



**PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF)
END OF PROJECT REPORT**

COUNTRY: Myanmar

REPORTING PERIOD: 18.04.2018 - 30.09.2019

Programme Title & Project Number
<p>Programme Title: Overcoming barriers to strengthen the voices of all women in Rakhine State for social cohesion and peace</p> <p>MPTF Office Project Reference Number:¹ PBF/IRF-242</p>

Recipient UN Organizations
<p>List the organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme:</p> <p>UNFPA, UNDP</p>
Programme/Project Budget (US\$)
<p>PBF contribution (by RUNO)</p> <p>UNFPA: \$ 725,567</p> <p>UNDP: \$ 1,139,841</p>
<p>Government Contribution: N/A</p> <p>Other Contributions (donors): N/A</p> <p>TOTAL: \$ 1,865,408</p>

Implementing Partners
<p>List the national counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations:</p> <p><u>Non-Governmental Organizations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Rescue Committee (IRC), - Peace and Development Initiative (PDI) - Legal Clinic Myanmar (LCM) - Thazin Legal Aid - International Legal Foundation (ILF) - International Development Law Organization (IDLO) - Koe Koe Tech (KKT) <p><u>Government counterparts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MSWRR) - Rakhine State Government - Ministry of Health and Sports (MOHS) - Union Office of the Attorney General (UAGO) - Ministry of Ethnic Affairs - Ministry of Home Affairs
Programme Duration
<p>Overall Duration: 18 months</p> <p>Start Date²: 18.04.2018</p> <p>Original End Date³: 30.09.2019</p> <p>Final End date⁴ 30.09.2019</p>

¹ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to "Project ID" on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

² The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

³ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁴ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed.

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.
Mid-Term Evaluation / Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: _____ End of project Evaluation– <i>if applicable please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date: Will be conducted in December

Report Submitted By
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PART 1 – RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1 Assessment of the project implementation status and results

Outcome Statement 1: Protection and participation of marginalized women, including IDP women and survivors of GBV, strengthened to support increased civic engagement and inter-communal dialogue.

Rate the current status of the outcome: Achieved to some extent

Output progress at the end of project

In order to increase digital literacy skills for women and girls so that they are empowered to seek out needed information by themselves, UNFPA, in partnership with Koe Koe Tech (KKT), developed training manual and user manual guide on Digital Literacy, and conducted the TOT to IRC and PDI staff to roll out in the targeted areas in Rakhine. Considering the existing issue of access and cultural sensitivity, three locations were identified and the ICT assessment was conducted. This assessment helped the online platform to be tailored to meet the needs of women and girls as well as to ensure safety and cultural-sensitivity. A web application called “Sayarma” was developed for IDP women in Rakhine State covering both Rohingya and Rakhine camps. The application is available in the Rakhine and Rohingya languages. Due to the access challenge by partners, digital literacy and storytelling sessions had to be conducted within one month in three locations, namely BuMay village, Sate Yoe Kya (1) and (2) camps reaching 48 women and girls.

UNDP has implemented project activities both directly and through four partner agencies: International Legal Foundation (ILF), national legal aid providers Thazin and Legal Clinic Myanmar, and the International Development Law Organization (IDLO). ILF opened a new legal aid clinic in Sittwe focusing on indigent clients, including several Muslim clients from the camps. LCM conducted 65 legal awareness sessions across 15 townships reaching 2,893 beneficiaries, opened a second legal aid clinic in January in Kyaukphu and represented 63 clients on SGBV cases that include rape, sexual assault and spousal violence. LCM also provided legal counselling, mediation and advice to 96 individuals and advice to 114 clients through the legal hotline. 314 paralegals have been trained to date, with a final round of training planned this month in the Sittwe camps. Thazin conducted 32 legal awareness sessions across 15 townships reaching 1145 participants, trained a further 92 paralegals, provided legal consultations to 298 people and trained 212 local administrators in legal aspects of land administration. 41 ongoing litigations have been supported.

Outcome progress at the end of project

According to the pre- and post-evaluation of digital literacy and storytelling sessions, there has been a significant knowledge improvement in using smartphones and laptops after the sessions. An average of 14% of participants felt more confident in identifying/verifying, responding and preventing cyber bullying after the training.

Through its partners UNDP engaged women in legal awareness meetings and discussed the perceptions of women’s access to discuss justice and peace-related issues. The further training of 232 female paralegals led to broader awareness and better access onwards to the formal justice system through referrals.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

The project has made a significant progress under this outcome.

