



STOP RAPE NOW

UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT

MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT PROJECT PROPOSAL SUBMISSION FORM

Part A. Meeting Information (To be completed by the UN Action Secretariat)																			
RMC Meeting No: RMC029		Project1 No: UNA063																	
Date of Meeting: 11 July 2019		RMC Members in attendance at meeting: UNFPA (chair), IOM, UN Women, DPO and UN Action Secretariat																	
Part B. Project Summary (To be completed by the Participating UN Organization)																			
Date of Submission: 1 February 2019		Participating UN Organization(s): UN Women and UNODC																	
Focal Point of the Participating UN Organization(s): <u>UN Women:</u> Phyo Thu Nandar Aung, Program Analyst (EVAW, Migration and Trafficking) phyo.aung@unwomen.org <u>UNODC:</u> Joelle Charbonneau, Gender Advisor Joelle.charbonneau@un.org		Project Title: Preventing and Mitigating Gendered Impacts of Conflict related to Human Trafficking in Kachin State, Myanmar Project Location(s): Kachin State, Myanmar (Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Chipwe, Bhamo, Momauk, Mansi, Mohynin, Hpakant, Mogaung, Tanai townships)																	
UN Action pillar of activity: <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy <input type="checkbox"/> Knowledge building <input type="checkbox"/> Support to UN system at country level		Projected Project Duration: 5 months 1 August 2019 – 30 December 2019																	
Proposed project, if approved, would result in: <input type="checkbox"/> New Project <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation of previous funding <input type="checkbox"/> Other: additional implementing entity receiving funds <input type="checkbox"/> No-cost extension;		Total Project Budget: US \$ Amount of MPTF funds requested at this time: USD \$ <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>PUNO</th> <th>Programme Cost</th> <th>Indirect Costs (7%)</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UN WOMEN</td> <td>166,986</td> <td>11,689</td> <td>178,675</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNODC</td> <td>65,741</td> <td>4,601</td> <td>70,342</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>232,727</td> <td>16,290</td> <td>249,017</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PUNO	Programme Cost	Indirect Costs (7%)	Total	UN WOMEN	166,986	11,689	178,675	UNODC	65,741	4,601	70,342	TOTAL	232,727	16,290	249,017
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¹ The term "project" is used for projects, programmes and joint programmes.



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Narrative Summary

I. Overview

- a. **Provide a brief overview of the project, including overall goals and objectives, key strategies, expected results, and intended beneficiaries.**

Background information

In Kachin, since 2011, renewed conflict and ongoing heightened tensions have led to extensive loss of life, damage to infrastructures, destruction of livelihoods, protracted displacement of thousands of people, and increased sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) including human trafficking. Civilians bear the brunt of ongoing armed conflict with frequent outbreaks of fighting with some families being displaced multiple times. Over 97,000 people in Kachin remain displaced in camps or camp-like settings, of which approximately 75 per cent of the displaced are women and children. Due to increases in the intensity and frequency of conflicts and the significant deterioration in humanitarian access to IDPs and other vulnerable conflict-affected people in Kachin State during 2017 and into 2018, humanitarian organizations have faced significant challenges in the delivery of aid. Since April 2016, the Government and military have not permitted international humanitarian organizations to take food or other relief supplies into areas beyond Government control (NGCAs), where about 43 per cent of the displaced people are located, and even in Government-controlled areas (GCAs), international humanitarian organizations have experienced unprecedented delays in obtaining travel authorizations for staff and this has affected the delivery of assistance and the quality of humanitarian operations.

The crisis and conflict situation in Kachin, including its trafficking risks as a direct consequence of the conflict, has a particular gendered nature, as pre-existing and deeply entrenched gender discrimination and violence are compounded with women and girls being disproportionately affected. This leaves women and girls in subordinate positions in households, communities, workplaces and society, undermining their overall capacities, potential and rights. As highlighted in the Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2019, the challenges faced by women and girls are particularly pronounced in remote and conflict-affected areas in Kachin State, where they are exposed to protection risks and human rights violations including SGBV, sexual exploitation and abuse, early and forced marriage, trafficking as well as gendered barriers to accessing relief, services, information, income generating activities, community participation and decision making at all levels. With limited programmes targeting women and girls' needs, gender barriers prevent women and girls from equally benefiting from humanitarian action, the peace-building process and socio-economic development as well as participating in and influencing humanitarian decisions that affect their lives.³ Women's networks, civil society organizations and gender equality advocates, including in conflict affected states, have identified the lack of capacities and opportunities for women to engage in planning, implementation and decision-making for humanitarian action, recovery and peace building, as a key gap for these processes to be effective, accountable and evidence-based.

² 2019 Myanmar Humanitarian Needs Overview (December 2018), Humanitarian Country Team.
³ ActionAid (2016). On the Frontline: Catalyzing Women's Leadership in Humanitarian Action.



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UNODC's 2018 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons highlighted the global rise in trafficking and spotlighted trafficking in the context of armed conflict. Trafficking in persons, especially when it is of transnational nature, flourishes in areas marked by armed conflict and post-conflict situations due to porous borders, weak enforcement, and the lack of capacity of police and other criminal justice actors. It is often challenging to distinguish between different crimes; a challenge that is even more acute in conflict situations. A range of crimes may include elements of persons being transported, recruited or transferred with some form of coercive, deceptive or abusive means for the purpose of being exploited.

