



[COUNTRY]

PROJECT HALF YEARLY PROGRESS UPDATE

PERIOD COVERED: JANUARY – JUNE 2014

<p>Project No & Title:</p>	<p>PBF/IRF/75 Title: Contributing to Myanmar Peace Dividend Projects in Mon and Kayin States, Myanmar Sub-Project Titles: 1. Strengthening Government social services in ethnic minority areas and improved collaboration with non-state actors led by UNICEF. 2. Creating a favourable protection environment for IDP and refugee returnees and supporting durable solutions through monitoring, capacity building and documentation led by UNHCR. 3. Empowerment of Mon women through participation in peacebuilding and prevention of and response to gender-based violence led by UNHCR and UN Women. 4. Empowering ethnic youths as peacebuilders in Mon and Kayin States led by IOM. 5. Capacity development of mass media institutions in support of peacebuilding and local development in Mon and Kayin States led by UNESCO and UNDP.</p>		
<p>Recipient Organization(s)¹:</p>	<p>1. UNICEF; 2. UNHCR; 3. UNHCR & UN Women; 4. IOM; 5. UNESCO & UNDP</p>		
<p>Implementing Partners (Government, UN agencies, NGOs etc):</p>	<p>1. UNICEF with State and township Government agencies in Mon & Kayin States with local CSOs. 2. UNHCR only. 3. UNHCR with Marie Stopes International and UN Women with Metta Foundation, Mon Women's Organisation et al. 4. IOM with Kayin Baptist Convention, Mon Youth Educators Organisation, UNFPA, UNAIDS. 5. UNDP and UNESCO through State and township Government agencies as well as selected local journalists, CSOs, youth and women groups.</p>		
<p>Location:</p>	<p>All Mon and Kayin States. UN Women component of sub-project 3 in Mon State only.</p>		
<p>Total Approved Budget :²</p>	<p>Total: \$1,600,000 comprised of UNICEF: \$450,000, UNHCR: \$450,000, UN Women: \$200,000, IOM: \$300,000, UNDP: \$100,000 and UNESCO: \$100,000</p>		
<p>Preliminary data on funds committed :³</p>	<p>Total: \$856,026</p>	<p>% of funds committed / total approved budget:</p>	<p>Total 53.5%</p>

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

² Approved budget is the amount transferred to Recipient Organisations.

	UNICEF: \$310,000 UNHCR: \$450,000 UN Women: None IOM: \$66,026 UNDP: \$30,000 UNESCO: None		UNICEF: 68.9% UNHCR: 100% UN Women: 0% IOM: 22% UNDP: 30% UNESCO: 0%
Expenditure⁴:	Total: Incomplete. UNICEF: \$159,134 UNHCR: Unavailable. UN Women: None. IOM: \$22,643 UNDP: \$30,126 UNESCO: None.	% of expenditure / total budget: (Delivery rate)	Total: Incomplete. UNICEF: 35.4% UNHCR: Unavailable UN Women: 0% IOM: 7.5% UNDP: 30.1% UNESCO: 0%
Project Approval Date:	13 August, 2013	Possible delay in operational closure date (Number of months)	6 months.
Project Start Date:	UNICEF and UNHCR contributed their own funding to the project enabling them to start the project earlier than UN Women, IOM, UNDP and UNESCO who were waiting until the transfer of PBF funding for the project in December, 2013.		
Expected Operational Project Closure Date:	December, 2014		
Project Outcomes:	<p>1. Social cohesion and multi-ethnic trust are increased with vulnerable groups (IDPs, women, youth and ethnic minorities) being given a voice in peace negotiations and programming.</p> <p>2 The Government is more responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups (IDPs, women, youth and ethnic minorities) living in ceasefire areas.</p>		
PBF Focus Area⁵	<p>Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts. Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends. (Re)-establish essential administrative services</p>		

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. Provide preliminary data only.

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

⁵ PBF focus areas are:

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

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

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

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Management of natural resources;

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

(3.1) Short-term employment generation; (3.2) Sustainable livelihoods

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

(4.1) Public administration; (4.2) Public service delivery (including infrastructure).

Qualitative assessment of progress

<p>For each intended outcome, provide evidence of progress during the reporting period.</p> <p>In addition, for each outcome include the outputs achieved. (500 words max.)</p>	<p>(1) Sub-project on strengthening Government social services in ethnic minority areas and improved collaboration with non-state actors led by UNICEF:</p> <p>- Sub-project outcome 2.1: State and township level authorities perform their duties effectively and become more responsive to the needs of ethnic minorities living in ceasefire areas. Evidence of progress under this sub-project outcome includes the development of a greater understanding of the current levels of state and township authority's responsiveness towards ethnic minority needs. In this regard, surveys have been undertaken of community, civil society and local government respondents in the selected township of Mon and Kayin . Around 80 community respondents in Kayin State and 90 community respondents in Mon State as well as 50 township education officers and NSA participants from Kayin State and Mon States were reached with the survey. The findings from the survey will establish baselines on communities' perceptions as well as responsiveness of authorities in delivery of basic services which can then be compared with a similar survey at the end of the project. Under education and health related outputs, capacity building trainings for effective data collection, planning and management have taken place. All township education data administrators in Mon have received instruction on data collection under the TEMIS programme. This is significant as it will help enable townships to collect data on a range of education related indicators which can help in planning and service delivery to underserved areas and improved educational engagement with ethnic minority needs - e.g. for mother tongue instruction and the supply of teachers with ethnic language skills. Under the Health component a total of 29 health personnel were trained. This training included township and state level government health workers alongside NGO staff and an NSA liaison officer. Trainings under the Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) component were planned for the next quarter.</p> <p>- Sub-project outcome 2.2: State and township level government planning and response to the needs of the communities are done with active consultation, participation and collaboration of non-state actors, civil society groups and representatives from ethnic minorities. Under this sub-project outcome, a number of sector related consultations and workshops have either</p>
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conducted or planned together with participation of government as well as non-state actors. Under the education output, a workshop on inclusive consultation was conducted comprising of 50 participants from 9 townships in Mon and Kayin together with 1 NSA group (MNEC). This workshop helped identify attitudes and practices towards inclusive consultation in planning. The workshop included a questionnaire and the findings are being analyzed with a report due in July. The findings will help inform the delivery of training and capacity support for state and township authorities on widening the scope of inclusive consultation in planning processes. A situation analysis of decentralized education services undertaken with engagement of both state and NSAs has been completed and a report is being produced. Under the WASH output, preparatory work is under way to conduct a workshop for WASH actors in July. The main objective of the workshop is to introduce the planning process to township authorities and to discuss in-depth and arrive at consensus on the process and tools for data collection. This will be an inclusive process involving government officials from both the state and township levels alongside community groups from 7 townships and NSA representatives.

Sub-project outcome 2.3: Basic social services (education, health and WASH) in selected ethnic minority ceasefire areas in Mon and Kayin are established and improved.