Outcome Statement 2: Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors to provide gender and conflict sensitive mediation and resolution enhanced.

Rate the current status of the outcome: Achieved

Output progress at the end of project

Under this outcome UNDP works on both the institutional capacity development and at the community awareness level. Relevant justice sector actors, judges, law officers, ward/village tract administrators and lawyers are trained to generate more compliance of justice decisions with international standards and improved quality of justice dispensation for women, ethnic and other vulnerable groups, including survivors of GBV. So far, UNDP has delivered training to over 90 such officials.

Over the implementation period, ILF opened its legal clinic and is currently representing twenty clients, including ten Muslim clients from the camps. LCM provided legal awareness sessions to participants from different sectors such as women organizations, CSOs, CBOs, village tract/ward authorities, township administration staff, teachers, students, housewives, farmers, etc. This included 7 sessions in the Sittwe camps reaching 239 residents.

Outcome progress at the end of project

UNDP monitored 15 trial sessions in 2019 and concluded there was more than 50% compliance with 5 key fair trials standards criteria. On the training events, feedback shows that at least 80% of the participants report an increased knowledge/ understanding of the training material.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

The project has been able to make significant progress under this outcome

Outcome Statement 3: Women's access to local justice, peace and policy making mechanisms increased

Rate the current status of the outcome: Achieved to some extent

Output progress at the end of project

UNFPA supported the IRC to engage men in Coffee and Tea Sessions and information session activities and set up men's groups and women's groups in five Sittwe camps (Say Tamar Gyi, Pwe Yar Gone, Ohn Daw Gyi, Sat Yoe Kya 2 and Sat Yoe Kya 2). Due to the travel restrictions, IRC only managed to conduct limited community engagement activities, mainly in 2018. A total of 85 men and boys participated in the Coffee & Tea sessions which encouraged participants to reflect on how GBV negatively affects their community and mobilized participants to stand up against discrimination and violence against women. Community leaders were also informed about the course to ensure awareness and buy-in. In addition, 1,440 men and boys participated in GBV information and education sessions. Through these community engagement sessions and activities, men and women were sensitized on women's rights, gender equality and GBV issues and problem-solving approach.

Under this outcome UNDP worked with a range of duty bearers including the Rakhine State Government, Union Advocate General's Office, the courts, bar associations, and the Rakhine Legal Aid Board. In the area of enhancing legal awareness and capacities of state justice providers, it became clear during the reporting period that government does not believe this is the right time to establish a Rule of Law Centre in Rakhine. UNDP therefore invested its efforts in the two national and one international legal aid providers and continued its support to the Coordinating Bodies (CBs) at union and sub-national level with the aim of improving access to justice and legal awareness, particularly for women. Since an international forum on justice sector reform held in 2018, UNDP has supported the official working group of the Union Coordination Body (UCB) to develop a strategic plan that incorporates the suggestions provided by the hundreds of attendees from civil society, the private sector and lawyers. The Regional and State Coordinating Bodies (SCBs), who report to the UCB, also provided critical feedback into the Strategic Plan. During the reporting period, UNDP supported the Rakhine Coordinating Body to hold four meetings with effective discussions and get consensus recommendations for the strategic plan and the standard operating procedures for the UCB.

Outcome progress at the end of project

In the original project design, it was planned to utilize the online platform as a medium to facilitate social cohesion and peacebuilding by sharing stories and experiences. However, due to the limited implementation period because of the access challenges for partners, this activity could not be implemented after digital literacy and storytelling

sessions. While community engagement activities were conducted, targeting both women and men, we do not have an evidence to demonstrate that these interventions have resulted in increased access of women to community-level mechanism to ensure and strengthen peace. To some extent, these men engagement activities contributed to reducing risk factors for conflict and violence at the family level because men and boys were more sensitized on GBV issues and encouraged to take actions to address them.

Progress was made in supporting justice institutions at the Union level to deliver more inclusive and gender-responsive services. UNDP and the Federal Court of Australia co-hosted a Knowledge Sharing Forum on 17th of August with judges from Rakhine State and Supreme Court officials on family law mediation matters. The purpose of the workshop was to discuss how to handle matters before the court involving property allocation and child custody issues in divorce cases, and sharing examples of how Myanmar and Australia handle these difficult issues. The officials agreed that they need to develop more child friendly and gender sensitive mediation guidelines for the courts. Overall, there are clear indications that due to the representation of women survivors by LCM led to an increase of women cases before the courts in Rakhine.

