



Preventing and Mitigating Gendered Impacts of Conflict related to Human Trafficking in Kachin State, Myanmar – UNA063	
<b>UN ACTION MPTF PROJECT FINAL REPORTING FORM</b>	
Country	Myanmar
Project Start Date	01/08/2019
Project Completion Date	31/12/2019
Project Duration	5 months
UN Implementing Entities	UNODC, UN Women
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Project Location(s)	Kachin State, Myanmar (Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Moegaung, Mohynin, Phakant and Bamaw <sup>1</sup> townships)
Project Budget	249,017 USD
UN Action pillar of activity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge building <input type="checkbox"/> Support to UN system at country level
Report Date	31.3.2020

<sup>1</sup> Bamaw Township was not listed as a project location before, but Laiza Township was. The reason for changing the project location is explained in the partner engagement and challenges sections.

General guidance: This reporting form is to be used for the **final project report**. Final reports are due **no later than 3 months after the completion date of the project**. Please complete **all** sections of this reporting form including the Logframe. Please also attach all documents requested. Report results **cumulatively**, i.e. results achieved since the beginning of the project. Please submit the report in both PDF and Word formats. Once the report is submitted, UN Action will review the report and follow up as needed<sup>2</sup>.

## 1. Project Context

Guidance: Please provide a short description of any changes in context since the inception of the project.

Kachin is the northern most state in Myanmar, the third largest state in terms of area and the tenth largest in terms of population, with around 1.7 million inhabitants. Kachin State has been experiencing ongoing conflict since 2011, when the 17-year ceasefire between the Kachin Independence Army (KIA), under the Kachin Independence Organisation (KIO), and the central government broke down. The KIO is not a signatory to the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) and controls large swathes of the Kachin territory, to which no international actors have had direct access since 2016.

Heavy fighting in 2011 and 2013 led to extensive loss of life, damage to infrastructure, destruction of livelihoods, the protracted displacement of hundreds of thousands of people, and increasing incidence of gender-based violence. Renewed clashes in 2018 led to the displacement of approximately 6,679 additional people. While the situation has since calmed, over 97,000<sup>3</sup> people remain displaced in camps or camp-like settings, the vast majority of who are women and children.

Approximately 75 per cent of those displaced are women and children. The enduring conflict has also resulted in a growing level of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and, in particular, human trafficking. In August 2018, the Myanmar anti-trafficking police reported that in the first seven months of 2018, they handled 130 trafficking cases in Kachin, 96 of which involved women sold into forced marriage in China. In 2015, the Myanmar government reported to the UN that between 2008 and 2013, the government had imposed punishment in 820 trafficking cases, and of those cases 534 were forced marriage cases and 599 involved trafficking to China.

As the situation deteriorated and violence peaked<sup>4</sup>, humanitarian access to IDPs and conflict-affected communities was increasingly impeded. Despite hosting 43 percent of the total displaced population, no official access has been permitted in non-government-controlled areas since April

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<sup>2</sup> Please note that information **must** be collected, managed and reported in ways that **respect survivor safety, confidentiality, anonymity, informed consent, and existing information-sharing protocols. The process must conform with established safety and ethical principles, including security and protection from retaliation, and protection of the data itself.** Before submitting descriptive information related to a particular survivor, please ensure that every possible precaution has been taken to minimize the potential risk of placing anyone in danger or inadvertently revealing their identity. It is important to remember that even without including any personally-identifiable information, some combinations of information, such as very specific details about the location or date, are enough to compromise confidentiality in a way that could result in negative repercussions for survivors, such as stigmatization and/or reprisal attacks.

<sup>3</sup> Humanitarian Country Team (December 2018), 2019 Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview.

<sup>4</sup> There were major violence outbreaks in 2017 and 2018.

2016.<sup>5</sup> Additionally, in government-controlled areas (GCAs) international humanitarian organizations have experienced unprecedented delays in obtaining travel authorizations for staff, therefore considerably undermining humanitarian efforts.

Through the reporting period, the situation in Kachin has remained largely the same as it was in August, when the project was initiated, with intermittent reports of conflict in the region, difficulties for international organizations accessing the region and high levels of displaced women and children at risk of being trafficked.

## 2. Progress Summary

**Guidance:** What were the final results achieved by the project at the following levels? Please report against, and reference the Goals, Outcomes, Outputs, Activities and Indicators described in your Logframe.

This project responds to gendered aspects of human trafficking which have arose as a result of conflict in Kachin State, Myanmar. It also supplements UNODC and UN Women’s existing programme activities in Myanmar and Kachin State which are being conducted under the regional (Southeast Asia) UN Women-UNODC joint programme “Preventing and Mitigating the Impacts of Terrorism, Trafficking and Transnational Crime through Women’s Empowerment”.

The previous UNODC and UN Women’s joint program focusing on women’s empowerment and protection in IDP camps and villages was being implemented across 19 townships in Kachin State. This project reinforced the existing joint efforts in 18 IDP camps across 6 townships (Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Bha-mo, Mogaung, Mohynin and Hpakant), where UNODC, UN Women and UN Women’s local partner organizations were already operational.

This project built on UNODC and UN Women’s existing mandates, expertise and on-going programming related to gender equality and women’s empowerment across the humanitarian-peace-development nexus, including work addressing conflict related sexual violence, promoting the women, peace and security agenda, and supporting gender-responsive law enforcement and border management practices. It also addressed conflict-related SGBV and trafficking by utilizing the strong operational experience of UN Women’s local partner organisation Htoi Gender and Development Foundation to promote women’s empowerment and leadership through implementing localized and participatory approaches.

This project met three of the key needs identified through UN Women and UNODC’s extensive consultations with women who are internally displaced, local women’s civil society organizations (CSOs), NGOs, INGOs, UN agencies, law enforcement officials and government representatives in Kachin State through 2017 and 2018. The results achieved are also in line with indicators from the UN Action result-based framework.

- a. This project was enhancing the capacities and opportunities for women and local women’s groups, networks and CSOs to engage in humanitarian, resilience and peace

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.crisisgroup.org/asia/south-east-asia/myanmar/b156-opening-internally-displaced-person-returns-northern-myanmar>

building planning, implementation, and decision-making in Kachin State. In addition, this project developed the capacity of frontline law enforcement officers to manage, mitigate and prevent human trafficking and other forms of gender-based violence in gender responsive manners.

- b. Second, there was an identified need for additional livelihood opportunities for crisis-affected women, as a lack of economic opportunity, compounded by traditional gender roles, rendered women and girls more vulnerable to trafficking and GBV. In response, this project supported vocational trainings to diversify the skills of IDP women and provided them with in-cash support. This intervention reduced long-term dependency on humanitarian aid, lowered the risk of human trafficking for those it engaged, and enhanced the economic resilience of the beneficiaries.
- c. The third key need identified was the lack of community-based protection and response services. Accordingly, this project worked to support the implementation of these services, including monitoring and reporting, as well as effective and safe referrals to psychosocial counselling and legal services for human trafficking survivors. The combination of large-scale displacement, gaps in protection mechanisms, and shortages of humanitarian aid, combined with the lack of economic opportunities have become major factors fuelling human trafficking in Kachin State. The need for community mobilization trainings was fulfilled by this project through diversified, local awareness raising trainings and opportunities for peer learning.