Under this sub-project outcome, efforts are being made to undertake various assessments to identify villages to be covered with service delivery interventions mainly in education and WASH. In addition, some sector specific capacity building activities mainly training of staffs to deliver quality services are either undertaken or planned. Under the education related output, locations for school construction in government and non-government controlled areas have been agreed with both parties. Agreements between actors in both areas have been secured to commence school reconstruction projects.

Technical training has been completed in two townships for reconstruction and rehabilitation of schools. Local partners are planning in processes to arrange an opening ceremony for educational support. This event will include both NSAs and Government officials. Under health related output, provision of long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN) is under progress to protect communities from malaria from selected villages of the 3 townships in Kayin and a number of capacity building interventions are planned for health officials and village volunteers from the project location. The training which will benefit 75 village volunteers and 25 Basic Health Staff will focus on community case management (CCM) of diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria. Under the WASH related output, 60 villages/schools have been identified to be covered with water & sanitation interventions. Assessment to establish baseline with access to water, sanitation in the community as well as in schools is being

undertaken in the project area. A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) has been signed with a NGO who has the experience of working in the area with both Government and Non-Government partners.

(2) Sub-project on creating a favourable protection environment for IDP and refugee returnees and supporting durable solutions through monitoring, capacity building and documentation led by UNHCR:

Sub-project output 1: 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 aligned to Sub-project outcome 2.4: Government and aid agencies responsiveness to needs of IDP and refugee returnees enhanced, due to improved and informed programming, and better positioning to address arising challenges. An Information Management Unit and a system for monitoring spontaneous returns of refugees and IDPs was developed, which also included a needs assessment in villages of return. In 2013 and the first half of 2014, 105 Return Assessments were conducted.

Sub-project output 2: 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 which is aligned to Sub-project outcome 2.5: IDP and refugee returnees provided with citizenship rights and durable solutions in accordance with international standards, contributing to sustainable peace. UNHCR field teams refer individuals not in possession of adequate civil documentation to the nearest Immigration department. Where UNHCR field teams encounter large numbers of persons without documentation, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) as an operational partner, and where relevant, the Department of Immigration, will be informed with a view to assist in the identification of future focus areas for documentation. UNHCR has extended a standing offer to the Department of Immigration in Mon and Kayin states to assist with technical assistance in the identification, prevention and reduction of statelessness, and the protection of stateless persons, in accordance with UNHCR's global mandate on statelessness. A training session on international standards related to citizenship, birth registration and statelessness was conducted for 29 Mon State Immigration officials, other State government staff and NRC civil documentation project staff in March 2014.

Sub-project output 3: Capacity building of government officials and civil society actors on key human rights and protection standards leads to increased national capacity to support sustainable return and reintegration of IDPs and refugees in a conflict-sensitive manner contributing to broader peace-building efforts aligned to Sub-project outcome 2.6: Sustainable return and reintegration of IDPs and refugees is supported through increased knowledge of Government officials/civil society actors on key human rights and protection standards, enabling an environment for returnees to enhance their participation and contribute to the processes involved in building a sustainable peace at different levels. In 2013, 5 trainings with 117 participants attending were conducted Mon and Kayin States, with the aim of building capacity amongst Government, non-state actors (NSAs) and civil society actors to support durable solutions for refugees and IDPs. These training sessions included participants from the Government, CBOs, FBOs, local and international NGOs, UN agencies, and NSAs. Training materials were developed by the Senior Protection Coordinator and a training-of-trainers held for South-east staff including Kayin and Mon field staff, in total 3 trainings in 2 locations. 3 national staff members will continue to facilitate sessions in Mon and Kayin in 2014. 2 legal awareness trainings undertaken by a local partner, which served to introduce partners to a rights-based approach and generated awareness of rights and obligations relevant to situations of forced displacement. These trainings were offered to 61 participants from the Government, local and international NGOs, UN agencies, CBOs, and FBOs. In 2014, 5 durable solutions workshops with a total number of 115 participants were conducted in Bilin, Mawlamyine, Thaton and Ye in Mon state, as well as in Yangon, in the first half of 2014.

(3) Sub-project on the empowerment of Mon women through participation in peacebuilding and prevention of and response to gender-based violence led by UNHCR and UN Women.

(3)(a) UNHCR: Sub-project outcome 1.2: Increased awareness of sexual and gender based violence and exploitation in communities. Women's vulnerability to GBV is reduced leading to improved physical and psychological wellbeing, enhanced participation within the community. Prevention of and responding to gender-based violence is a key component of UNHCR's work in the south-east of Myanmar. UNHCR is working with Marie Stopes International (MSI) as its implementing project partner. UNHCR signed a Project Partnership Agreement (PPA) with MSI on 3 July 2013 to implement certain SGBV activities, which are seen as part of the overall PBF funded

project as UNHCR inputs. UNHCR has developed activities to prevent and respond to SGBV focusing on community mobilization. MSI has treated survivors presenting to MSI for clinical and psychosocial support services. The project activities with MSI were primarily implemented in Mon State in selected townships such as Bilin, Mawlamyine, Ye, Thaton, and to a lesser extent in Hpa-An, Kayin State. Since July 2013, there have been a number of communities trained on SGBV prevention and response through workshops. Community mobilization sessions were conducted in a culturally/politically sensitive manner.

Women and girls have increased access to prevention and support services for GBV:

- SGBV response awareness campaigns which include Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) care services were carried out in 2 villages in Bilin with the prior approval of both the Ministry for the Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs (NaTaLa) and Karen National Union (KNU) Liaison Office.
- Improved coordination has developed in engaging non-state actors (NSAs) such New Mon State Party (NMSP) and other partner organizations to provide SGBV prevention and response in non-government controlled areas.
- 4,561 persons received information through group discussions, individual contacts, community meetings and IEC materials. More than 10,000 people were reached through radio broadcasting and other means through awareness campaigns, including through FM radio services and troupe performance in various villages. Some 293 persons were trained on SGBV prevention and response from 34 agencies, in a total of 14 training sessions, in addition to 10 special events/initiatives on awareness raising that were conducted. Further details in following bullet points:
 - Under awareness activities, four scripts were broadcasted by Shwe FM Radio in November and December. 11 regions of Myanmar received the broadcast. It is estimated that 10% of community in each region received SGBV related message through Shwe FM Radio.
 - Special event of “Violence against Women” conducted by Mon Women Organization with other Mon organizations at Thanbyuzayet township in December. 300 persons including monks, leaders of Mon organizations, actively participated in special event and wrote messages of support and recommendations for SGBV, which was produced by MSI.
 - Special events were held under banner of AIDS Day, Human Rights Day, Valentine’s Day, Mon National Day, International Women’s Day and days marking activism against violence towards women. These were held in Mawlamyine, Ye and Thaton.