During the reporting period, UNDP developed a Case Information System (CIS) to enable the Supreme Court to track cases through the lower courts in real time and to be able to analyse the gender-disaggregated data from these cases in order to determine patterns, trends and gaps. The CIS was piloted in 7 courts in Mandalay. The Chief Justice provided his strong support for continuation and expansion of the project, and it is entirely feasible from a technical perspective to extend the CIS into Rakhine in 2020. If this is approved it will be possible for the first time in Rakhine to track SBGV cases and analyse data on all court cases involving women. This in turn enables local justice actors to determine whether specific actions need to be taken in particular locations; for example, if there is an abnormally high incidence of assault.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

The escalation of clashes between AA and Tatmadaw in 2019 created an unstable and increasingly restrictive environment for communities as well as humanitarian actors. There has been limited access to communities for the project partners to run activities for women and girls.

1.2 Assessment of project evidence base, risk, catalytic effects, gender at the end of the project

<u>Evidence base</u> : What was the evidence base for this report and for project progress? What consultation/validation process has taken place on this report	ICT assessment was conducted through individual interviews and focus group discussions by IRC and PDI to set the baseline regarding the use of phone and other technology by IDP women and girls in Rakhine as well as to understand social/cultural norms and behaviour around ICT. UNFPA, in partnership with KKT, conducted pre and post test for digital literacy/storytelling sessions (individual questionnaire), to 48 participants, measuring changes in knowledge and attitudes regarding the use of ICT to seek information and social cohesion/peace building.
<u>Funding gaps</u> : Did the project fill critical funding gaps in peacebuilding in the country?	The project provided catalytic funds to UNDP in the time of setting up an area based programme for Rakhine. With thanks to PBF UNDP was able to showcase results that supported mobilization of resource from new donors.
<u>Catalytic effects</u> : Did the project achieve any catalytic effects, either through attracting additional funding commitments or creating immediate conditions to unblock/ accelerate peace relevant processes?	Other organizations have shown interests in utilizing and further rolling out the digital literacy training manual and online application. UNFPA and KKT are currently exploring how to utilize the achievements made under this project and continue this innovative approach.
<u>Risk taking/innovation</u> : Did the project support any innovative or risky activities to achieve peacebuilding	In Rakhine, the project was constantly challenged by access restrictions imposed by both Union and State governments. UNFPA took a risk and undertook field-based training of women on digital literacy and storytelling when field level activities could be a risk to partners. The

results? What were they and what was the result?	development of the online platform to be used for social cohesion and peacebuilding was highly innovative. However, the implementation period was insufficient due to the access restrictions and worsening conflict, so we were not able to see through the intended results. While there is an indication of improved knowledge and skills in terms of the use of ICT for women, whether this has resulted in increased involvement in decision-making and social cohesion/peace-building process is yet to be seen.
<u>Gender marker</u> : How have gender considerations been mainstreamed in the project to the extent possible? Is the original gender marker for the project still the right one? Briefly justify.	Meeting the needs of vulnerable women and girls and empowering them are the main objectives of this project. This gender perspective is mainstreamed in the program design, implementation, and monitoring. Project included the engagement with men and boys as well to stress that gender equality and violence against women and girls are social issue to be addressed by communities as a whole.
<u>Other issues</u> : Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that should be shared with PBSO? This can include any cross-cutting issues or other issues which have not been included in the report so far.	N/A

1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

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

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 1 Protection and participation of marginalized women, including IDP women and survivors of GBV, strengthened to support increased civic engagement and inter-communal dialogue	Indicator 1.1: Recommendations for peace building, social cohesion or civic engagement developed as a result of women's access to ICT platforms and inter-communal dialogues. (UNFPA)	No	Yes	Yes		
	Indicator 1.2: Improvement of perceptions on women's increased access to platforms to discuss justice and peace-related issues (UNDP)	0	15%	15%	The awareness meetings and opportunities provided by LCM for women led to increased perceptions for women to discuss justice and peace-related issues.	
Output 1.1 Local inter-communal consultations and dialogue, that include women priorities on peace and reconciliation, GBV and access to justice, including transitional justice, fostered as part of	Indicator 1.1.1: Number of advocacy dialogues on peace and reconciliation, GBV and access to justice, organized (including government, CSOs, women and girls) which generate actions and plans for improving social cohesions and access to justice (UNDP)	0	8	0	The operating environment is not conducive to holding inter-communal dialogues. This activity is being revised to intensify legal empowerment through legal awareness meetings and training of paralegals.	