#### **a). Project Goal**

Guidance: In line with the project's Logframe, describe how the goal of the project was achieved.

Overall goal: To address the gendered impacts of conflict related to human trafficking through enhancing empowerment and protection of conflict affected women and girls in Kachin State.

During the reporting period, UNODC implemented two activities in line with the project goal. UNODC, with support from UN Women, conducted a training for 123 frontline Myanmar Police Force (MPF) officers (3 female/120 M) on effective police responses to gender-based violence. UNODC also conducted a community dialogue in collaboration with the Department of Social Welfare (DSW), with attendees from the Department of Health and various civil society organisations on the prevention of and response to gender-based violence in Kachin State. These activities both developed the capacity of local actors to protect women and girls in conflict affected areas of Kachin State, while also bringing together key actors, improving their ability to coordinate responses to incidence of GBV.

During the reporting period, UN Women, through the local implementing partner, Htoi Gender and Development Foundation,<sup>6</sup> provided legal services and advice for human trafficking survivors and their families. Overall, legal services were provided to (8) survivors and legal advice to (14) survivors.

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<sup>6</sup> The local implementing partner will further mention as 'Htoi'.

Additionally, UN Women:

- Conducted women's leadership and empowerment trainings for 17 female leaders from IDPs camps across six townships<sup>7</sup>;
- Organized an anti-human trafficking training of trainers (ToT);
- Held a basic training manual development workshop with 29 existing community mobilisers from four IDP camps in Bamaw, Moegaung, Waingmaw and Myitkyina townships;
- Delivered two anti-human trafficking basic trainings for 48 new community mobilisers from seven camps across six project townships; and
- Provided livelihood skills and marketing training for (155) women from conflicted affected communities and internally displaced persons' camps.

The livelihood activities under this project not only met women's immediate needs for protection and livelihoods security, but they will also contribute towards transforming gender relations in the longer terms to reduce stigma while women affected by conflict are economically empowered and women leaders are involving in camp management with the leadership skills gained from this project. The trainings for existing and new community mobilisers promote community-based protection mechanisms to address human trafficking and mobilise them as first responders in emergencies. This is ensuring that crisis-affected women have access to essential services and livelihoods opportunities.

UN Women and UNODC are confident the activities undertaken as a part of this project have contributed important progress to mitigating the gendered impacts of conflict related to human trafficking and gender-based violence.

#### **b). Project Outcomes**

Guidance: In line with the project's Logframe, describe how the main outcomes of the project were achieved.

Outcome 1: Empower and mobilize crisis-affected women in Kachin as leaders and enable them to benefit from and strengthen protection services, response, prevention and reintegration efforts for human trafficking.

UNODC's role in achieving outcome one was through the implementation of two activities – an MPF training and a community dialogue - as well as advocacy efforts which were conducted in support of these activities. The MPF training which was implemented trained 123 frontline MPF officers (M/F) in a variety of crucial topics ranging from the concept of gender itself, which pre-testing highlighted was not widely understood in the Kachin MPF prior to the training, to the role of police in preventing GBV, gendered dimensions of human trafficking and the most important steps to take when first responding to an incident of GBV.

This work was complemented by the later community dialogue where a variety of criminal justice actors, including local elected officials, civil society groups and representatives from the Department of Social Welfare, were provided a unique opportunity to network and to discuss GBV

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<sup>7</sup> The IDP women leaders are from camps across Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Phakant, Moegaung, Moenyin and Bamaw townships.

prevention and response. This not only directly strengthened GBV response by helping to improve coordination between actors, but it also brought to the forefront challenges in responding to GBV and potential solutions – important details which will now be used to inform UNODC programming moving forward, ensuring it will be reflective of the situation on the ground in Kachin.

UN Women’s efforts to achieve outcome one focussed on providing for the immediate needs of survivors of trafficking through supporting local partners to provide legal and psychosocial support, as well as required referral services. This activity complimented UNODC’s work on training the Myanmar Police Force on GBV responses. The activities implemented by UNODC and UN Women, taken together, broadly enhanced the operational coordination of anti-trafficking stakeholders and the capacities of local service providers on conflict related trafficking prevention and response strategies.

Five of the 17 women leaders trained in leadership as a part of this project participated in the UNODC led community dialogue with stakeholders to discuss responses to GBV in Kachin, including conflict related human trafficking. Among, 21 trained community mobilisers from this project led the community networks in their societies and referred four cases for psychosocial and legal advices to Htoi. These two-female lead-mobilisers also co-facilitated in the anti-human trafficking basic training for 48 new community mobilisers from seven camps across six project townships. The numbers of referred cases and female led networks may see low but given the short time span of the programme, these achievements are significant.

In total, this project supported 155 crisis-affected women across six project townships to receive financial support and livelihood trainings to start small businesses. All 155 female beneficiaries of this project’s livelihood activities participated in the Kachin State Women’s Economic Forum and were actively engaged in the discussions. At the community level, those who started their livelihoods in sewing and weaving hired other low skilled women as daily waged workers in their respective communities to support their work; for example, staystitching and hemming in sewing and through supporting weavers.

Human trafficking prevention and the protection of survivors were further enhanced through promoting the resilience of communities. The project worked to create additional economic opportunities for crisis-affected women who are at risk or survivors of trafficking as reported above.

Beyond this, UN Women also supported Htoi to promote community-based protection mechanisms for addressing trafficking, particularly its gendered aspects. This was achieved through basic trainings and ToTs for 48 community mobilisers from six project locations. The community mobilisers participated in the curriculum development workshop, which helped the training to reflect the needs of the local community mobilisers. The community mobilisers now have the skills to mobilise as first responders in emergencies and to participate in or lead awareness raisings and referral services in the future.

### **c). Project Outputs**

Guidance: In line with the project’s Logframe, describe how the main outputs of the project were achieved.

Output 1.1: Immediate and urgent needs of female survivors of human trafficking are met through provision of legal and psychosocial support services.

- This output was achieved by providing door-to-door basic psychosocial support to eight survivors and legal services to 14 survivors by trained staff from Htoi, locally hired PSS experts and the in-house lawyer from Htoi. Htoi also further conducted a peer support group meeting with eight survivors. Htoi will continue the peer meeting after the project ends, following Htoi's mandate and using core budget or sources from other programs of Htoi.

Output 1.2: Law enforcement, border management and women's CSOs have improved skills and capacity to respond to women's needs in the context of human trafficking

- This output was achieved largely through the MPF training on effective police responses to gender-based violence. Through the two-day workshop with MPF officers from across Kachin present, UNODC, in coordination with UN Women, was able to deliver important content about preventing and responding to gender-based violence, both in the context of human trafficking, and more broadly, to 123 frontline officers. GBV response, and responding to the needs of women survivors, is not part of the core MPF training curriculum. Despite the clear need for further follow up trainings, awareness is notably higher amongst police in Kachin than it was prior to the workshop. This was clearly demonstrated during flash card based pre/post tests done at the workshop, which highlighted significantly increased understanding of key concepts by officers in the room. The community roundtable on improving criminal justice responses to GBV complimented this workshop, through allowing for key community actors to more clearly understand the actors working on GBV, thereby increasing their capacity to access relevant services and to connect survivors to these services as needed.