- Individual talks and group awareness sessions on sexual and gender based violence against women have been conducted according to the work plans developed by Sexual and Reproductive Health Promoters (SRHPs). In the first half of 2014 a total of 165 awareness raising group discussions were conducted.
- A local theatre troupe developed a script incorporating awareness messages on SGBV against women which was performed in December at Kaw Bain village, Mawlamyine Township, Mon State.
- MSI conducted advocacy meetings in four areas (Bilin, Mawlamyine, Ye and Thaton townships in Mon state and one in Hpa-An, Kayin state) to inform Government officials (including township wards and village level) about SGBV and activities.
- Meetings held with Mawlamyine Justice Centre regarding legal support for SGBV. MSI and Mawlamyine Justice Centre agreed on providing messages to survivors on the response mechanisms of each organization.
- Paralegal training was conducted by the Youth Legal Clinic in Mawlamyine to raise awareness on response services and legal processes.
- With the support of UNHCR, MSI is chairing an informal SGBV working group in Mon State with a view to ensure that SGBV mapping is proactive and on-going and able to reflect changes to the operational environment. Mapping in Kayin is not possible under the present circumstances.
- Community-based organizations, including the Mon Women Organization, attended training. All attendees also received information on legal procedures, penal codes, law enforcement on SGBV and follow-up mechanisms including legal support, clinical response and psychosocial support processes.
- 20 women from rural areas in Mon State attended clinical response training on SGBV.
- Other non-clinical response training on SGBV was conducted for 20 team members of the Mon Women's Organization. Participants were provided with SGBV-related awareness messages to share with their communities.
- Medical and psychosocial support for survivors of SGBV was provided through MSI clinics at Mawlamyine, Thaton and Ye. Clinics were upgraded with an SGBV response package that includes pregnancy testing and emergency contraception, HIV testing and PEP for prevention of HIV transmission, preventive management of sexually transmitted infections and analgesic for injuries. Dignity kits were also provided.

(3)(b) UN Women: Sub-project outcome 1.1: Women's priority needs and concerns are addressed in peace negotiations and discussions on post-conflict recovery by the conflicting parties.

This sub-project is aimed at empowering women to participate in the peacebuilding process and ensuring that women's needs and concerns are reflected and addressed. This component has a project start date of 1 January 2014. UN Women participated in the inception mission and project presented to key stakeholders. Key government and potential CSO partners identified. Meeting held with UNHCR for operational arrangements. Process for national staff recruitment in Mon State has commenced and is at an advanced stage. Process for selection of implementing partner to conduct the following activities is at an advanced stage. Convene the meeting of the women's groups to allow bottom-up consultation, discussion and reflection of their issues and priorities. Build the capacities of women to participate in and effectively influence the current peace process. Generate knowledge and understanding of women's groups on gender inequality and the impacts of conflict on women, including GBV; SCR 1325 and key issues in peace negotiations such as power-sharing, transitional justice, DDR, security sector reform, and ceasefire monitoring. Facilitate discussions among the local women groups and networking of local women-peace groups across geographical and political boundaries to develop common elements of the peace agenda. TOR for selection of implementing partner for other activities has been advertised. Mon women have been identified to participate in larger coaching on women's participation in the peace process in late May in Yangon.

(4) Sub-project on empowering ethnic youths as peacebuilders in Mon and Kayin States led by IOM.

Sub-project outcome 1.3: Target youths are openly discussing the peace process and reconstruction issues. Youths' voices (concerns and hopes) on the peace process expressed and fully documented. In progress. The outputs achieved during the reporting period includes:

- Identified two implementation partners (Karen Baptist Convention (KBC) in Kayin State and Mon Youth Educators Organization (MYEO) in Mon State.
- During the workshop, youths shared their experiences in living in communities in the ceasefire environment, their dreams, aspirations, challenges and concerns. Based on these, they identified their common priority areas for further explorations (such as peace and development, facilitation, communication, community development, use of illicit drugs, reproductive health, migration and trafficking, HIV/AIDS, gender), and designed their own training program.
- Organized an eleven-day training program on youth empowerment for 20 rural ethnic youths from Kayin State in Yangon on 23 June - 4 July. The training included sessions on themes identified as their common priorities during the youth camp in April, and included participatory learning sessions,

guest speakers, field visits, debates and role plays.

- The start was delayed in Mon State due to the delay in identifying the appropriate implementation partner. The three-day youth camp targeting rural ethnic Mon youth is planned to take place on July 16-18. During the youth camp, Mon Youths will design their own training program for them to be able to achieve the three objectives set by this project.

Sub-project outcome 1.4: Lack of trust and suspicion in target communities addressed through open dialogue and community participatory activities involving youths. Not yet implemented. The plan is that once the 1st training program is completed, the youths will go back to their own communities and share what they have learnt with their peers and community members. They will report back their experiences to other training participants for mutual learning and support.

Sub-project outcome 1.5: Felt sense of peace dividends in communities. Not yet implemented. The plan for the Kayin Youths is to organize another training program in late November to focus on leadership, community facilitation, community mobilization and community development skills, and upon completion they will go back to their community and manage a small-scale community project.

(5) Sub-project on capacity development of mass media institutions in support of peace-building and Local Development in Mon and Kayin States led by UNESCO and UNDP.

(5)(a) UNESCO: Sub-project output 1: Enhanced competencies of journalists to undertake conflict sensitive reporting and professional journalism which is aligned to Sub-project outcome 1.8: National, local and ethnic news media outlets are engaged in conflict sensitive reportage and promote peace as a desired value.

A call for proposals was issued to institutions with proven record in this area to deliver the training required to enhance the competencies of journalists in Mon and Kayin to conduct conflict sensitive reporting (CSR). Proposals received from interested institutions will be reviewed from 30 June, 2014 onwards. The selected institution will identify suitable participants for the training and conduct a training needs analysis for this group. The group of 100 participants – with at least 50% of the group being women – will include: (a) national and local journalists and editors (especially from Mon and Kayin) who regularly write on or cover the peace process, (b) persons working in the print, broadcast

and online media, and (c) leaders of the community multimedia centres, community learning / dialogue centres, or community radio stations to be established as part of this project's second output, and (d) state level Information and Public Relations Department (IPRD) staff operating under the remit of the Ministry of Information (MOI). Besides organizing and implementing the CSR training modules for the identified participants, the institution will also conduct content analysis of media coverage of Myanmar ethnic and religious conflicts and the peace process ahead of the training for baseline setting purposes. A second content analysis of the media coverage by participant journalists will be conducted for a month after the training (with the option to extend this period later) to assess the improvement of coverage, both quantitatively (amount of print space or broadcast airtime allotted to peace-related topics) and qualitatively (depth, accuracy, precision, fairness and language sensitivity, among other things). The institution's final report on the training and media coverage content analysis is expected to be ready by mid-December 2014.

(5)(b) UNDP: Sub-project output 2: i) Setting up Community Multimedia Centre or Community Radio as a platform for inclusive, participatory and bottom-up peacebuilding initiatives; and, ii) Local community leaders and members manifest greater understanding, appreciation and tolerance of history, culture, lifestyle, aspirations of other ethnic groups which is aligned to Sub-project outcome 1.9: Local community leaders and members use community media as platform to actively participate in peace-building initiatives, have greater sense of ownership in the process, and confident of its full attainment and Sub-project outcome 1.10: Local communities have greater awareness, understanding appreciation and tolerance of other ethnic groups through exposure to media content.