the national peace process (and SR1325)						
Output 1.2 Evidence generation and data collection strengthened to inform stronger formal justice responses for survivors of GBV	Indicator 1.2.1: Baseline assessment report produced highlighting opportunities and challenges associated with women's pathways through the formal justice system in Rakhine (UNFPA & UNDP)	0	1	0	Conducting any kind of research/assessment is sensitive in the current context of Rakhine, and even an alternative to formal assessment is currently not possible. In these circumstances, UNFPA used its GBV coordination role to provide space for protection/GBV actors to discuss issues pertaining to access to justice with a focus on identifying key gaps and practical ways of addressing these gaps. As a result, leading legal service providers have from time to time been invited at key meetings to present on their work in Rakhine and how partners can work with them to improve access to justice.	
	Indicator 1.2.2: Number of criminal case information forms populated by justice sector institutions that contain data fields related	0	5	0	A Court Information System has been developed for the Supreme Court to track and log all court cases digitally. It is being piloted in Mandalay	

	to Sexual and Gender Based violence (UNDP)				region and there is potential roll-out of this system to Rakhine next year but we have not received approval as yet.	
Output 1.3 Provision of an information platform to enable inter communal consultation and dialogues	Indicator 1.3.1: Number of women (including women within women's groups) accessing the online forums to participate in peace building and conflict resolution interventions (UNFPA)	0	80	0	Because no-cost extension of the project was not possible and given the access challenge faced by the partners, UNFPA was not able to conduct activities to rollout the online application for IDP women in Rakhine. However, online application was used during digital literacy training, reaching 48 women.	
	Indicator 1.3.2: Number of women who have received training on mobile technology and usage of mobile applications (UNFPA)	0	80	48	Due to the access issue, UNFPA only had limited time to conduct the training in three locations within one month. Thus, we were not able to reach the targeted number.	
	Indicator 1.3.4: Activated virtual platform for information on job opportunities and service delivery and social cohesion dialogues (UNFPA)	0	1	0	The Sayarma app was developed and user testing was completed. The app is now available in two languages (Rakhine and Rohingya in audio).	

	Indicator 1.3.5: # of women with increased capacity to utilize ICT to support access to information including legal advice and services (UNFPA)	0	80	25	According to the pre- & post-survey, 10 women reported increased capacity to utilise ICT to access to information, and 15 women reported the same to access to information about legal advice and services.	
Outcome 2 Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors to provide gender and conflict sensitive mediation and resolutions, enhanced	Indicator 2.1: Number of sectoral and intersectoral gender-based violence response and prevention guidelines adopted relating to the use of virtual platforms (UNFPA)	0	1	0	It was not possible to roll out virtual platform in Rakhine due to access challenges. However, UNFPA used the GBV monthly coordination meetings as a platform for reaching out to community groups with information on GBV and access to justice. Key partners like LCM were invited from time to time to provide legal education to NGOs/CSOs as a way of enhancing their knowledge. As such LCM has reported that more NGOs/CSOs are reaching out to them each time they have protection cases in need of legal assistance.	
	Indicator 2.2: % of UNDP attended trials in compliance with fair trial	0	25%	50%	15 trial sessions monitored in 2019; more than 50%	

	standards in selected areas (UNDP)				compliance with our 5 key fair trials standards criteria.	
	Indicator 2.3: % of men and women (including lawyers, community leaders, government officials, etc.) who show/state an increased understanding of RoL, SGBV, gender equality and women's rights, and barriers to women's access to justice (UNDP)	0	80%	80%	Feedback from training events shows that at least 80% of the participants report an increased knowledge/understanding on the substance, in most cases higher.	
Output 2.1 Enhanced aptitude and skills of local justice institutions and security providers to uphold human rights and improve access to justice for women, ethnic groups and other vulnerable groups, including survivors of GBV	Indicator 2.1.1: Number of areas covered by Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Information Sharing Protocols (ISP) for GBV survivors between protection partners and law enforcement sector (UNDP)	0	6	0	Not been able directly work on SOPs, but increased attention for legal aid providers as LCM and partners has led to better referral systems for women and vulnerable people.	
	Indicator 2.1.2: # of government officials trained by UNDP on rule of law, GBV and human rights (UNDP)	0	300 justice and law enforcement officials trained	121	In total 121 were trained, with 23 through IDLO and 98 by UNDP, including 3 officials on family law and mediation. This target was ambitious given the number of justice officials in Rakhine is quite low.	
	Indicator 2.1.3: # of TOT, ROL Foundation courses, Legal Skills or	0	6 specialized legal courses;	1 specialized legal course,	IDLO has not obtained approval to proceed with the	