Output 1.3: Women Support Groups (WSGs) and Community Mobiliser networks (composed of women and men) are established, trained and supported to strengthen overall women and community-led protection response and prevention efforts to address GBV (incl. trafficking) through awareness raising, mobilization, monitoring, reporting and referral, as well as strengthening coping mechanisms and community-led solutions.

- This was achieved when Htoi conducted a ToT and basic training manual development training with 29 existing community mobilisers and two basic trainings for 48 new community mobilisers from IDPs and host communities and completed with creating a practical platform for the mobilisers to utilize their skills. All the trainings were positively received by participants and upon their request, the 'Capacity Enhancing and Refresher Coaching Workshop' was conducted for two days in December 2019.
- The 'Women Leadership Training' was provided for 17 women leaders from women's self-help groups in different IDP camps across six project townships.

- Htoi conducted a TOT and a Human Trafficking Basic Training Curriculum Development Workshop with 29 participants from four IDP camps and community mobiliser networks from six project townships. The referral mechanism, existing policies, and laws related to human trafficking were explained to TOT participants. Htoi conducted two Basic Awareness Raising Trainings for 48 community mobilisers from seven IDP camps and six project townships. The participants who received the ToT training played the role of support trainers in the Basic training, allowing them to apply their knowledge and launch their role in community-led prevention efforts.
- Htoi organized ceremonies for the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women on 6 December and International Migration Day on December 17<sup>th</sup> to widely disseminate their messaging on conflict related sexual violence and to draw from the collective power from local communities to prevent and respond to human trafficking, as well as strengthening coping mechanisms and supporting community-led solutions.

Output 1.4: Crisis affected women in at risk communities including human trafficking survivors in Kachin State are economically empowered through targeted livelihoods and entrepreneurship opportunities to meet their economic security needs and strengthen their and community resilience for human trafficking prevention.

- UN Women supported Htoi to strengthen economic empowerment of crisis-affected women and are at risks of trafficking including trafficking survivors by addressing targeted women's livelihoods needs with the aim to reduce dependence on humanitarian aid by building their economic resilience. Thus, Htoi did assessment visits to (22) IDP camps and (4) villages in (6) project townships. During the visits, Htoi team met with village leaders, camp leaders, mobilisers and women leaders in each community and identified potential women beneficiaries to receive financial assistance and livelihood trainings. The type of livelihood training to be provided afterwards was also assess during the visits and weaving, livestock and farming and basic veterinary was the most requested skills to be trained by potential beneficiaries for that time being. The detailed beneficiary selection criteria are attached as annex.
- Htoi also provided marketing training and financial management training to the 155 beneficiary women across six project townships which is continuing of work of UN Women and Htoi on the existing partnership with local external resource persons with expertise on financial management and marketing. This aimed to enhance the capacity of women to understand and manage the receiving financial assistances and further development of their financial literacy on the incomes.

Guidance: In line with the project's Logframe, describe how the main activities of the project were achieved.

In the course of this project, and in partnership with UN Women, UNODC led the implementation of activities 1.2.1 and 1.2.3. Organizing and delivering a training on effective police responses to gender-based violence required extensive and continued liaising with the MPF, ensuring officers were available for the workshop and that substantive training materials were available to train a large group of frontline officers. UNODC, with support of UN Women, UNICEF and UNFPA,



developed training materials for the training, with UNODC leading the facilitation and organization of the event itself. Similarly, the roundtable required liaising with the Department of Social Welfare to attain approval for the workshop and to ensure their active participation in the event. Following lengthy discussions, UNODC was able to attain approval, with DSW agreeing to cohost the event. Two UNODC staff facilitated the roundtable, including UNODC's Gender and Women's Empowerment Specialist.

UN Women led the implementation of the rest of the activities 1.1.1, 1.2.2, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.4.1, 1.4.2 and 1.4.3. UN Women led activities were all achieved largely through local implementing partner. UN Women's local partner organization, Htoi, was selected by following UN Women due diligence processes. This project is building further on UN Women and Htoi's existing work on trafficking prevention and response in Kachin State through the community mobilisers network that was already established.

The activity 1.1.1 - the provision of legal, psychosocial and referral services to human trafficking survivors is continuation of the existing legal services and advice including supporting court representation and filing the cases. The referral system is set up previously to refer the trafficking survivor to required local service providers through community mobilisers' networks. Htoi's staffs are previously trained on basic psychosocial skills and continued support to the survivors. The survivors referred to Htoi during the project period, was also engaged in the livelihood support conducted under this program. From this project, Htoi, was able to provide psychosocial support to (8) survivors, and legal services to (14) survivors. Htoi was able to further continue conducting the peer support group meetings with (8) survivors.

The activity 1.2.2 - Htoi also invited local women CSOs to participate in the TOT training on Anti-human Trafficking and Curriculum Development together with community mobilisers, to strengthen gender responsive human trafficking prevention and response among local communities.

The activity 1.3.1 – UN Women developed women's leadership training materials and conducted training with women CSOs in 2018. Htoi attended UN Women's training and even co-facilitate some of the sessions. The materials, knowledge and the practices are now applying in providing the women's leadership training under this project. The 17 female leaders from different camps across 6 project locations are benefitted from the leadership training. The training created a ground for women leaders to strengthen women-self groups and peer-outreach in their respective societies. The 'Capacity Development and Refresher Coaching Training' was organized one month after the leadership training to address the issues of women leaders and women self-help groups are facing, and to facilitate the knowledge and experiences of their peer-outreach.

As reported in output 1.3 to achieve the activity 1.3.2 - Htoi conducted (1) TOT and Human Trafficking Basic Training Curriculum Development Workshop with (29) participants from (4) IDP camps and community mobiliser networks from (6) project townships. The training used an existing anti-trafficking curriculum of UN Women and Htoi. The participants were selected based on their public speaking skills, leadership and potential leadership, and facilitation skills, and having existing roles within communities as influencers. The teachers and youth volunteers are also included. The referral mechanism, existing policies and laws related to human trafficking are briefed to TOT participants.

Htoi conducted (2) Basic Awareness Raising Training for (48) community mobilisers from (7) IDP camps and (6) project townships as well. The participants who received the TOT training play a role as support trainers in Basic training to apply their knowledge and starting off the role in community-led prevention efforts.

Htoi organized the celebrations of Violence against Women Day on 6<sup>th</sup> December and International Migration Day on 17<sup>th</sup> December respectively to widely distribute the anti-trafficking knowledge and message on conflict related sexual violence to convene collective power from local communities for stronger prevention and protection efforts for human trafficking as well as strengthening coping mechanism and community-led solutions.

To achieve the activities 1.4.1 and 1.4.2, UN Women supported Htoi to continue their existing vocational skills trainings for women from IDP camps. Thus, Htoi did assessment visits to (22) IDP camps and (4) villages in (6) project townships to expand further to identify additional crisis-affected women to provide financial assistance and livelihood trainings. During the visits, Htoi team met with village leaders, camp leaders, mobilisers and women leaders in each community and identified potential women beneficiaries.