UNDP commissioned an independent consultant to undertake field research in Mon & Kayin to identify possible community media interventions to support peace-building in selected townships in each State. The consultant's report, which was delivered in mid-June 2014, finds that there is a wide information gap that disadvantages rural populations and women and children in particular. Media coverage outside the main towns is generally low hence people seldom use media as a tool for gathering information and media literacy is poor. In most areas surveyed, CSOs have little or no experience of working with media to build community participation. The report's findings also confirm that people outside the major cities get little information about peace-building processes and have few opportunities for their voices to be heard. However one of the potential "bright spots" of the report shows that young people are increasingly getting local information on their phones despite the

	<p>slow speeds currently available. This however is supposed to change with the improving telecommunications infrastructure, particularly with the entry of Telenor and Ooredoo into the local telecommunications market. The report predicts that the flow of information will change radically when Telenor rolls out their service in parts of the two states from October 2014. It also points out to the wide use, amongst youths of smart phone application such as Viber and Facebook groups in several communities that were surveyed during primary research. The report suggests community radio could have a big impact and proposes audio production and distribution pilot projects that would prepare the way for communities to be strongly placed to move quickly once the legal framework is in place. The development of mobile networks provides an opportunity to experiment with innovative new content distribution methods. UNDP is now considering the report's findings and how best to proceed with implementation.</p>
<p>Do you see evidence that the project is having a positive impact on peacebuilding? (250 words max.)</p>	<p>(1) Sub-project on strengthening Government social services in ethnic minority areas and improved collaboration with non-state actors led by UNICEF. UNICEF has noted significant interest in this project from the Government, NSAs and civil society in both Kayin State and Mon State. Feedback from government and NSA officials indicate that the UN's investment in joint peacebuilding activities is perceived as a validation and endorsement of local stability and peacebuilding progress and is viewed as a commitment to helping strengthen the physical infrastructure and enabling environment in which these efforts may develop further. The nature of UNICEF's inputs require increased cooperation and collaboration between local government authorities and NSAs to be realized. Although this is a slow incremental process there is already evidence of increased trust-building taking place between these groups as a result of UNICEF's purposeful inputs in promoting inclusive planning for social service delivery. For example, a recent Township Education Improvement Planning workshop in Mon included both local government and MNEC participants. In Kayin training for education department officials included both Government and NSA actors.</p> <p>(2) Sub-project on creating a favourable protection environment for IDP and refugee returnees and supporting durable solutions through monitoring, capacity building and documentation led by UNHCR. The premise is that providing documentation will ensure not only increased individual protection, but also access to services, as well as general transactions that require documentation, from buying land to contracting marriage. While this directly supports enhancing stability and peace, it is difficult to</p>

evidence how this is having a positive effect, as there overall environment remains fragile and dominated by deliberations on ceasefire. The general security environment remains complex, with non-contiguous areas of control, with several actors, including armed ethnic groups that retain a large degree of autonomy in civil affairs. For training on durable solutions, there is evidence of a willingness, in some cases, for the Government and ethnic armed groups to engage in the trainings on an equal footing. This is positive and can lead to common understandings of conditions required for facilitating durable solutions for IDPs and refugee returnees. Verification and aggregation of data on return assessments still need to be undertaken, however, this information will prove vital for coordination. Greater coordination and focus of potential areas of high return may offer eventual evidence of greater coordination resulting as a project outcome and achievement.

(3) Sub-project on the empowerment of Mon women through participation in peacebuilding and prevention of and response to gender-based violence led by UNHCR and UN Women. The continuation of acts of SGBV can have a detrimental impact on the prospects for building peace, especially acts of SGBV carried out by national or ethnic group armed forces. The project has been successful in creating awareness of the SGBV in the south-east, which has been well received by communities. The growing awareness and ability to discuss these issues openly are key for addressing impunity. The data being collected is further strengthening UNHCR's and UN Women's ability to document and advocate for concerted interventions by all parties to end any impunity for SGBV, including through any future forums that the agencies will participate in to further foster and build an environment in which peace can take hold.

(4) Sub-project on empowering ethnic youths as peacebuilders in Mon and Kayin States led by IOM. The project is still at the stage where the knowledge acquired by the target youths has not been shared and made any kinds of impacts at their respective communities yet. However, by observing and receiving feedbacks from the youths who participated in the 1st training program, their levels of commitment, understanding and motivation were sufficient for them to be able to contribute towards making positive impact on peacebuilding at the community levels.

(5) Sub-project on capacity development of mass media institutions in support of peace-building and local development in Mon and Kayin States led by UNESCO and UNDP. As the project activities have only just commenced, it is very early to indicate if any impact has been

	<p>made on peace building. It should however be noted that majority of the people included in the primary research conducted by UNDP have a strong preference to maintain peace and dialogue constructively to enhance peace and development efforts.</p>
<p>Were there catalytic effects from the project in the period reported, including additional funding commitments or unleashing/unblocking of any peace relevant processes? (250 words max.)</p>	<p>(1) Sub-project on Strengthening Government social services in ethnic minority areas and improved collaboration with non-state actors led by UNICEF. UNICEF's UN-PBF project closely intersects with its Netherlands Government funded Peacebuilding Education and Advocacy Programme (PBEA). For example UNICEF support of township education officers engagement with inclusive consultation in planning processes under PBF has tangible linkages with the recent Comprehensive Education Sector Review (CESR) regional consultation in Mon (supported by UNICEF-PBEA) which provided an opportunity for NSA and civil society feedback on core CESR themes of social cohesion, equity and inclusion in education.</p> <p>(2) Sub-project on creating a favourable protection environment for IDP and refugee returnees and supporting durable solutions through monitoring, capacity building and documentation led by UNHCR. Please refer to the report by RCO-drafted "Joint UN Project Sensitisation Mission with Myanmar Peace Centre (24-25 April, 2014)", which details analysis of overall project relevance and lessons learned, as well as catalytic effects. This report views the projects as a whole and not on a project by project basis. A higher catalytic effect may be discernible at this level. UNHCR continues to implement project activities submitted in the proposal. Contributing to project progress has been the improvement in relations with the Government in the south-east of Myanmar, with the signature of a new Letter of Understanding (LoU) on 7 June, 2013 covering a broad range of activities, including protection, and the official permit to open an office in Hpa-An in December, 2013, with the official opening taking place in February, 2014. Protection activities were reinforced through capacity building for staff on returnee and protection monitoring, and trainings for Government staff, NSAs and civil society on voluntary repatriation and durable solutions. Approval has been received from the Government to advance forward with capacity building for the support of durable solution training and has seen good progress in participation of Government officials. On one occasion, both Government staff and NSAs participated in the same training contributing to trust building between them.</p>

(3) Sub-project on the empowerment of Mon women through participation in peacebuilding and prevention of and response to gender-based violence led by UNHCR and UN Women. Please refer to the report by RCO-drafted "Joint UN Project Sensitisation Mission with Myanmar Peace Centre (24-25 April, 2014)", which details analysis of overall project relevance and lessons learned, as well as catalytic effects. This report views the projects as a whole and not on a project by project basis. A higher catalytic effect may be discernible at this level, as regards peace-building.