	specialized legal courses delivered by the ROLC (UNDP)		1 TOT or Advanced Foundation course; 5 Foundations Trainings	1 TOT/Advanced Foundation course and 3 Foundation courses were delivered	ROLC. This made it difficult to achieve the target.	
	Indicator 2.1.4: # of paralegals trained in target communities (UNDP)	0	300	406	Through LCM and Thazin 406 paralegals were trained.	
Output 2.2 Local capacities for gender and conflict sensitive mediation, dispute and conflict resolution enhanced	Indicator 2.2.1: # of mediators trained on basic mediation skills (UNDP)	0	20	0	This indicator was merged with 2.2.3	
	Indicator 2.2.2: Training curriculum developed on rule of law, human rights, SGBV and conflict & gender sensitive mediation (UNDP)	0	1	1	Curriculum developed	
	Indicator 2.2.3: # of government officials trained by UNDP	0	100	0	Village Tract Administrators in 5 townships will be trained on dispute resolution, potentially reaching 350+ VTAs. The GAD in Rakhine has now approved the activity and the consultant to develop training materials is being hired now, so this indicator will be achieved in Q1 2020.	

	Indicator 2.2.4: # of mobile training sessions delivered to community	0	15 sessions; 450 community representatives trained	97 sessions with 2926 community representatives trained	This target was far exceeded because UNDP decided to intensify legal empowerment activities in response to the increasing restrictions and tensions.	
Outcome 3 Women's access to local justice, peace and policy-making mechanisms increased	Indicator 3.1: # of justice sector plans and actions informed by increased coordination in the sector and data analysis and public consultation inclusive of women and other vulnerable groups (UNDP)	0	2	0	UNDP worked with the Coordination Body (CB) and the Rakhine Legal Aid Board (RLAB) to be more inclusive for vulnerable groups. The CB has experienced many setbacks and has become largely dysfunctional. UNDP is increasing its engagement with the RLAB from November 2019.	
	Indicator 3.2: 15% increase of the # of women and other vulnerable groups represented by legal aid providers (UNDP)	0	15%	TBD, but target exceeded	Through the cases represented by LCM and Thazin and ILF there is a high increase in legal representation of women and other vulnerable groups. 126 cases have been supported. However, we do not have the baseline data yet from the legal aid providers on the situation prior to our engagement.	

Output 3.1 Strengthened relationships between Rakhine women and national civil society and networks	Indicator 3.1.1: Increase in % of women from all sites with improved perceptions of the benefits of social cohesion and peacebuilding (UNFPA)	0	15%	-10% (minus ten percent) for social cohesion and -17.4% for peacebuilding	pre- and post-survey results show opposite effects (decrease in % of women with improved perceptions). The contributing factor for this could be that we only had 1 month (4 sessions) of activity implementation. Considering that social cohesion and peacebuilding require intensive and long-term engagement and interaction, short-term intervention could not fully address the needs of women at the community level.	
	Indicator 3.1.2: Rakhine specific outreach strategy developed and implemented (UNDP)	0	Outreach strategy developed	Conflict Sensitivity Strategy developed	It was deemed more relevant to capture the outreach as part of a conflict sensitivity strategy. The first phase was conducted in Q3-Q4 2018 and a revision of the strategy will take place in Q3 2019.	
Output 3.2 Local justice and peace mechanisms are more accessible to women and sensitive to their identified justice priority needs	Indicator 3.2.1: Rakhine Coordinating Body for Rule of Law and Justice Sector Affairs meets on regular basis (UNDP)	1 meeting	6 meetings	2	Less meetings than expected due to low interest and internal tensions in the RCB.	
	Indicator 3.2.2: # of actions/ initiatives jointly developed by communities and local government actors to	0	2	0	Ongoing. A seminar on women's access to justice involving CSOs and local	