It is initially planned to provide financial assistances to 120 women and is budgeted for, however when UN Women did interim monitoring to the partner and realized additional funds are available from reprogramming budget of UN Women's staff salary, totally 150 women were benefitted with financial assistance from this project.

The type of livelihood training to be provided afterwards was also assess during the beneficiary identification visits and weaving, livestock and farming and basic veterinary was the most requested skills to be trained by potential beneficiaries. The livelihood trainings are delivered in a way of supporting crisis-affected women for trafficking prevention and empower and train them to teach and mentor other women back in their societies.

Htoi also provided marketing training and financial management training to all 150 beneficiary women. This also helped women to produce quality and market-oriented products as well as to promote their entrepreneurship and resilience along with building their financial literacy.

After receiving the livelihood trainings, and financial management and marketing trainings, Htoi provided cash assistance to 150 women beneficiaries to start up their small weaving, livestock and farming businesses.

Htoi also organized one-day Women's Economic Forum in Myitkyina, the capital town of Kachin with the support from this project. The forum was attended by 423 displaced women from IDPs including women who receive cash assistances. The forum brings grassroot level women together to discuss their income-generating activities are having regular operation, lasting longer and stable, and also fostering the spirit of women's entrepreneurship development and financial management.

UN Women is remotely monitoring the project delivery, however, making sure of having quality results are achieved by having regular communication with local implementing partner by email, and phone throughout the entire partnership period for this project.

### 3. Project Beneficiaries

Guidance: Please explain who has benefited from the project and how (Please specify the number and types of beneficiaries).

On December 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup>, UNODC in collaboration with UN Women, delivered a training to (123); (105) male and (18) female frontline police officers from the Kachin State MPF on effective police responses to GBV. Participating officers learned about the concept of gender and its links to GBV, factors perpetuating GBV, links between gender and human trafficking, Myanmar laws pertaining to GBV and responding to GBV in line with the Myanmar Police Handbook including immediate response and investigation.

On December 12<sup>th</sup> UNODC, in partnership with the Department of Social Welfare and UN Women, conducted a community dialogue in Myitkyina on improving criminal justice responses to GBV. Many key organizations, local elected officials and government institutions attended including the Department of Health, the International Development Law Organization, the Kachin Women's Union, Htoi Gender and Development Foundation, Community Health and Development (CHAD), Township Leading Groups (TLGs), the Kachin State Women's Network (KSWN) and other relevant actors, including a number of local lawyers. The dialogue was attended by (28) participants; (18) female and (10) male. Beneficiaries were able to elaborate on coordination challenges in responding to cases of GBV, and at the end of the dialogue had identified key recommendations for improvement, both agency specific and as a group, to collectively to build towards more efficient action on GBV and human trafficking in Kachin.

In the anti-trafficking TOT and curriculum development workshop (23) female and (6) male participated. They learnt anti-trafficking measures, prevention and protection of survivors, along with referral mechanism in Kachin State and facilitation skills to mobilize the communities. They applied their knowledge in the awareness raising training for community mobilisers from expanded areas. The participants also led the curriculum development for anti-trafficking awareness raising.

Total (37) female and (11) male from Jamaikawng, Radakwang, Dukahtawng, Tatfone, Zilun, LBC and KBC camps and Tatfone, Sitapu, Htoisan, Tangbau, Waiba, Myoma, Sutdau and Mading host communities participated in anti-trafficking awareness raising training. They learnt anti-trafficking knowledge and reporting and referral along with basic facilitation skills. From the post training evaluations, it is evaluated that the participants are confident enough to promote positive changes on gender and trafficking and to lead community solutions to the issue back in their societies.

Total (17) female leaders from Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Phakant, Moegaung, Namati and Bamaw townships attended the women's leadership training and coaching training. They are trained to establish, support and strengthen women self-help group and participate in camp management and community level decision making. The challenges they encountered in camp management and trying to decision making at community level and peer-outreach efforts are addressed in coaching and refreshing training. This showed women leaders received the trainings from this project, positively valued the trainings and having high interests.

The provision of immediate and urgent needs for female survivors, total (8) survivors received psychosocial support and joined peer support group meeting. They engaged in the economic empowerment activities from this project as well.

As reported above, 150 crisis-affected women including trafficking survivors received livelihood training, financial management and marketing trainings along with cash assistance to start up their small weaving, livestock and farming businesses with full capacities on financial literacy and market analysis. This would help the survivors to avoid revictimizing trafficking and empowered them to take their first step as women entrepreneurs back in their societies.

Htoi, UN Women's local partner also organized special days event with the technical support from UN Women and funds from this project. On 6<sup>th</sup> December 2019 they celebrated VAW Day and on 17<sup>th</sup> December 2019, celebrated International Day for Migrants respectively. The VAW Day event was attended by 263 females and 72 males, and the International Migrants' Day celebration was attended by 452 females and 91 males. The participants are local people, IDPs, religious leaders, social influencers, women CSOs, women SHGs and community mobilisers. These groups invited and attended to the special events during the project period can also be assumed as beneficiaries from the project. The reason is (22) female survivors of trafficking approached and requested legal advices from Htoi after the events celebration.

#### **4. Implementing partner coordination and stakeholder engagement**

##### Guidance:

a). Please detail key partnerships and interagency collaboration including roles, responsibilities and interactions with each other.

UNODC collaborated with a number of government actors, CSOs and UN agencies. The MPF was the primary government partner in implementing the training for frontline officers and was highly engaged in the organization of the training; coordinating event participants, providing accommodation for participants, as well as the training venue. The Kachin State Police Commander delivered a strongly worded speech in support of improving responses to GBV, with the speech extending for over an hour after the training had ended on the second day – highlighting the strong support UNODC saw from the MPF during the organization of this event.

UNODC also worked with the Department of Social Welfare, who cohosted the community dialogue in Myitkyina on 12 December and extended invitations to a range of relevant actors active in Kachin State. Due to local protocols some invitations to the dialogue were required to be government to government, and the DSW supported this aspect of the event by coordinating government actors, particularly the Department of Health, to attend. Coordination was conducted through in-person meetings, utilizing UNODC staff in Myitkyina and trips by UNODC staff to Myitkyina for other meetings and events.

In the delivery of these two events, UNODC was supported by UN Women, notably in developing content and materials for the training on effective police responses to gender-based violence and in connecting with local CSOs to attend the community dialogue. Coordination between UNODC

and UN Women was frequent, and communication occurred both through in-person meetings, phone calls and email.

UN Women partnered with local women CSO, Htoi Gender and Development Foundation from Kachin for effective implementation of the project. Htoi was UN Women's partner for 18 months in 2018 – 2019, in UN Women Regional anti-trafficking project supported by Government of Japan. This is positively affected for this project implementation while Htoi has already established trust with local societies, good networking with Anti-trafficking Task Force, Human trafficking working group, IOM and Kachin State Women Network in Kachin.

Htoi's main counterpart in organizing the activities under this project is Kachin State Women Network, which has 30+ member organizations and have the mobilizing power to promote the voices and leadership of local women including displaced women.