(3)(a) UNHCR: At UNHCR sub-project level, there are significant environmental factors that make the prevention of and response to SGBV difficult. These are related to the continued presence of military and armed groups, rule of law issues and absence of mechanisms ensuring effective justice; social and cultural issues. Ensuring the elimination of impunity for SGBV is vital for the peace-building environment, but will not easily be secured. In the absence of a nationwide ceasefire or established political dialogue and uncertainties regarding how civil administration, policing and justice issues will be dealt with, there are structural challenges to effectively tackling SGBV. It is vital, however, that the testimony and the voice of SGBV survivors be documented and dealt with within the framework of peace-building. The catalytic effects are therefore greater documentation, and greater awareness of mechanisms needed to ensure this is tackled, and persons of concern are treated fairly and with an adequate supportive response by authorities and communities.

(3)(b) UN Women: At UN Women sub-project level, key stakeholders commit to addressing women's peace agenda through policy instruments and programming. Women peace and security networks strengthened to participate in long-term peacebuilding efforts.

(4) Sub-project on empowering ethnic youths as peacebuilders in Mon and Kayin States led by IOM. One catalytic undertakings attempted during the reporting period was to invite field coordinators from the implementation agencies to another ethnic minority area called Pa-O Self-administered Region which had signed an ceasefire agreement with the central government in the 1990s and was granted special-administered region status in the Constitution. Pa-O leadership shared with the field coordinators their experiences in ceasefire and peace processes, managing a self-administered region as well as participating in the national and regional politics. Pa-O region has progressed significantly since the signing of the ceasefire, in terms of levels of education, health, community development and participation. It was decided that the second training program for Kayin youths in late November will

	<p>take place in the Pa-O region so that the participants themselves can see the changes brought into Pa-O Region since the ceasefire, and interact with the locals on how their experiences.</p> <p>(5) Sub-project on the capacity development of mass media institutions in support of peace-building and local development in Mon and Kayin States led by UNESCO and UNDP. Too early to determine.</p>
<p>If progress has been slow or inadequate, provide main reasons and what is being done to address them. (250 words max.)</p>	<p>(1) Sub-project on strengthening Government social services in ethnic minority areas and improved collaboration with non-state actors led by UNICEF. UNICEF has noted that in Kayin the Chief Minister has requested advance details of project activities for approval prior to commencement. Whilst this practice has resulted in increased transactional costs for UNICEF and its partners as well as reduced the speed of implementation it is understood that the State Minister's actions reflect a growing drive towards greater decentralization and is a part of the state's development process.</p> <p>(2) Sub-project on creating a favourable protection environment for IDP and refugee returnees and supporting durable solutions through monitoring, capacity building and documentation led by UNHCR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An offer to do training on birth registration and statelessness has been extended to Kayin State officials but procedural requirements imposed by the Government stipulating permission must be sought from the relevant Union level line ministry four weeks in advance in combination with human resource constraints have led to the training being postponed until the second half of 2014. - Implementation of the project has been challenging in Kayin State, where the operating environment remains restrictive. While two durable solutions workshops were carried out in 2013, for government and NGO staff respectively, permission for further workshops has not been forthcoming from the Kayin State government, who have cited reasons related to 'peace and security'. Similarly, the number of Return Assessments for which permission has been granted is significantly lower than for Mon State, although agreement was recently reached on a series of return assessments to be conducted in Kayin in the second half of 2014. <p>(3) Sub-project on the empowerment of Mon women through participation in peacebuilding and prevention of and response to gender-based violence led by UNHCR and UN Women. (3)(a) UNHCR challenges:</p>

- Delays in legal procedures and level of interest of judiciary causes prolonged court process of child SGBV cases supported by MSI.
- Most survivors are children, hence the clinical and psychosocial support is challenging for service providers, especially to obtain full information to provide adequate support and assistance.
- Support is often sought too late for an effective clinical response.
- General community reticence to discuss SGBV. Gender-related violence is a sensitive issue in Myanmar and it is particularly difficult to engage ethnic minority communities, particularly in mixed-controlled areas of Mon and Kayin State.
- Networking among many stakeholders needs time to build trust and confidentiality of processes.
- Lack of available referral services.
- Difficulties engaging men and boys in awareness sessions.
- Psychosocial support activities are challenging for service providers not experienced in assisting in SGBV cases.
- Language barriers can impede effective community participation.
- Lack of trust in law enforcement institutions to address SGBV, particularly where military personnel are involved, means some individuals prefer not to come forward.
- Unclear legislative framework regarding reporting obligations of clinical service providers.

Many of the above challenges are endemic environmental issues that cannot be addressed by this project, however, efforts are made to highlight challenges and engage authorities and communities in continued dialogue.

(3)(b) UN Women challenges: The project was a brand new initiative starting from scratch. Consequently, institutional arrangements have taken longer than expected to put in place.

(4) Sub-project on empowering ethnic youths as peacebuilders in Mon and Kayin States led by IOM. The project was supposed to start in August 2013; however, due to the delay in project approval and funding disbursement, the project started 5 months late. Furthermore, identification of an implementation partner in Mon State took longer than expected, as the selection itself was a series of consultations with a number of Mon ethnic civil society organizations and it took time for them to reach an consensus on who would be the best implementation partner.

(5) Sub-project on capacity development of mass media institutions in support of peace-building and local development in Mon and Kayin States led by UNESCO and UNDP.