	address women's justice issues and women rights (UNDP)				authorities was held in November, and a second will be held in February 2020. These seminars aim to develop actions for addressing WA2J, such as new coordination structures and increasing people's awareness of rights issues.	
	Indicator 3.2.3: # of reports outlining findings and recommendations and strategies to address women justice priority needs shared with decision makers (UNDP)	0	1 research report developed and shared with decision makers; 1 pilot strategy implemented	0	Approvals for conducting research in Rakhine are unlikely to be given by RSG. Instead, LCM will conduct an analysis of 100 cases of legal aid provided to women and present at a seminar on women's access to justice.	
Output 3.3 Women and vulnerable groups are more aware of their rights and empowered to demand accessible and equitable legal services and participate in local justice and decision-making mechanisms	Indicator 3.3.1: Number of Men and Boys who participated in Social Behaviour Change and Gender Equality programmes (UNFPA)	50	200	85	Total of 85 men and boys participated in the Coffee and Tea sessions before the access issue manifested in 2019. In addition, a total of 1,440 men and boys participated in GBV information and SRHR education sessions across 8 locations (6 IDP camps and 2 Rakhine villages).	

					Due to the access issue, this activity was not implemented since the beginning of 2019.	
	Indicator 3.3.2: % of women who report increased participation in decision making processes (UNFPA)	0	25%	-% of women who reported increased participation in decision making processes in their communities (11%) -% of women who can make decisions about health care for their family after the training (-1.5%) -% of women who can make	This is based on the pre- and post survey. Overall, there has been increase in terms of women's participation in decision-making processes. however, that extent varies for different decision-making processes.	

				decisions about education for their family after the training (1.1%) -% of women who can make decisions about managing their family income after the training (9.6%)		
	Indicator 3.3.3: # of Community Forums, Legal Discussions and related outreach activities organized (UNDP)	0	10	4	IDLO organized 4 events, but approval to set up a ROLC was not forthcoming and IDLO will not continue operations in Rakhine. LCM will organize a paralegal forum and an A2J seminar in Q1 2020.	
	Indicator 3.3.4: # of women, girls, and other vulnerable groups benefiting from legal information,	0	200	252	69 represented in court, 103 supported through counselling, mediation or legal advice in person, and 80	

	counselling and/or representation (UNDP)				supported through legal advice hotline.	
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PART 2: LESSONS LEARNED AND SUCCESS STORY

2.1 Lessons learned

Provide at least three key lessons learned from the implementation of the project. These can include lessons on the themes supported by the project or the project processes and management.

Lesson 1	The level of legal knowledge and awareness of law officers and court staff on basic rule of law and international legal concepts is low in Rakhine. Knowledge of domestic laws is high, but officers lack the practical and analytical legal skills to apply these laws in a manner that is consistent with fair trial rights. While retaining elements of international concepts and practices, future support must go deeper into topics relevant to officers' day to day work (ethics in the workplace, bias/discrimination, communication skills, etc.) to make a significant difference in the ability of the courts and law offices to address the needs of the people.
Lesson 2	For much needed transformation to take place in legal education and for the teaching methods to become part of the regular teaching programme at the universities, the Ministry of Education must be fully on board as a driver of change. Without this, the investment in strengthening capacity of university professors and developing curricula may not provide sustainable results, as CLE will be an additional burden instead of an integral part of law teaching in Myanmar.
Lesson 3	Cultural and institutional barriers to the promotion of gender equality remain a challenge. With its counterparts, UNDP is exploring how to meaningfully mainstream gender equality into all three project outputs. It has been relatively straightforward to develop a strong focus on gender within the largest output, Rule of Law and Human Rights. It is more challenging to see how this can be done in relation to Anti-Corruption and Parliament. Discussions with counterparts around development of the 2020 annual work plan will be an opportunity to explore this issue.
Lesson 4	Myanmar is undergoing a significant transition period, with a shifting political situation. As key flashpoint issues such as the peace process and intercommunal conflict in Rakhine State assume primary importance, it appears that rule of law is less of a priority for the Union government.
Lesson 5	As demonstrated by the first pilot training in Rakhine State, training sessions delivered by the project are presenting UNDP with a unique opportunity to engage with justice officials in the states and regions and gauge the level of their skills, knowledge and expertise on topics critical to their duties and dispensation of justice. Both the OSCU and UAGO are expecting to continue this training throughout 2019 and beyond. However, the project should encourage more ToT graduates to take an active role in delivering state and regional workshops in the future and initiate proper discussion with the government on the need for the training to be sustained and sustainable, institutionalized and delivered systematically, and for the Judicial Training Institute to play a bigger role in ensuring the sustainability of the training.
Lesson 6	The assessment and baseline were critical steps in order to ensure the correct participants were selected and that any potential 'do no harm' considerations were identified. Based on the outcomes of the assessment, UNFPA, IRC and PDI revised the initial 'online platform' plan and included a storytelling component.