Htoi's existing networking and trust upon them from local communities was largely contributing in achieving the target results without any further delays although the project duration was shortened than initial plans.

b). Please detail how the project engaged governmental organizations, UN agencies, NGOs and other key stakeholders. Which coordination mechanisms did the project establish or use? What was the impact of the collaborations on the results of the project?

The primary means of communication between UNODC and UN Women with other actors was email and telephone conversations. In-person meetings were held as much as possible, particularly with the DSW in Kachin, who expressed a preference for in person meetings or phone calls over email. Online communication supplemented with occasional meetings in person or phone calls proved effective for implementing the activities under this project, as relevant actors were engaged, activities were carried out and communication generally was conducted without difficulty.

c) Please describe which multi-sectoral, comprehensive plans or strategies that address conflict-related sexual violence the project contributed to. This can include Protection of Civilians (POC) Strategies, United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF), GBV Strategies, Joint Communiqués on CRSV etc.

UN Women and UNODC did extensive series of consultations with IDP women, host communities, local women CSOs, NGOs, law enforcement government actors over 2017 to 2018. In line with the needs identified in the consultations, the Humanitarian Response Plan of Myanmar (2019) and Joint Communique and the UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict Strategic Framework 2017 – 2018, this project was in line with the identified needs from the consultation by promoting women's leadership, the capacity of law enforcement and border management, and community-based protection mechanism on reporting and referral to manage, mitigate and preventing the issue while ensuring conflict-affected women and girls are more resilient to conflict-related human trafficking and are empowered instead of re-victimizing.

This project responds to the following key priority areas for cooperation from the Joint Communique:

1. Ensuring effective access to strengthen service delivery for survivors of sexual violence including medical, psychosocial, legal and livelihoods support particularly in conflict areas
2. Putting in place risk mitigation measures against conflict related trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation/ violence including awareness raising of Border Guard Police and Immigration Officials in line with Security Council Resolution 2331 (2016)

## 5. Capacity building

### Guidance:

Please detail how the project strengthened the capacity of national institutions and local NGOs, CSOs, community-based organizations etc. to deal with conflict-related sexual violence.

On December 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup>, UNODC in collaboration with UN Women, delivered a training to 123 frontline police officers on effective police responses to GBV. This training was a direct capacity building activity and used applied facilitation strategies, including small group work and role play to engage participants. Topics covered were framed in a practical manner, seeking to facilitate the direct application of training materials by officers in the field. Participating officers developed capacity related to the concept of gender and its links to GBV, factors perpetuating GBV, links between gender and human trafficking, Myanmar laws pertaining to GBV and responding to GBV in line with the Myanmar Police Handbook including immediate response and investigation.

As comprehensively reported in session 2 and 3, while UNODC is closely supporting the State actors, UN Women supported local implementing partner agency to conduct and participate several capacity building trainings to improve the skills and capacity of local communities and CSOs in Kachin to respond to women's needs in the context of human trafficking. A total of 37 women and 11 men from IDPs and host communities were trained and empowered as local community mobilisers to strengthen overall responses on trafficking issues of women.

## 6. Challenges

Guidance: Describe the main challenges and constraints encountered during the project implementation and what was done to address them.

1. Timeline
  - The project implementation period was just five months. The activities from UN Women were largely organized around to implement through a local implementing partner (IP). The standard selection period for local IP in UN Women would last from six month and above for due diligence protocols of UN Women and quality assurance assessment to the IP. Although, this project was giving priority and the selection timeline was shortened, it took two months to sign the partnership agreement with the local IP. The short project duration did not affect achieving the quantitative indicators, but ensuring the quality of the outputs, effective monitoring and planning ways forward from lessons learned, were challenging throughout the project duration for both UN Women and Htoi.
2. Communication

- Both UNODC and UN Women focal points for this project are remotely working from outside of Kachin resulting in, at times, difficulty in communicating with local partner and stakeholders. The telephone conversations are the only way of regular engagement with partner and are often broken with which have risks on different expectations and interpretations on the messages between UN Women and partner on the program's priorities.
3. Coordination
- UNODC faced challenges coordinating with the MPF in the organization of the community dialogue. UNODC worked for weeks to establish and confirm participation of MPF officers in the community dialogue. Despite officers being assigned to participate in the event, bureaucratic barriers, including local tensions between the MPF and other participating government agencies, as well as complex and at times shifting administrative practices, prevented MPF participation in the community dialogue. All other invitees did attend the dialogue, allowing it to continue. Topics of discussion were adapted slightly to align with the perspectives and knowledge of the participants who did attend.
4. Access to Non-Governmental Controlled Areas
- This affected Htoi's access to Laiza township which was one of the project locations and so was later dropped because of the growing political sensitivities. Waingmaw was selected as a strategic project area where the second largest number of IDP camps are in Kachin and is a place of origin for human trafficking survivors. Waing Maw and Laiza both are self-administrated areas. Different from Waingmaw, Laiza is a location where strong ethnic armed forces from many places in Myanmar have bases. The tensions between Myanmar Military and KIO – Kachin EAO and AA – Rakhine EAO in Laiza grew significantly during the project period and additional pressures emerged from this not to organize activities in Laiza. The additional pressures from ethnic leaders to suspend the activities left Htoi to drop the township with no other options.

## **7. Lessons Learned**

Guidance: Outline any lessons-learned and good practices that emerged, and describe how they will be used to inform future programming.

Selecting strategic partners with reach and credibility on the basis of comparative advantage is crucial for the achievement of this short-term project. For example, Htoi had connections with a wide network of camps and villagers, police and state government, women groups and have access to work in non-governmental controlled areas and had working relationships with both government and EAOs in Kachin State too. This can further strengthen the effectiveness of efforts for prevention and response to conflict related human trafficking and promote women's leadership, while also working to make the project's impact more sustainable.

Although the community dialogue brought together a diverse group of key actors in Kachin, local political tensions between various government agencies prevented the participation of the MPF. Going through the invitation and coordination process allowed UNODC to better understand the relationships between the agencies in Kachin and will allow UNODC to more effectively organise

events with the MPF moving forward. UNODC has also gained an in-depth understanding of the bureaucratic practices within state-level MPF and DSW. The insight gained from the organization of these two events will translate to more effective collaboration in the future.

## 8. Innovations

Guidance: Describe any innovative approaches and pilots designed and implemented in the project.

To increase the utility of its advocacy materials, UNODC provided 1500 calendars to the MPF in Kachin State. While posters were also distributed, past experiences of posters being removed after a short period, or of being posted in poorly visible locations, led UNODC to consider longevity and location while developing its advocacy materials for this project. Accordingly, UNODC put key messages onto a calendar, translated them into local languages (Burmese and Kachin) and distributed them to the police. The calendar format ensures placement on officer's desks – usually very high visibility locations, and the 12-month format will lead to them being accessible to officers for at least this length of time.

