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**PEACEBUILDING FUND  
PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET**

<p><b>Project Title: Promoting Responsible Business in times of transition – towards inclusive job creation and sustainable development</b></p>	<p><b>Recipient UN Organization: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Myanmar.</b></p>
<p><b>Project Contact: Ms. Sint Sint Khin</b>  <b>Address: 6 Natmauk Road Yangon, Myanmar</b>  <b>Telephone: 95-1-542910/19 (Ext. 423)</b>  <b>E-mail: sint.sint.khin@one.un.org</b></p>	<p><b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>  <b>Global Compact Office (GCO)</b></p>
<p><b>Project Number:</b>                  To be completed by UNDP MDTF Office</p>	<p><b>Project Location: Yangon, Myanmar</b></p>
<p><b>Project Description:</b>                  Through the launch of the Global Compact in Myanmar, responsible business practices based on shared values will be promoted in the country. This, in turn, should lead to the increased inclusive job creation, which is key to peace building in the country.</p>	<p><b>Total Project Cost: USD 32,090.12</b>  <b>Peacebuilding Fund: USD 16,587.645</b>  <b>Government Input:</b>  <b>Other: USD 15,502.475 by UN Global Compact</b>  <b>Total: USD 32,090.12</b>  <b>Project Start Date and Duration: May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2012. One day event.</b></p>
<p><b>Gender Marker Score<sup>2</sup>: <u>  1  </u></b>  <i>Score 3 for projects that are targeted 100% to women beneficiaries and/or address specific hardships faced by women and girls in post-conflict situations;</i>  <i>Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;</i>  <i>Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and</i>  <i>Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.</i></p> <p><b>PBF Priority Area(s) and Outcomes:</b> Priority area (2): Promoting coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution through the address of legacies of conflicts (outcome). It is expected that conflict-sensitive business practices/policies that take full advantage of the potential peacebuilding impact of private sector development will contribute to peace consolidation in the country. Priority area (3): supporting early economic recovery through peace dividends due to employment and the provision of opportunities for sustainable livelihoods.</p>	

**Outputs and Key Activities:** High level event with an expected participation of the SG, launch of Global Compact, roundtable discussions on challenges, opportunities and follow ups.

<sup>2</sup> The PBSO monitors the inclusion of women and girls in all PBF projects in line with:

- SC Resolution 1325 (inclusion of women in prevention and resolution of conflict and in peacebuilding)
- SC Resolution 1612 (protection of children affected by armed conflict);
- SC Resolution 1820 (prevention of sexual violence and women in situations of armed conflict); and
- SC Resolution 1888 (re-enforcing Resolution 1820)
- SC Resolution 1889 (re-enforcing Resolution 1325)

PBSO measures inclusion of women and girls at project planning stage based on intended results and allocated budgets. PBSO also monitors and documents the progress and results of these projects separately to inform the SC and UN system.

(for IRF-funded projects)

<b>Recipient UN Organization(s)</b> Name: Ashok Nigam  Signature:   Name of UNO: United Nations Development Programme  Date & Seal: 	<b>National Implementing Partner(s) (as relevant)</b> Name of Head of Partner: U Win Aung  Signature:   Name of Institution: Republic of the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chamber of Commerce and Industry  Date & Seal: 22 JUNE 2012 
<b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b> Name of Representative: Eviome Eloho OTOBO  Signature:   Peacebuilding Support Office: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y  Date & Seal:	<b>Representative of National Authorities</b> Name of Government Counterpart:  Signature:  Title:  Date & Seal:



## **COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis**

Myanmar is a resource-rich country (timber, precious stones, natural gas, hydropower) with greatly untapped potential. It has also a vast relatively cheap labour force.

At the moment, the main investors are from China, India and Thailand in the natural resources sector but the opening of the country, the planned reform of the economy and the suspension and lifting of sanctions have the potential to increase foreign investments in the country massively, both from emerging markets and western companies, in the extractive sector but also in manufacturing and agri-business.

It is essential to link peacebuilding and economic development strategies - at this critical initial stage of increasing private sector engagement - because existing and future economic activities will have a major impact on the peacebuilding process in the country, both in the immediate and long-term future.