	Recruiting local facilitators who understand local languages (Rakhine and Rohingya) is very supportive for project implementation. Digital Literacy and Story Telling Curriculum should be conducted as a long-term session with regular follow up and monitoring plan.
Lesson 7	Ensuring complementarity with initiatives/programme activities implementing agencies have in addition to PBF project is also key for smooth project implementation. For example, UNFPA took advantage of its leading role for GBV coordination, which provided alternative forum to facilitate more discussions and interactions to identify needs, challenges and gaps in terms of access to legal sector by GBV survivors.

2.2 Success story

Provide one success story from the project implementation which can be shared on the PBSO website and Newsletter as well as the Annual Report on Fund performance. Please include key facts and figures and any citations.

UNDP See Annex 1

UNFPA See Annex 2

PART 3 – FINANCIAL PROGRESS AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditure (provisional)

Please provide an overview of project expensed budget by outcome and output as per the table below.⁵

Output number	Output name	RUNOs	Approved budget	Expensed budget	Any remarks on expenditure
Outcome 1: Protection and participation of marginalized women, including IDP women and survivors of GBV, strengthened to support increased civic engagement and inter-communal dialogue					
Output 1.1	Local inter-communal consultations and dialogue, that include women priorities on peace and reconciliation, GBV and access to justice, including transitional justice, fostered as part of the national peace process (and SR1325)	UNDP UNFPA	107,500 (UNFPA) 28,100 (UNDP) 135,600 (Total)	60,789 (UNFPA) 28,100 (UNDP) 88,889 (Total)	Due to access restriction, partners were not able to fully implement the activities in 2019.
Output 1.2	Evidence generation and data collection strengthened to inform stronger formal justice responses for survivors of GBV	UNFPA, UNDP	20,000 (UNFPA) 35,000 (UNDP) 55,000 (Total)	0 (UNFPA) 0 (UNDP) 0 (Total)	Situation in Rakhine did not allow conducting survey.

⁵ Please note that financial information is preliminary pending submission of annual financial report to the Administrative Agent.

Output 1.3	Provision of an information platform to enable inter communal consultation and dialogues	UNFPA	390,000 (UNFPA)	463,563 (UNFPA)	UNFPA reallocated more funding for developing of ICT platform and Digital Literacy curriculum development in order to ensure cultural and conflict sensitivity based on ICT assessment findings.
Outcome 2: Values, skills, and knowledge of local communities and justice actors to provide gender and conflict sensitive mediation and resolutions, enhanced					
Output 2.1	Enhanced aptitude and skills of local justice institutions and security providers to uphold human rights and improve access to justice for women, ethnic groups and other vulnerable groups, including survivors of GBV	UNDP	500,000 (UNDP)	475,000 (UNDP)	Access to justice supported through LCM and ILF.
Output 2.2	Local capacities for gender and conflict sensitive mediation, dispute and conflict resolution enhanced	UNDP	120,000 (UNDP)	170,000 (UNDP)	Implemented through LCM and ILF.
Outcome 3: Women's access to local justice, peace and policy-making mechanisms increased					
Output 3.1	Strengthened relationships between Rakhine women and national civil society and networks	UNFPA, UNDP	50,000 (UNDP)	0 (UNDP)	No budget allocated under UNFPA for this output.
Output 3.2	Local justice and peace mechanisms are more accessible to women and sensitive to their identified justice priority needs	UNDP UNFPA	43,000 (UNFPA) 7,000 (UNDP) 50,000 (Total)	40,837 (UNFPA) 7,000 (UNDP) 47,837 (Total)	
Output 3.3	Women and vulnerable groups are more aware of their rights and empowered to demand accessible and equitable legal services and participate in local justice and decision-making mechanisms	UNFPA	165,067 (UNFPA) 399,741 (UNDP) 564,808 (Total)	115,978 (UNFPA) 399,741 (UNDP) 515,719 (Total)	
Total			725,567 (UNFPA) 1,139,841 (UNDP)	681,167 (UNFPA) 1,079,841 (UNDP)	94% (UNFPA) 95% (UNDP) 94% (Total)

			1,865,408 (Total)	1,761,008 (Total)	
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3.2 Comments on management and implementation arrangements