To ensure the principles of violence against women service delivery, the survivor-centred approach was giving complete priority and attention while engaged with the survivors. Usually, the local Kachin people especially women cannot read, write and speak Burmese language which is the official language in Myanmar. The reason is the majority of the local people have low education level and never go to public schools which are taught in Burmese. To complement this minor but important gap, Htoi staffs use local Kachin language in all communications with the survivors while providing psychosocial support and legal advices, assessment meeting with village and camp leaders, trainings, and special day events. At the police station and courtroom, Htoi provided professional courtroom interpreter for the survivors. The reference materials in the trainings and distributed IEC in the special events are also prepared in two languages; Burmese and Kachin and the sample case studies are the cases representing or from Kachin. This diversified and intensified localised approach help the overall trafficking prevention and protection efforts from this project to outreach to and more efficient for marginalised groups in Kachin who are crisis-affected and are at risks of trafficking.

## 9. Sustainability Plan

Guidance:

- a. What are the implementing organizations plans to sustain the project results beyond the life of the project?

In 2020, a follow-up training on gender-based violence will be conducted with a select group of participating officers who completed the 2019 training. The training will expand on practical interventions in GBV response, equipping frontline MPF officers to prevent and handle cases of GBV in their early stages. Additionally, the training will include strengthening of knowledge regarding the intervention capacity of MPF officers in conflict-affected areas and will further develop knowledge on the gendered dimensions of human trafficking.



Police officers trained as a part of activity 1.1.1. received four laminated Myanmar language posters which provide key messages from the MPF training. The posters aim to allow a broader audience, particularly frontline officers who did not attend the training, to access key learnings from the training, as well to provide reminders of the training content to officers who did attend. A total of 492 posters were distributed, addressing four topics: (i) privacy and confidentiality, (ii) initial police response to GBV, (iii) working with children in the context of GBV and (iv) perpetuating factors of GBV. Officers were instructed to hang these posters in their home police stations following the training, a message vocally supported by the Kachin Regional Police Commander. Officers also received a printed copy of the powerpoint slides from the workshops, so they could be used for future reference or shared amongst colleagues.

UNODC further provided 1500 calendars to the MPF in Kachin State to distribute broadly amongst the State Police Force. The calendars use engaging graphic content and MPF officer testimonials to emphasize the importance of addressing GBV in Kachin, as well as providing concrete steps officers should take to both prevent and respond to GBV. To ensure they reach as wide an audience as possible, the calendars were developed in both Burmese and Kachin languages, the first time GBV advocacy materials targeting the police have been translated into Kachin language.

The female beneficiaries who received the cash assistances to invest and start-up their own businesses are also equipped with livelihood skills, financial management and marketing training. The Women Economic Forum was held as a platform for women from marginalised societies and at risks of human trafficking as a discussion platform to share and learn from peers. Thus, seeding money with applicable skills training complement with learning from peer platform will lead to long term sustainable livelihoods and also contribution to the peer communities in their original societies.

The enhancement of community mobilisation on responding conflict related human trafficking and promoting women's leadership would sustain the persons living in at-risk border communities are more aware of their rights and benefit from increased and more effective gender-sensitive services for the reintegration and empowerment of victims.

b. Do you anticipate any challenges in regard to project sustainability?

No challenges are anticipated in regard to project sustainability as UNODC has just opened a new office in Myitkyina, the capital of Kachin State. The UNODC local coordinator will therefore attend local monthly coordination meetings regarding sexual and gender-based violence and will use this to build on UNODC's engagement in the area. Furthermore, UNODC has received funding to conduct a follow-up advanced training for MPF officers on effective police responses to gender-based violence which will take place in late 2020 which will target a select of officers who participated in the 2019 training.

## **10. Communication Strategy, Communication Materials, Tools and Media**

Guidance:

a. Please describe the project's communication strategy and describe what was done to promote the visibility of UN Action.

Due to short-term and limited project period, instead of having a communication strategy the implementing agencies implemented the below listed communications activities.

1. We categorized the different types of supports (duty bearers' capacity building, community-based response, vocational training, legal and psychosocial support and cash assistance) provided by township
  2. We collected quotes and registered with photos and videos on the process
  3. We developed short impact stories of how conflict affected women's lives have improved with the support from this project. This was later to be posted on the net.
- b. Please *describe here*, **and attach** with this report, **all** communication materials, tools and other communications-related products developed. Kindly also reference and provide links to media coverage of the project. Please also attach photos if available. \*For photos, please note, who the photo should be credited to, and confirm informed consent was obtained from the person(s) in the photo.
- UNODC web story on GBV trainings is available at the following link - <https://www.unodc.org/southeastasiaandpacific/en/myanmar/2020/01/gender-based-violence/story.html>
  - Tweets from UNODC staff Twitter accounts regarding the MPF training and community dialogue
  - Photos from UNODC MPF training and community dialogue. All participants gave their consent to appear in training photos and for these photos to be diffused via social media or used in reporting. This applies the same for all capacity building trainings, forum, and workshops organised by UN Women local partner organization.

## 11. Products, Resources and Tools developed

### Guidance:

- a. Please **describe** all context-appropriate, catalytic tools and resources that were developed to fill cross-sector gaps in knowledge, practices, advocacy and technical expertise for improved survivor-centered response.

As part of the training on effective police responses to gender-based violence, advocacy materials were produced to ensure sustainability and longevity of knowledge acquired during the training, as well as access to information for non-attendees. UNODC distributed four laminated posters to each participating officer - a total of 492 posters were distributed. The posters address four topics: (i) privacy and confidentiality, (ii) Initial police response to GBV, (iii) working with children in the context of GBV and (iv) perpetuating factors of GBV. Officers were encouraged to hang these posters in their home police stations following the training. Similarly, UNODC distributed calendars to participating officers. The calendars include content from the training, for example the steps to take as an initial response when responding to incidents of GBV, as well as facts regarding GBV and anecdotes from key people, encouraging action on GBV in Myanmar. The mixed content in calendars is designed to both encourage action – both in terms of response and prevention – as well as to provide some guidance about how officers can prevent/respond to GBV.

Htoi adopted the training curriculum for community awareness raising with the inputs from community mobilisers. The updated human trafficking awareness raising poster, and

pamphlets from IOM and existing trafficking IECs in Htoi from previous UN Women trafficking program were translated into Kachin Language, published and distributed during the activities and to the IDP camps with the support from this project.

- b. Describe how you think they could be shared beyond the scope of this project and benefit organizations working in similar contexts.

Both the handouts and calendars provided to the MPF in Kachin contain valuable information and guidance on GBV and could be of use to police working in other countries, particularly within the Mekong region, and in other states/regions of Myanmar.

The practice of localising curriculum, case studies and IECs can be adapted by other partners in the country and similar projects working with marginalised groups. The practice is simple but add more value to the final outcome. The achievements of mobilising community and promoting women's leadership through women self-help group and the linking two forces to response on conflicted-related issues can also replicate and adapt in the similar contexts particularly where State actors have limited efforts on responding on the issue.

- c. Please **attach all** products developed with this report.

- Four (4) handouts from UNODC training on effective police responses to GBV
- One calendar on GBV in Myanmar
- Anti-trafficking awareness poster in Kachin language
- Trafficking Curriculum from Human trafficking training

## 12. Voices and Stories

Guidance: Please include direct quotes, statements and stories from project implementers, GBV survivors, project participants and other beneficiaries that may help you illustrate your project's story.