At a critical moment in Myanmar's transition, a key priority that has been identified by the President, Daw Aung San Su Kyi, ethnic groups and civil society is that of job creation. Expectations are high from the peace dividend and people will be looking for an improvement in their living standards both in rural areas, where 70 per cent of the population lives, and in urban areas.

The theme of job creation is a unifying and encompassing one because it address some of the key challenges that Myanmar faces and that have been the subject of current discourse and discussion in the country.

In terms of job creation, the role of businesses has become significant. There is a strong expectation that the country will be more closely integrated into the global economy in the future. A value-based approach to doing inclusive and responsible business will be greatly demanded. In this context, bringing national and multinational companies together through the UN Global Compact launch will serve as a critical step to embedding universal values and responsible practices into the private sector in Myanmar.

## **COMPONENT 2: Narrative Section: Project justification**

1. Describe the project's direct and immediate relevance to peacebuilding, and elaborate the link to the strategy in the Priority Plan, including the PBF Priorities and Outcomes that it targets. (See the PBF Results Framework).

Inclusive growth and job creation play a key role in a transition as commerce and trade are strongly correlated with peacebuilding.

Managing positively the impact of economic activities will be a key element of reinforcing confidence-building and improving state-society relations, and the broader political dialogue as ethnic minorities have been primarily and disproportionately affected by big projects. The absence of negative impacts, or the consideration of the grievances in a fair way, will be tangible peace dividends for those communities. Conversely, tensions created by economic activities that are not sensitive to past or potential conflict situations, if left unattended, can reignite conflict with one or many ethnic community(ies).

The third intended phase of the peace process announced by the Government includes discussions with local communities about revenue-sharing. To be successful, this will require including economic actors at an early stage, and preparing the framework

conditions for the deal to be perceived as fair by all parties.

The private sector can also be a useful leverage to strengthen different policy objectives. For instance, companies can contribute to the eradication of forced labor by adopting the adequate (and complimentary) standards and procedures for their operations or in the operations conducted on their behalf when the central government may lack the capacity to exercise its oversight in the field. The same can and is done in other countries with regard to the activity of the security forces deployed around the operations of the company.

2. Describe the critical gaps in international funding for peacebuilding that the project fills: eg. the time-critical nature of the project and the unavailability of timely alternative funding; the lack of available funding for specific peacebuilding activities, etc.

In response to the recent political developments it is expected that there will be additional funding for peace-building. However, as yet, there have not been any tangible results in so far as international funding is concerned. Therefore, the funding from the project fills a very important gap.

3. Identify the catalytic effect of the project on the engagement of stakeholders in the peacebuilding process, including:
  - i. Sustained financial support for peacebuilding activities from the broader international community; and/or
  - ii. Mobilization of National stakeholders in support of peacebuilding activities (describe clearly and concretely what the project expects to achieve towards this end).

Engaging strategically with the private sector, in particular on issues such as peacebuilding is still on the fringe of the comfort zone of the UN by lack of experience, expertise or mutual trust. But such an engagement would be mutually beneficial for all concerned:

- o For the country, by increasing its attractiveness to foreign investment while minimizing possible negative impact on its transition, by benefitting from added resources;
- o For the companies, by reducing their operational, reputational and regulatory risks; and
- o For the UN, by having additional entry points to successfully respond to its peacebuilding mandate.

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (RUMFCCI), the apex business organization representing 59 different federations is one of the key stakeholders that will participate in the event. RUMFCCI represents almost all the leading national companies in Myanmar. As political developments lead to positive change in the business environment RUMFCCI will play an increasingly important role in peace-building. International business plays an important part in linking globalization with local development.

With the engagement of the international business community investments, technologies, skills and work processes are introduced.

The high level event is not a pledging one apart from the companies actually signing up the Global Compact, but it is expected that some of the challenges, expectations and opportunities will be better understood by all of the stakeholders as a result of it.



In this context, the UN Global Compact Office will cover half of the cost of this initiative.

**COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework (including implementation strategy)**

1. Describe the project's sustainability strategy (including an existing funding commitment or concrete steps that will be taken to ensure follow-up funding to sustain the project's impact), and/or an exit strategy.