	<p>Operational and internal fiduciary requirements dictate procurement and contractual processes are implemented following organizational guidelines. Hence substantial time has been consumed by both UNESCO and UNDP to carry out necessary procurement but it is hoped that progress will be substantially better in the third quarter.</p>
<p>What are the main activities/expected results for the rest of the year? (250 words max.)</p>	<p>(1) Sub-project on strengthening Government social services in ethnic minority areas and improved collaboration with non-state actors led by UNICEF: Health: 1) Conduct training of health staff and village volunteers on community case management (CCM) of diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria in Hpaan, 2) Provision of services of CCM in 75 target villages of 5 townships in Kayin State (Hlaingbwe, Kawkareik, Kyarinnseikgyi, Myawaddy, Thandaung), 3) Distribution of long lasting insecticidal net (LLINs) to target townships (Hlaingbwe and Kawkeraik) for malaria prevention, 4) Supervision and monitoring of CCM activity by supervisors from health centers, township and state health department, 5) Conduct township health micro-plan exercise with participation of all stakeholders in 2 townships, 6) Undertake project end assessment. Expected Results will be: a) 75 village health volunteers from 5 townships in Kayin State have skill for CCM on diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria; b) Around 25 Basic Health Staff have skill on supervision and monitoring of CCM volunteer activity as well as received refresher training on management of diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria; c) About 48,000 peoples including more than 5,000 under five children from hard-to-reach villages from 5 townships in Kayin State have access to community case management of diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria by village health volunteers; d) At least 2,500 families in target townships (Hlaingbwe and Kawkareik) are protected from malaria through provision of 5,000 long lasting insecticidal net (LLIN); e) All inclusive township health micro-plan have conducted in two townships in Kayin State. WASH: The WASH activities will be 1) support capacity development of local government, non-state actors and development partners on WASH planning process 2) facilitating to achieve open defecation free communities, 3) provision of water supply facilities to have improved sources of drinking water 4) promote WASH related practices 5) provision of WASH facilities for schools and WASH practices promotion for children. At the end of the project, the technical capacity of local government and non-state actors will be improved to carry out a technically sound and accountable WASH intervention as well as selected conflict affected villages have access to improved sources of drinking water, sanitation facilities and awareness on better hygiene practices. Education: Result will include the production of a training module and associated learning / reference material translated into national languages on the role of inclusive consultation for planning;</p>

stakeholder mapping and analysis; Do No Harm and conflict sensitivity issues in planning in the Education, which will be delivered to the relevant participating township / state level actors. The delivery of training for state and non-state teachers and Head teachers builds trust, which is important. The system of providing education to internally displaced children in temporary learning shelters is carried out in partnership with MoE and civil society, in consultation with community, government, and other key stakeholders. By linking emergency response with longer term education development support with a conflict-sensitive approach, these efforts may strengthen the peacebuilding process.

(2) Sub-project on creating a favourable protection environment for IDP and refugee returnees and supporting durable solutions through monitoring, capacity building and documentation led by UNHCR:

7 local NGOs, CBOs and faith-based groups staff trained to monitor and report of return movements by 2014; # of verified return locations (communities verified as having received refugees or IDP returnees in which Government or aid agencies provide targeted re-integration support; Verification/aggregation of data collected in return assessments from field visits to villages of return to be undertaken; 46 persons trained (government officials) on statelessness and citizenship law in Kayin and Mon states; 40 persons received training on International Law given government officials (25 participants each).

(3) Sub-project on the empowerment of Mon women through participation in peacebuilding and prevention of and response to gender-based violence led by UNHCR and UN Women.

(3)(a) UNHCR: Project targets have been achieved, however, UNHCR continues to implement project and aims to have higher targets achieved by year end. There is not quantified target set. Services were provided in 85% of the cases referred to MSI. However the total number of incidents is believed to be much larger and there is still no systematic monitoring of SGBV cases in Mon State, in part due to the reticence of survivors to come forward.

(3)(b) UN Women: Convene the meeting of the women's groups to allow bottom-up consultation, discussion and reflection of their issues and priorities. Build the capacities of women to participate in and effectively influence the current peace process Generate knowledge an understanding of women's groups on gender inequality and the impacts of conflict on women, including GBV; SCR 1325 and key issues in peace negotiations such as power-sharing, transitional justice, DDR, security sector reform, and ceasefire monitoring Facilitate discussions among the local women groups and

	<p>networking of local women-peace groups across geographical and political boundaries to develop common elements of the peace agenda.</p> <p>(4) Sub-project on empowering ethnic youths as peacebuilders in Mon and Kayin States led by IOM. For the Kayin youths: -Sharing what they learnt from the 1st training program with their peers and communities (July - October). - Establishing youth network (July - October). - 2nd training program (November). - Implementation of community-level activities (December - May) For the Mon youths: - Youth camp (July) The subsequent activities will be decided by the youths themselves during the youth camp. There will be activities to connect Mon and Kayin youths together to share what they have experienced through this project and to establish a network for two groups to support each other towards the latter half of the project.</p> <p>(5) Sub-project on capacity development of mass media institutions in support of peace-building and local development in Mon and Kayin States led by UNESCO and UNDP. (5)(a) UNESCO : - Finalization of the Call for Proposal and selection of partner to undertake training on Conflict Sensitive Reporting. (5)(b) UNDP: Establishment of the Township Dialogue and Information Center and training of community members to generate local news and dissemination using SMS or Text Messaging platform.</p>
<p>Is there any need to adjust project strategies/ duration/budget etc.? (500 words max.)</p>	<p>(1) Sub-project on Strengthening Government social services in ethnic minority areas and improved collaboration with non-state actors led by UNICEF. No major adjustment at this stage. However, taking into account the time taken by the local authorities to facilitate implementation on the ground, there is a likelihood that all activities may not be completed within the original project period ending 31st December 2014.</p> <p>(2) Sub-project on creating a favourable protection environment for IDP and refugee returnees and supporting durable solutions through monitoring, capacity building and documentation led by UNHCR.</p>

	<p>No need for adjustment of strategy, duration or budget.</p> <p>(3) Sub-project on the empowerment of Mon women through participation in peacebuilding and prevention of and response to gender-based violence led by UNHCR and UN Women.</p> <p>(3)(a) UNHCR. Will continue project implementation until year end using resources made available. Project monitoring is undertaken by UNHCR field staff and reports are provided by MSI on a monthly basis. MSI receives support from the UNHCR Assistant Community Services and HIV Officer, and Protection Officer based in Hpa An. UNHCR receives monthly reports from MSI on the number of survivors receiving clinical services, psychosocial support and referrals to other service providers. MSI also made considerable progress in preparations for opening a new office in Hpa-An to enable improved service delivery and clinical response provision to persons of concern. The presence of the MSI office in Hpa-An will also improve coordination and reporting mechanisms with UNHCR and other stakeholders in a timely manner.</p> <p>(3)(b) UN Women: Due to the delay in fully operationalising the project, a 6 month project extension will need to be requested.</p> <p>(4) Sub-project on empowering ethnic youths as peacebuilders in Mon and Kayin States led by IOM. Due to the initial 5 months of delay in the project starting period, the project would like to request for the extension of 5 months so that all activities will end by 31 May 2015.</p> <p>(5) Sub-project on capacity development of mass media institutions in support of peace-building and local development in Mon and Kayin States led by UNESCO and UNDP. Too early to determine, however a six month project extension will be quite suitable to ensure that there are some follow up as well as monitoring of how the initial activities have been received in the communities.</p>
<p>Are there any lessons learned from the project in the period reported? (500 words max.)</p>	<p>(1) Sub-project on Strengthening Government social services in ethnic minority areas and improved collaboration with non-state actors led by UNICEF.</p> <p>The UN PBF has significant symbolic value in delivering peacebuilding outcomes. It is perceived by local government and NSAs as sending a message to post-conflict and conflict affected regions that the UN as a major international humanitarian and development actor has confidence in local peacebuilding progress and wishes to support its continuance through joint action. Although the period of 12 months (the original 18 months duration was shortened due to delayed commencement of</p>

