	AMOUNT
UNHCR	450,000
UNICEF	450,000
IOM	300,000
UNWOMEN	200,000
UNESCO	100,000
UNDP	100,000
TOTAL (not including agency contributions)	1,600,000

PBF PROJECT BUDGET 1 – UNICEF (Annex 1) in USD	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	77,143
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	32,143
3. Training of counterparts	64,286
4. Contracts	225,000
5. Other direct costs	32,143
Sub-Total Project Costs	430,715
Indirect Support Costs	19,285
TOTAL (not including agency contribution)	450,000

PBF PROJECT BUDGET 2 – UNHCR (Annex 2) in USD	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	107,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	64,103
3. Training of counterparts	50,000
4. Contracts	0
5. Other direct costs (support to partners)	106,000

Sub-Total Project Costs	327,103
Indirect Support Costs**	22,897
TOTAL (not including agency contribution)	350,000

PROJECT BUDGET 3 – UNHCR/UN Women/UNAIDS/IOM (Annex 3) in USD			
CATEGORY	UNWOMEN	UNHCR	Amount (USD)
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	4,000	0	4,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	46,116	11,464	57,580
3. Training of counterparts	96,000	0	96,000
4. Contracts	28,800	0	28,800
5. Other direct costs	12,000	81,994*	93,994
Sub-Total Project Costs	186,916	93,458	280,374
Indirect Support Costs	13,084	6,542	19,626
TOTAL	200,000	100,000	300,000

*UNHCR sub-contract agreement

PBF PROJECT BUDGET 4 – IOM/UNAIDS/UNFPA (Annex 4) in USD	
CATEGORIES	IOM AMOUNT (USD)
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	33,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	107,400
3. Training of counterparts	78,114
4. Contracts	25,200
5. Other direct costs	42,000
Sub-Total Project Costs	285,714
Indirect Support Costs	14,286
TOTAL	300,000

PBF PROJECT BUDGET 5 – UNESCO/UNDP (Annex 5)			
CATEGORIES	UNESCO	UNDP	Amount (USD)

1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	15,000	15,000	30,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	30,000	30,000	60,000
3. Training of counterparts	25,000	25,000	50,000
4. Contracts	15,000	15,000	30,000
5. Other direct costs	8,458	8,458	16,916
Sub-Total Project Costs	93,458	93,458	186,916
Indirect Support Costs	6,542	6,542	13,084
TOTAL	100,000	100,000	200,000

5. Management Arrangements

Governance Structure and Management Arrangements

A distinction is made between the 'governance structure' that will steer the implementation of the PBF IRF project on the level of the UN Country Team (henceforth UNCT), and 'management arrangements', that describe day-to-day management of PBF IRF projects to be carried out by individual Participating UN Organisations and/or national implementation partners.

Governance Structure

United Nations Country Team (UNCT)

The UNCT is comprised of resident and non-resident UN agencies and is chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator. In the context of implementation of PBF IRF project, the UNCT will be informed by lead UN agencies on a six-monthly basis, on; (1) progress with implementation of the project components; and (2) the plans for the future implementation of project components.

Project Joint Steering Committee

A Project Joint Steering Committee will be established by the MPC and the Participating UN entities in the project to oversee project implementation, including monitoring the progress towards project outcomes, (incl. annual work plans and revisions) and other joint project policy documents. The Joint Steering Committee will be chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and will meet on a quarterly basis.

Office of UN Resident Coordinator (RCO) and Senior Advisor on Peace, Recovery and Development

A Senior Advisor on Peace, Recovery and Development was recruited in January 2013 to provide strategic advice to the UN Resident Coordinator, the Joint Steering Committee and the PBF IRF project components on the peace-building design, coordination, analysis, monitoring and evaluation. She will thus guide the implementation of the PBF IRF project components and preparation of subsequent joint UN peace-building proposals. The Senior Advisor will report to the UN Resident Coordinator while maintaining regular communications with the PBSO on the status of implementation of the project and its components.

Links to existing coordination mechanisms in-country

PBF IRF project staff will seek appropriate linkages with other implementing agencies to ensure that activities to be undertaken under the PBF IRF projects are complementary to other initiatives.

Management Arrangements

The main management principle is that the 'implementation' of the PBF IRF components will be carried out by individual participating UN Organizations and/or national implementing partners. More details can be found in the individual project sheets submitted as annexes to this project document.

Monitoring and evaluation

All the implementing agencies will be required to submit quarterly reports evaluating the progress against the indicators provided in the respective log frames to the focal point in the RC office. Overall and on-going project evaluation and monitoring will be carried out by the specific project components. More details can be found in the individual project sheets submitted as annexes to this project document.

For more details on project-specific management arrangements and risks and assumptions, please see the individual project sheets annexed to this project document.