Deputy Township Police Commander Min Thant Zaw commented on the utility of the training at the conclusion of the two-day training UNODC conducted with the MPF in Myitkyina, Kachin State:

"The training made clear it's important for the police to show concern for victims. As the first responders to cases of gender-based violence, we have to show victims kindness and empathy. While I was already familiar with many of the guidelines discussed, learning how they applied specifically to cases of gender-based violence has clarified for me how they can be used in the field."

Daw Kawn Seng, women leader from IDP camp in Bamaw township, mentioned in the Refresher and Coaching Workshop for women leaders who received the leadership training:

"I want to talk in public and participate in community role, but I am too shy to do so before. I am afraid people will laugh at me and make fun of me. But I have more confident to talk in public, support women self-help group and participate in decision making at community level whenever I am giving chances. The knowledge on facilitation skills and leadership skills help me a lot making me feel more confident. I promise to pass my knowledge to other women back home. I am so thankful to the training."

Daw Bauk Nu, women beneficiary from cash assistances activity, from Zilun IDP camp in Myitkyina township, eagerly saying:

"I own lands before the conflict. All are burned and me and my family is now displaced to the camp. I never heard there are such program and organizations supporting women's livelihood. When you (Htoi team) came to our camp and selected me, I have no idea what will happen to me. I said I want to learn farming skills. I received not only the livelihood skills, also the cash assistances, now it's been three nights that I couldn't sleep because I am so thrilled. Why should I send my youthful daughters to foreign countries, while I have skills and money to invest in my own business? Not only me but my whole family is benefiting from your support. I thank you so much."

### **13. Budgetary and Spending Report**

Guidance: Were there any changes to the budget or unanticipated spending? If so please explain.

There were no significant changes to the budget and no unanticipated spending. The final financial report for UN Women will be directly sending by UN Women headquarter to MPTF.

### **14 Contribution to UN Action's Results Framework**

Guidance: Please provide a summary of how the project contributed to UN Action's Global Results Framework. Please be specific, and reference the corresponding indicator codes in UN Action's Results Framework<sup>8</sup>.

The UN Action's Results Framework has (4) outputs and (4) outcomes. This project further aligns with the UN Action's Results Framework by actively being committed by pursuing a participatory approach at all levels of the programming and advocacy efforts with a focus on women's leadership as community mobilizers and by putting the community, especially women and girls who are survivors of or at-risk of trafficking, at the center. This project is further ensuring the engagement of the beneficiaries as active participants throughout the project cycle management process, and thus, this contributed to equity and in turn, equality and sustainability.

Therefore, this project is supporting UNAO uc. 1.1, Increased knowledge, technical expertise, and/or advocacy capacity of targeted stakeholders to respond to CRSV and protect survivors and at-risk groups.

### **15. Monitoring and Evaluation**

Guidance: Please describe how routine monitoring was conducted. Please describe the methodology utilized for a final evaluation, and the results of the evaluation.

For the MPF training, UNODC ensured monitoring and evaluation took place by executing a pre- and post- test using coloured flash cards and photographic evidence to measure understanding of key concepts. Officers showed significantly increased comprehension of gender, GBV and

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<sup>8</sup> The UN Action Results Framework is attached for your reference.

relevant Myanmar laws during the post-test, highlighting that key concepts were effectively conveyed. Qualitative interviews were additionally conducted following the training with senior officers to determine their impressions of the training. Responses were broadly positive, with the MPF optimistic the workshop would make a significant difference in the field, and with multiple officials requesting further GBV related trainings moving forward. Furthermore, UNODC staff based in Myitkyina have visited MPF offices since the trainings and have seen both handouts and calendars displayed in visible locations, making clear that advocacy materials distributed to support the training were being used as anticipated.

UN Women ensured Htoi did pre and post tests for trafficking awareness raising trainings for women CSOs and community mobilisers. The pre and post tests were not conducted for women's leadership trainings as UN Women and Htoi agreed quantitative numbers nor multiple-choice questions cannot measure women's improvement in their leadership skills and empowerment. Htoi decided to continue to have regular contact with (17) women leaders from this project even after the project period. UN Women is informed in January 2020 from Htoi that they are keeping the regular contact with women leaders as decided before and now 7 women leaders are participating in preparation of Htoi's new women and leadership program to the donor. UN Women and Htoi has also continued to conduct follow-up monitoring and support to women at risk of and survivors of trafficking supported through livelihoods activities and legal support to ensure impact of support provided is sustained.

## **16. Support and follow up from UN Action**

Guidance: Please share any support and follow up needed from UN Action

No additional support or follow up from UN Action is needed.

## **17. Other Feedback**

Guidance: UN Action welcomes any other feedback that might improve the Fund.

We would suggest to have longer project durations. At least 12 months is needed to be able to sustain activities.

## 18. Project Data

Guidance: Present achievements against the Goal, Outcomes, Outputs, Activities and Indicators stated in the project's log-frame

<b>Goal: To address gendered impacts of conflict related human trafficking through enhancing empowerment and protection of conflict affected women and girls in Kachin State.</b>				
<b>- LOGFRAME -</b>				
	<b>Project Summary</b>	<b>Indicators**</b>	<b>Verification Method</b>	<b>Risks &amp; Assumptions</b>
<b>Outcome 1</b>	<b>Crisis-affected women in Kachin State are empowered and mobilized as leaders to benefit from and strengthen protection services, response, prevention and reintegration efforts for human trafficking.</b>	Indicator 1 Description: # of women leaders who receive leadership training and participate in camp management, community level decision making and law enforcement dialogue Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Achieved: 5  Indicator 2 Description: # of women led community mobilizer networks that monitor, report and referral to address trafficking and	Attendance List of women leaders attending to UNODC led community dialogue           Participant lists of trafficking TOT and community awareness raising trainings. Two female community mobilisers who participated in TOT and trafficking curriculum development co-facilitated in	

		<p>GBV in their communities Baseline: 0 Target: 2 Achieved: 2</p> <p>Indicator 3 Description: # of women led businesses start-up and create job opportunities for women from IDPs and host communities Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Achieved: 3</p>	<p>the community awareness raising sessions.</p> <p>Women's Economic Forum report</p>	
<b>Outputs</b>	<p>1.1 Immediate and urgent needs of female survivors of human trafficking are met through provision of legal and psychosocial support services.</p>	<p><u>Indicator 1.1:</u> <u>Description</u> # of women trafficking survivors who benefit from improved services through UN Women support by receiving legal accompaniment and whose cases are prosecuted throughout criminal justice system. Baseline 2018: 15 Target: 13 (Additional)</p>	<p>Project monitoring reports from implementing partner and UN Women</p>	

		Corresponding indicator code in UNA Strategic Framework: UNAOuc.1.2		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Activity 1.1.1.</b> <i>Provision of legal, psychosocial and referral services to human trafficking and GBV survivors</i>			-
<b>Outputs</b>	- 1.2: Law enforcement, border management and women’s CSOs have improved skills and capacity to respond to women’s needs in the context of human trafficking	Indicator 1.2 Description # of law enforcement, border management and women’s CSOs who self-report strengthened skills and capacities to respond to women’s needs in the context of human trafficking. Baseline 2018: 0 Target: 100 Achieved: 123  Corresponding indicator code in UNA Strategic Framework: UNAOuc.1.1 and UNAOuc.1.2	Pre-and post tests; qualitative follow up	