the project) is inadequate to achieve substantive peacebuilding outcomes, the tangible presence and joint nature of the PBF initiative will be expected to provide a valuable opportunity to build better township and state level planning relationships between government and NSA actors and the communities that they service in the delivery of improved essential social services for education, health and WASH. Although both key state and non-state decision makers tend to express their support for projects during official meetings it is a bit too early to conclude how genuine this commitment is. When it comes to actual project planning it is often difficult to get official participation due to the bureaucratic hurdles required for local government officers to obtain the necessary permission to attend from their superiors. Conflict sensitive programmes require time intensive processes. Given the new spaces that have been opened up with the reforms and peace building process, new norms for engagement with local governments, NSAs and communities that were hitherto inaccessible are being set. The shift from a centralized top down planning process to a combination of bottom up and top down will take time and government systems will take time to adapt. Similarly, UN system will also require more flexibility to accommodate time-intensive processes that require to build dialogue and set-up conflict-sensitive consultative mechanisms and time lines for delivery need to be adapted accordingly. All these needs to be taken into consideration when planning realistic project outcomes.

(2) Sub-project on creating a favourable protection environment for IDP and refugee returnees and supporting durable solutions through monitoring, capacity building and documentation led by UNHCR.

Please refer to the report by RCO-drafted "Joint UN Project Sensitisation Mission with Myanmar Peace Centre (24-25 April, 2014)", which details analysis of overall project relevance and lessons learned, as well as catalytic effects.

(3) Sub-project on the empowerment of Mon women through participation in peacebuilding and prevention of and response to gender-based violence led by UNHCR and UN Women.

(3)(a) UNHCR: Please refer to the report by RCO-drafted "Joint UN Project Sensitisation Mission with Myanmar Peace Centre (24-25 April, 2014)", which details analysis of overall project relevance and lessons learned, as well as catalytic effects. This report views the projects as a whole and not on a project by project basis. A higher catalytic effect may be discernible at this level.

(3)(b) UN Women: None at this stage.

	<p>(4) Sub-project on empowering ethnic youths as peacebuilders in Mon and Kayin States led by IOM. The lessons learnt from the first training program is currently being compiled.</p> <p>(5) Sub-project on capacity development of mass media institutions in support of peace-building and local development in Mon and Kayin States led by UNESCO and UNDP. None at this stage.</p>
<p>What is the project budget expenditure to date (percentage of allocated project budget expended by the date of the report) – preliminary figures only? (250 words max.)</p>	<p>(1) Sub-project on Strengthening Government social services in ethnic minority areas and improved collaboration with non-state actors led by UNICEF: Project budget expenditure as of 30 June, 2014 is \$159,134 or 35.4% of the total PBF funding allocation of \$450,000. A total of \$310,000 is committed under the project and expenditure is being incurred. In addition, an amount of \$170,000 is also committed from UNICEF contribution of 250,000 under the project for the education component.</p> <p>(2) Sub-project on creating a favourable protection environment for IDP and refugee returnees and supporting durable solutions through monitoring, capacity building and documentation led by UNHCR: Not available at present.</p> <p>(3) Sub-project on the empowerment of Mon women through participation in peacebuilding and prevention of and response to gender-based violence led by UNHCR and UN Women. (3)(a) UNHCR & (3)(b) UN Women: Not available at present.</p> <p>(4) Sub-project on empowering ethnic youths as peacebuilders in Mon and Kayin States led by IOM: As of 30 June 2014, only 8% of the total project budget has been spent. This is due to the fact that the majority of activities which took place in the first half of 2014 required little funding allocation. However, the project budget burning rate against the project activities are on track.</p> <p>(5) Sub-project on capacity development of mass media institutions in support of peace-building and local development in Mon and Kayin States led by UNESCO and UNDP: 15% (USD30,000 spent on the UNDP Consultancy)</p>
<p>Any other information that the project needs to convey to PBSO (and JSC) at this stage? (250 words max.)</p>	<p>None.</p>

INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT: *Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation in the qualitative text above.*

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 1 Social cohesion and multi-ethnic trust are increased with vulnerable groups (IDPs, women, youth and ethnic minorities) being given a voice in peace negotiations and programming.	Indicator 1.1 Number/percentage of IDPs, women, youth and ethnic minorities who are engaged in the peace process and peacebuilding.	As set by media coverage and number of IDPs, women and young people participating in different parts of the ceasefire discussions and the peace process including the political dialogues.	Significant increase on baseline.	Not yet available.		
	Indicator 1.2 Strategic Outcome One Indicator 1.2 Number/percentage of IDPs, women, youth and ethnic minorities who feel safer and see more impact on their lives as a result of the peace process and peacebuilding.	As set by relevant documentation and attitudinal surveys.	Significant increase on baseline.	Not yet available.		

Outcome 1.1 Women's priority needs and concerns are addressed in peace negotiations and discussions on post-conflict recovery by the conflicting parties.	Indicator 1.1.1 Number of women included in the peace negotiations including discussions on identification of needs after ceasefire agreements.	One woman in the negotiations team of New Mon State Party.	At least 30% in different roles in peace negotiations.	Not yet available.		
	Indicator 1.1.2 Percentage of women in women's groups targeted for action who feel that the peace process is taking into account the needs of women.	To be determined	At least 50% increase.	Not yet available.		
	Indicator 1.1.3 Percentage of leadership of the New Mon State Party surveyed that agree that women's views are important in the peace process.	To be determined.	At least 50% increase.	Not yet available.		
Outcome 1.2 Increased awareness of sexual and gender-based violence and exploitation in	Indicator 1.2.1 Number of women participating in awareness training feel and express that they are empowered	Undetermined.	At least 50% of the women participating in the awareness trainings.	More than 50% female participation. Challenge is to gain broader male participation.	Awareness trainings were held to sensitize the community of the needs and vulnerabilities of	

<p>communities. Women's vulnerability to GBV is reduced leading to improved physical and psychological well-being, enhanced participation within the community.</p>	<p>to take on an active role in their own protection.</p>				<p>survivors of GBV. Women, girls, men and boys, will be feel more confident to speak out about violence in their families/households and communities, and will be able to take preventative measures to reduce SGBV.</p>	
	<p>Indicator 1.2.2 Number of documented cases of GBV in Mon State in which services are provided.</p>	<p>Undetermined.</p>	<p>50%</p>	<p>Services were provided in 85% of the cases referred to MSI. However the total number of incidents is believed to be much larger and there is still no systematic monitoring of SGBV cases in Mon State, in part due to the reticence of survivors to come forward.</p>	<p>Counseling and appropriate clinical response service pathways are set up and women and girls victims of SGBV are able to access appropriate and positive clinical care and support mechanisms. Work is currently under way on stakeholder mapping and establishment of a referral pathway.</p>	
<p>Outcome 1.3 Target youths are openly discussing</p>	<p>Indicator 1.3.1 Number of discussions on peace</p>	<p>Zero</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>Zero</p>		

the peace process and reconstruction issues. Youths' voices (concerns and hopes) on the peace process expressed and fully documented.	and development held among youth in target area, issues identified and actions taken.					
Outcome 1.4 Lack of trust and suspicion in target communities addressed through open dialogue and community participatory activities involving youths.	Indicator 1.4.1 Increase in the percentage of perception of improved trust among communities in Mon and Kayin States.	0%	30% of target population report improved trust and decreased suspicions among communities in Mon and Kayin States.	Not yet available.	Activities for this outcome are not implemented yet.	
Outcome 1.5 Felt sense of peace dividends in communities.	Indicator 1.5.1 Increase in the percentage of targeted communities' sense of the improved quality of life as a result of increased access to services and opportunities as a result of cessation of conflict.	0%	60%	Not yet available.	Activities for this outcome are not implemented yet.	