Please comment on the management and implementation arrangements for the project, such as: the effectiveness of the implementation partnerships, coordination/coherence with other projects, any South-South cooperation, the modalities of support, any capacity building aspect, the use of partner country systems if any, the support by the PBF Secretariat and oversight by the Joint Steering Committee (for PRF only). Please also mention if there have been any changes to the project (what kind and when):

In early 2019, fighting between the Arakan Army (AA) and the Myanmar military escalated, with clashes in Buthidaung, Rathedaung, Kyauktaw, Mrauk-U and Ponnagyun townships. Some 35-40,000 people have now been displaced and 100,000 people are unable to access essential services due to a ban imposed in January on aid organisations entering townships affected by the fighting. The Tatmadaw has deployed an estimated 10,000 troops across northern Rakhine to root out AA fighters and is using helicopter gunships, drones, jets and heavy artillery in populated areas. AA fighters are blending into the local population, so civilians are caught up in the operations and villages are often sealed off during military raids and mass interrogations, which have ended in deaths.

This has deeply affected programme implementation for all aid actors in Rakhine. Travel authorisation is restricted to distribution of in-kind aid items and usually granted for only two weeks or less. CSOs enjoy easier access than the UN and INGOs but they also face challenges, particularly accessing Muslim communities. For **UNFPA**, this has resulted in delays to the roll-out of digital literacy training and the online platform.

UNFPA and UNDP sought to request no-cost extension of the project, and were in discussion with PBF HQ since May 2019. However, the Government counterparts responded that it would be difficult for them to make a case for no-cost extension in the current context of Rakhine, and they are not in a position to file such request to the State Counsellor's Office. Therefore, it was decided to complete the project as planned by 30 September 2019.

Given this, UNFPA had to adjust the project implementation, also considering the access challenge faced by the partners. Sessions for digital literacy and storytelling had to be reduced so that all the sessions would be conducted within one month before the project end date, which also reduced the number of women and girls who can attend the sessions. There was also insufficient time for facilitating experience/perspective sharing through developed online application. Though full scope of activities could not be conducted within the PBF project period, UNFPA, together with its partners, is planning to continue this innovative approach through other programme.

Annex 1: UNDP photos of project activities



Above: LCM legal awareness raising session in Sittwe, discussion on laws protecting women's rights



Above: LCM paralegal training in Sittwe, activity on laws protecting women's rights



Above: LCM paralegal training in Thandwe, session on how SGBV is defined



Above: Thazhin HLP awareness raising session in Kwe Tae village



Above: Paralegal training in Thandwe by Thazin, discussion on categories of land



Above: Paralegal training in Kyaukphyu by Thazin, discussion on the 'gender clock'

LCM: LEGAL AWARENESS TRAINING



LCM: PARALEGAL TRAINING



Annex 2: UNFPA Success story



Aye Aye Than (Sat Yoe Kya – 2)

Although she used a smartphone and internet everyday, Aye Aye Than from Set Yoe Kya Camp 2 near Sittwe Town, hadn't known how useful they could be to her daily life. She had used her phone simply - making phone

calls, messaging family and friends, surfing the internet for Facebook and nothing more. For the most part, she found using a phone and internet boring and a waste of her time and money. With controversial Facebook posts and issues in her daily life, she also hadn't understood how to critically consider the information provided and consider other perspectives. She would respond having only considered her point of view.

In September 2019, PDI invited her to join digital literacy and storytelling training. The training took one month and the lessons were practiced with devices provided by UNFPA and IRC. She learned many things such as phone, computer, storytelling and perspective exchange.

After the training, she can now utilize the built-in functions of a phone and access and use useful applications via the internet. She now understands more about social media, and critically thinking about the information shared and the controversial issues that can be raised.

"Now I know how to use the built-in application of the phone such as functions of taking photo, recording sound, taking notes, phone setting, and so on. The calendar, built-in application in the phone, is very useful to me for dating important cases, social events and memorable days for my social life. And I can find the application I want to download in the play store. Now I know what is Gmail, what is called email and what a computer can be used for. And I come to know how to use Google."

"I come to know how to use Facebook and what it looks like because of this training. And I focused on my own perception and had a controversial talk with others before. Due to the practical training of storytelling and exchange lessons, now I can apply how to listen to other perception and taking view of others' angle."

Based on her sharing, she has improved her skills and knowledge on digital literacy and perceptive exchange. Moreover, she is practically applying her learnings and knowledge in her daily life. She is also able to now help others with their phone use.