<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Activities</b></p>	<p><b>Activity 1.2.1.</b> <i>Provide training to police and border management officers on gender-responsive human trafficking prevention and response</i></p>	<p><u>Indicator 1.2.1</u> <u>Description:</u> #of police and border management officers trained Baseline 2018: 0 Target: 60 Achieved: 123</p>	<p>Programme monitoring, training reports, pre-and post-tests</p>	<p>Assumption 1: law enforcement and women’s CSOs are willing to receive training on trafficking response and prevention Risk 1: law enforcement and women’s CSOs do not see the need or benefit of receiving training on trafficking response and prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mitigation 1.1.: the training activities are based on prior consultations and needs assessments with women’s CSOs and law enforcement during which the need for training was highlighted as a key request from both constituencies</li> </ul> <p>Assumption 2: Women’s CSOs and Law enforcement are willing to engage in dialogue</p>
	<p><b>Activity 1.2.2:</b> <i>Provide training to women’s CSOs on gender-responsive human trafficking prevention and response</i></p>	<p><u>Indicator 1.2.2</u> <u>Description:</u> #of representatives of women’s CSOs trained Baseline 2018: 0 Target 2019: 40</p>		
	<p><b>Activity 1.2.3.</b> <i>Convening law enforcement, women’s CSOs and other key stakeholders to promote strengthened operational coordination on human trafficking response and prevention</i></p>	<p><u>Indicator 1.2.3</u> <u>Description:</u> # of dialogue and operational coordination meetings facilitated between law enforcement, women’s CSOs and other key stakeholders on human trafficking Baseline 2018: 0 Target 2019: 1 Achieved: 1</p>		

				<p>Risk 2: Women’s CSOs and law enforcement lack interest in coordinating with one another through dialogue and operational networking due to issues of mistrust</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mitigation 1.1: the setting up of an operational network and dialogues were be based on initial outreach and consultations with both women’s CSOs and law enforcement to brief them on the mutual benefits of this and to build trust.</li> </ul>
<b>Outputs</b>	1.3 Women Support Groups (WSGs) and Community Mobiliser networks (composed of women and	Indicator 1.3: Description # of community members reached	TOT, Awareness Raising Trainings and special day event reports	

	<p>men) are established, trained and supported to strengthen overall women and community-led protection response and prevention efforts to address GBV (incl. trafficking) through awareness raising, mobilization, monitoring, reporting and referral, as well as strengthening coping mechanisms and community-led solutions.</p>	<p>through awareness raising and community mobilization efforts for trafficking prevention through UN Women support by number of cases reported to the community mobilizers and number of cases further referred through correct pathways to provide service response (including legal support, livelihoods, etc.)</p> <p>Baseline: number of community mobilizers trained: 2,500 Target: 3000 Achieved: 1911</p> <p>Baseline number of cases reported: 5 Target: 90 Achieved: 22</p> <p>Baseline number of cases referred through correct referral pathways: 5 Target: 90 Achieved: 22</p>		
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		Corresponding indicator code in UNA Strategic Framework: UNAOuc.1.1 and UNAOuc.1.2		
<b>Activities</b>	<p><b>Activity 1.3.1.</b> <i>Provide gender leadership training to potential IDP women leaders to strengthen their capacities to participate in camp management and community level decision making and advocacy to promote gender-responsive humanitarian action and peace building..</i></p> <p><b>Activity 1.3.2.</b> <i>Strengthen and support existing and new Community Mobiliser networks (composed of women and men) through training, coaching and monitoring to enable their community-led awareness raising, mobilization, monitoring, reporting and referral to address trafficking and GBV in their communities.</i></p>	<p><u>Indicator 1.3.1:</u> <u>Description</u> #of women trained on life and leadership skills Baseline 2018: 0 Target 2019: 15 <u>Achieved: 150</u></p> <p><u>Indicator 1.3.2:</u> <u>Description</u> # of women and men trained, mobilized and supported raise awareness about the risks of human trafficking and other related human rights violations against women and girls in at</p>	<p>Training records/participants list and the number of women beneficiaries from cash assistances ,</p> <p>Workshop report, participant list</p>	-

		risk communities in Kachin State Target 2019: 50 Baseline in 2018: 55 Achieved: 48		
<b>Outputs</b>	1.4. Crisis affected women in at risk communities including human trafficking survivors in Kachin State are economically empowered through targeted livelihoods and entrepreneurship opportunities to meet their economic security needs and strengthen their and community resilience for human trafficking prevention.	Indicator 1.4: Description # of women receiving livelihoods support who benefit from economic empowerment activities by starting of their own businesses and therefore have a reduced risk of being re-trafficked.  Baseline 2018: 129 Target: 120 (Additional) Achieved: 150  Corresponding indicator code in UNA Strategic Framework: UNAOuc.4.1	Pre and post programme self-assessment surveys showing % of women that were removed from trafficking or at risk of trafficking that see themselves as at risk prior to the programme vs. following livelihoods support. Assessment of how UN Women training contributed to this change in perceived risk.  Project monitoring reports	
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Activity 1.4.1.</b> <i>Provide vocational skills training to crisis affected women selected for livelihoods activities based on their chosen vocations (weaving, handicraft,</i>	Indicator 1.4.1: Description # women in at risk communities who have increased their financial	Progress reports, training reports and participant lists	

	<p><i>tailoring, livestock rearing, etc), including for craftsmanship and production of high standard handicrafts to cater to market demand</i></p> <p><b>Activity 1.4.2.</b> <i>Provide entrepreneurship development, financial management and marketing training to crisis affected women selected for livelihoods and entrepreneurship activities.</i></p> <p><b>Activity 1.4.3.</b> <i>Provide cash and in-kind support to crisis affected women selected for livelihoods and entrepreneurship activities to support start-up of their livelihoods activities.</i></p>	<p>management and marketing capacities through UN Women support Target 2019: 120 Baseline 2018: 129 Achieved: 150</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.2: Description # of women in at risk communities who have increased their vocational skills Target 2019: 120 Baseline 2018: 129 Achieved: 150</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.3: Description # of women in at risk communities survivors of trafficking women who received cash and in-kind support to start-up businesses and buy inputs (based on market demand) Target 2019: 120 Baseline 2018: 129 Achieved: 150</p>		
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<b>PROBLEM STATEMENT</b>	Gendered aspects of human trafficking in Kachin State, as a result of the conflict, are currently not adequately addressed due to gender gaps and overall weak prevention and response mechanisms.
<b>Contribution to UN Action's Results Framework</b>	Please summarize here and indicate in the above Logframe with a * the project's contribution to UNA's global results, when applicable, by referencing the corresponding indicator code as stated in UNA's Results Framework.

\* Can be added after project is approved

\*\* Indicate the project's contribution to UNA's global results, when applicable, by referencing the corresponding indicator code as stated in UNA's Results Framework