Outcome 1.6 Existence of mechanisms for youths to network and provide support to each other.	Indicator 1.6.1 The youths targeted by the project become a part of the larger youth networks which provide support to each other.	None.	Yes.	Not yet available.	Activities for this outcome are not implemented yet.	
Outcome 1.7 Proven model for engagement with youth as peace-builders in Myanmar field-tested and is available to be replicated by stakeholders in other ceasefire States.	Indicator 1.7.1 Quality and availability of a field-tested model of engagement with youths as peacebuilders.	Non-Existent.	Field tested model exists and is disseminated to partners and stakeholders.	Not yet available.	Activities for this outcome are not implemented yet.	
Outcome 1.8 National, local and ethnic news media outlets are engaged in conflict sensitive reportage and promote peace as a desired value.	Indicator 1.8.1 Percentage of news media coverage of the peace process which display qualities of depth, accuracy and precision, objectivity, fairness, language sensitivity, etc.	To be determined (content analysis is proposed to provide baseline data).	At least 50% of national media and 60% of local and ethnic news media are engaged in conflict sensitive reportage.	Not yet available.		

<p>Outcome 1.9 Local community leaders and members use community media as platform to actively participate in peace-building initiatives, have greater sense of ownership of the process, and confident of its full attainment.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.9.1 Number of communities using community media to actively participate in peace-building initiatives. Number of communities with greater sense of ownership of the peace process and confident of its success.</p>	Not existing	One community media (CMC or community radio) set up in a selected township of Mon and Kayin States. All townships with community media established, report active community participation in local peacebuilding.	Not yet available.		
<p>Outcome 1.10 Local communities have greater awareness, understanding, appreciation and tolerance of other ethnic groups through exposure to media content.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.10.1 Percentage of community members who report greater awareness, understanding, appreciation and tolerance of other ethnic groups.</p>	Not existing.	At least 25% of community members in project sites believe they have greater awareness, understanding, appreciation and tolerance of other ethnic groups.	Not yet available.		
<p>Outcome 2 The Government is more responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups (IDPs, women, youth and ethnic</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1 Number/percentage of IDPs, women, youth and ethnic minorities in ceasefire areas who are being reached by</p>	Documentation of the type and number of services provided by the Government.	Significant improvement on baseline.	Not yet available.		

minorities) living in ceasefire areas.	Government with relevant services such as education, health, civil registration.					
Outcome 2.1 State and township level authorities perform their duties effectively and become more responsive to the needs of ethnic minorities living in ceasefire areas.	Indicator 2.1.1 Conflict-affected communities interviewed feel that the Government is paying attention to their social needs.	Using the ranking method, a survey will be conducted in selected communities and with non-state actors and CSOs to gauge their perceptions in the government's performance and delivery of social services. Results of the survey will provide the baseline.	A similar survey by the end of the project period will be done showing marked increase in the respondents' level of satisfaction.	Community respondent survey completed for selected townships in Kayin State and Mon State. Results being analyzed. Report due in July.		
Outcome 2.2 State and township level government planning and response to the needs of the communities are done with active consultation, participation and collaboration of non-	Indicator 2.2.1 Non-state actors, civil society groups and representatives from ethnic minorities expressed satisfaction over improved participation and collaboration with	Using the ranking method, a survey will be conducted in selected communities and with non-state actors and CSOs to gauge their perceptions in the government's performance and	A similar survey by the end of the project period will be done showing marked increase in the respondents' level of satisfaction.	Respondent survey completed for selected townships in Kayin State and Mon State. Results being analyzed. Report due in July.		

state actors, civil society groups and representatives from ethnic minorities.	the government.	delivery of social services. Results of the survey will provide the baseline.				
Outcome 2.3 Basic social services (education, health and WASH) in selected ethnic minority ceasefire areas in Mon and Kayin are established and improved.	Indicator 2.3.1 By the end of the project period those communities identified through the baseline survey for education/health/WASH inputs have received them.	Rapid needs assessment conducted with local Government, CSOs, community members and non-state actors in selected townships to select specific project locations.	Endline survey of basic service needs in specific project locations reveal basic service needs have been addressed.	Rapid needs assessment completed.		
Outcome 2.4 Government and aid agencies responsiveness to needs of IDP and refugee returnees enhanced, due to improved and informed programming, and better positioning to address arising challenges.	Indicator 2.4.1 Number of verified return locations (communities verified as having received refugee or IDP returnees in which Government or aid agencies provide targeted re-integration support).	Zero	20	18 villages (15 in Mon State and 3 in Kayin State).	UNHCR made visits to 105 villages in Kayin and Mon States between 1 July 2013 and 30 June 2014 to verify refugee and IDP returnees. Among those visits, 8 had IDP returnees and 7 refugee returnees (3 villages had both IDP and refugee returnees).	

Outcome 2.5 IDP and refugee returnees provided with citizenship rights and durable solutions in accordance with international standards, contributing to sustainable peace.	Indicator 2.5.1 Percentage of verified return villages in which returnees hold civil documentation.	Undetermined	80%	0	The data collected in the above mentioned field visits to villages of return have not yet been aggregated on the documentation type by returnees. UNHCR plans to refer individuals without documentation to the nearest immigration department office or in case a larger number of persons without documentation may support an extension of the Moe Pwint Operation (one-stop solution for documentation issuance).	
	Indicator 2.5.2 Percentage of verified return villages in which returnees report having faced pressure to return or	Underdetermined	0%	Not available	None	

	limitations on freedom of movement.					
Outcome 2.6 Sustainable return and reintegration of IDPs and refugees is supported through increased knowledge of Government officials/civil society actors on key human rights and protection standards, enabling an environment for returnees to enhance their participation and contribute to the processes involved in building a sustainable peace at different levels.	Indicator 2.6.1 Number of government officials/civil society actors and members of non-state armed groups participating in capacity-building workshops on international standards related to durable solutions to displacement.	Zero	215	232	10 training workshops were conducted in Mon and Kayin States with the aim of building capacity amongst government, Non-State Actors and civil society actors to support durable solutions for refugees and IDPs.	