The high level event will be a part of wider UN efforts to support the SG's effort to promote the responsible and inclusive business practices. As a result of the Global Compact launch and the embedded panel discussions and roundtable discussions, the importance of responsible business in Myanmar will be further highlighted. This is particularly important as the country is going through rapid economic, social and political changes. The signing of the Global Compact by the local companies – that is expected to take place as a result of this event - would contribute to the engagement of the Myanmar business community in responsible business. The UN Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO) will be a focal point for following up on the agreed action points in close collaboration with RUMFCCI. It is also expected that the Global Compact network will be established.

In this context, through the initiative, it is expected that the concept of being socially responsible for the private sector will be further strengthened and improved and, more importantly, applied. In this context, it is expected that the UN RCO will establish a Global Compact network as a platform for raising awareness sharing best practices and lessons learned on responsible business.

<p><b>Objectives</b></p>	<p><b>Measurable indicators/Targets</b></p>	<p><b>Means of verification</b></p>	<p><b>Important assumptions</b></p>
<p>PBF Priority Area</p> <p>(2) Promoting coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution.</p> <p>(3) Supporting early economic recovery.</p>	<p>- Number of conflicts related to the development and establishment of new businesses and involving ethnic minorities managed in a peaceful manner.</p> <p>- Number of jobs created after the event by businesses who participated in it.</p>	<p>- Perception polls.</p> <p>- Jobs census in ceasefire areas.</p>	<p>The transition continues to bring about positive reforms in the country.</p>
<p>PBF Outcome(s)</p> <p>- Legacies of conflicts addressed through conflict-sensitive business. It is expected that conflict-sensitive business practices/policies that take full advantage of the potential peacebuilding impact of private sector development will contribute to peace consolidation in the country.</p> <p>- Peace dividends due to employment generation. It is expected that the launch of the Global Compact in Myanmar will contribute to the generation of employment that is inclusive and non-discriminatory, contributing to peace consolidation in the country.</p>	<p>- Number of individual that commit to the ten principles of the Global Compact.</p> <p>- Documents signed by national and international businesses committing to the 10 Global Compact principles.</p> <p>- Jobs census in ceasefire areas.</p> <p>- Perception polls in ceasefire areas.</p> <p>- List of grievance mechanisms established.</p>	<p>- Number of individual that commit to the ten principles of the Global Compact.</p> <p>- Documents signed by national and international businesses committing to the 10 Global Compact principles.</p> <p>- Jobs census in ceasefire areas.</p> <p>- Perception polls in ceasefire areas.</p> <p>- List of grievance mechanisms established.</p>	<p>- Number of attendees to the high level event.</p> <p>- Number of individual companies that commit to the ten Global Compact Principles.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUTS:</b></p> <p>- High level event on Promoting Responsible Business in times of transition - towards inclusive job creation and sustainable development.</p>	<p>- List of attendees to the event.</p> <p>- Document signed by attendees (if applicable).</p> <p>- Report of the event.</p>	<p>- List of attendees to the event.</p> <p>- Document signed by attendees (if applicable).</p> <p>- Report of the event.</p>	<p>- Number of attendees to the event.</p> <p>- Number of individual companies that commit to the ten Global Compact Principles.</p>
<p><b>(Outputs to immediate objective)</b></p> <p>No major changes take place at the political and/or economic level.</p>	<p>- List of attendees to the event.</p> <p>- Document signed by attendees (if applicable).</p> <p>- Report of the event.</p>	<p>- List of attendees to the event.</p> <p>- Document signed by attendees (if applicable).</p> <p>- Report of the event.</p>	<p>- Number of attendees to the event.</p> <p>- Number of individual companies that commit to the ten Global Compact Principles.</p>

Part 1 (Strategic Level):

2. A logical framework is required. The following log frame format is recommended:

Part 2 (Implementation Level): *This table describes what will be implemented, by whom, how, and how much.*

PBF Outcomes: - Legacies of conflicts addressed through conflict-sensitive business and peace dividends due to employment generation.

Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
Organization of a High level event on Promoting Responsible Business in times of transition – towards inclusive job creation and sustainable development.	Venue and catering	<p>Venue is complimentary as expected pax is more than 40.</p> <p>Catering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coffee break for 292 pax = USD 5,374.23 (per head is MMK 15,000/- converted to USD applying UNORE US\$1 = MMK 815 effective date 1 May 2012)</li> <li>- Lunch for 292 pax = USD 10,748.46 (per head is MMK 30,000/- converted to USD applying UNORE US\$1 = MMK 815 effective date 1 May 2012)</li> </ul> <p>Total = USD 16,122.69</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Banner/Backdrop with logo = USD 74 (their rate is MMK 60,000 at current UNORE as above)</li> <li>- Multimedia (if required) = USD 61 (their rate is MMK 50,000 at current UNORE as above)</li> <li>- Incidental/miscellaneous = USD 583</li> </ul> <p><b>Grand Sub-Total = USD 16,122.69</b></p>	Office of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordination, Myanmar (RC)
	Staff from NY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 people for tickets (9,000).</li> <li>- DSA including accommodation (5294.70)</li> <li>- terminal (404)</li> <li>- other expenses such as mobile phones rental fee, visa application fee, etc (183.56)</li> </ul> <p><b>Grand Sub-Total: USD 14882.26</b></p>	

#### **COMPONENT 4: Budget**

The budget should utilise the Standard Format\* agreed by UNDG Financial Policies Working Group with necessary modifications to suit the expected PBF project activities. The use of the budget format is mandatory since it allows the UNDP MDTF Office as the Administrative Agent of the PBF to consolidate and synthesize the periodic financial expenditure reports that will be submitted by Recipient UN Organizations.

Recipient UN Organizations are encouraged to attach a copy of the project budget in the standard format for their organization to facilitate review.



<b>PBF PROJECT BUDGET</b>	
<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	USD 8,061.345
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	USD 7,441.13
3. Training of counterparts	
4. Contracts	
5. Other direct costs	
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>USD 15,502.475</b>
Indirect Support Costs**	USD 1085.17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 16,587.645</b>

\* See the UNDG Harmonized reporting to Donors for Joint Programmes approved in 2006 and available on <http://www.undg.org/docs/9442/Explanatory-Note---Annex-D.doc>.

\*\* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-5, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organisation. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

#### **COMPONENT 5: Management Arrangements**

A brief description of project implementation arrangements to ensure the cost-effective and efficient attainment of the outputs identified in the logical framework.

##### Project implementation and supervision arrangements

- Indicate the in-country capacity of the Recipient UN Organization, and the capacity of the national (or locally-based) implementing partner(s)
- Identify the main local stakeholders, how they are affected by the project, and how they have been consulted

Preparation has been done in Myanmar by RC and in NY by GCO in collaboration with the office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary General for Myanmar.

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (RUMFCCI), the apex business organization representing 59 different federations is one of the key stakeholders that will participate in the event. RUMFCCI represents almost all the leading national companies in Myanmar. As political developments lead to positive change in the business environment RUMFCCI will play an increasingly important role in peace-building. International business plays an important part in linking globalization with local development.

##### Coordination arrangements

- Identify the structure or mechanism responsible for monitoring the plan from which the project has been drawn, and its role in overseeing project activities
- Describe how the project will be coordinated with other on-going or planned projects

UN RCO would be the focal point for coordinating all the necessary arrangements for the launch of the initiative.



**COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and evaluation**

Systems for project monitoring, including lesson learned, and impact assessment, including what data will be collected, how, how often, and who will be in charge. Recipient UN Organizations should ensure that the plan fulfils Global PBF M&E requirements, as detailed in the Priority Plan. See also the PBF Results Framework for guidance.

Report of the event will be submitted subsequently by the RC's office. The UN RCO would develop key indicators to monitor and evaluate the organization of this event and to measure its success

**COMPONENT 7: Analysis of risks and assumptions**

Key assumptions with regard to external factors that are outside project control but nevertheless necessary to the achievement of project outputs and purpose should be stated in the log frame.

- Assess main potential causes of failure, including security, and their likelihood of occurrence, and the seriousness of consequences that would be suffered;
- Options considered and the steps taken in project design and implementation to address, and minimise or mitigate the potential risks;
- Any undertakings or agreements made with partners that impact on project implementation including monitoring of agreements; the implications of non-compliance.

No major risks foreseen. The most critical risk is the lack of concrete follow-up. UN RCO will be taking appropriate steps related to this issue.

**Annex I: Project Summary and Status Updates – Part One and Part Two**

The completion of a standardised Project Summary template and subsequent Project Status Updates are required for posting on the PBF website ([www.UNPBF.org](http://www.UNPBF.org)). See Annex II.