As per the Report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (2018)⁴, conflict related sexual violence encompasses trafficking in persons when committed in situations of conflict for the purpose of sexual violence or exploitation. Violent and exploitative crimes such as sexual slavery in conflict areas typically stem from a trafficking process, as they involve an act (often recruitment and/or transportation) and a means (often coercion) as well as a purpose (exploitation). Women and girls comprise the largest share of detected trafficking victims worldwide. In conflict areas, trafficking in persons for sexual slavery, forced labour, and abduction of women and girls for forced marriages are the most commonly reported forms of trafficking. Globally, sexual exploitation continues to be the main purpose for trafficking, accounting for some 59 per cent.

Myanmar is a major source country for women and children in the trafficking context, especially in conflict-affected border areas in Kachin – often for the purposes of forced marriage and commercial sexual exploitation. Women and girls continue to be at high risk of human trafficking due to conflict, displacement and poverty. Human trafficking remains under researched and cases are believed to be underreported in Kachin. According to the Global Slavery Index 2016, 515,100 men, women and children with women and girls were human trafficking victims in Myanmar in 2016⁵ making it the number one source country for irregular migration and trafficking in Greater Mekong Sub-region.⁶ Ethnic minority groups such as the Kachin communities have an increased risk of trafficking due to being disproportionately impacted by conflict, human rights abuses and displacement, as well as their overall restricted freedom of movement, and limited access to services, land and livelihoods. According to the US Government 2017 report⁷, men, women, and children from Kachin ethnic minority groups, especially IDPs, are at increased risk of trafficking, including domestic labour trafficking, and cross-border labour and sex trafficking to Thailand and China. High levels of human trafficking of IDPs in Kachin and northern Shan states was further reiterated as a continued serious issue in the recent November 2018 assessment report by the Joint Strategy Team⁸. The 2017 US Government report also emphasises that Myanmar authorities failed to actively combat domestic labour trafficking of men, women and children, and cross-border labor and sex trafficking to China from Kachin.

According to UN Women and the Kachin State Women Network⁹, prolonged displacement has affected communities' coping resilience and economic security with high exposure to negative coping mechanisms, exploitation and protection risks and threats including the illegal cross-border trade of drugs, arms and other illicit products and human trafficking into China, especially of women and girls in

⁴ <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/report-secretary-general-conflict-related-sexual-violence-s2018250-enar>

⁵ *Global Slavery Survey Index 2016*

⁶ IOM (2017). *Network of Service Providers to Trafficking in Persons*.

⁷ Trafficking in Persons Report (June 2017). Office to Monitor and Combat trafficking in persons, US Department of State Diplomacy in Action.

⁸ Joint Strategy Team (November 2018), "The Hidden War" Assessment Report on Comprehensive Needs, Livelihood Opportunities and Coping Strategies and the Situation of Spontaneous Return

⁹ Kachin State Women Network and UN Women (2018) Common Charter of Demands by Women's Groups for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment across the Peace-Humanitarian-Development Nexus in Kachin State, — Myanmar:



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at-risk border areas and those in IDP camps and in non-government-controlled areas. Search for employment, attempts to escape worsening security situations, overcrowded and unsafe living conditions in camps, and cross-border marriage arrangements are among key ways women are lured into human trafficking crossing illegally into China. Because of their lack of legal status, this is often through forced domestic labor, sex work, forced marriage and forced pregnancy. Thousands of vulnerable women and girls from northern Myanmar are being trafficked to China and forced to marry¹⁰. Based on interviews with scores of people who escaped and returned to Myanmar, and others still inside China, a recently released study found that the majority of those trafficked were also forced to carry a child for their husband. According to UN Women's local partner organisation Gender and Development Foundation, in 8 out of 10 cases, women are trafficked as brides and another 20 per cent are trafficked to deliver babies¹¹.

This overall scenario puts women at high risk of exploitation, abuse and violence, while there are inadequate systems and measures in place for survivors to seek protection, services and justice but are often further stigmatized and marginalised¹². The lack of humanitarian access further limits survivors' access to protection and response services such as psychosocial support and legal aid services. Women's groups in Kachin, including UN Women's local partner organisation Htoi Gender and Development Foundation, report that limited human and financial resources of the police in Kachin is hampering investigations into human trafficking and contributing to a crime wave in Myitkyina, in which women and girls, especially those that are IDPs, are often the targets¹³. UN Women's local partner organisation Htoi Gender and Development Foundation further reports that some IDP camp leaders have supported the marriages of girls who had received offers of money from Chinese men, with the fate of the girls who went to China unknown¹⁴. Members of Parliament from Kachin State have stated that they want firmer police action to combat cross-bordering trafficking of poor women from northern Myanmar for marriage to Chinese farmers¹⁵.

Through consultations, IDP women have reported that they are strongly affected by the loss of livelihoods and limited economic opportunities. The lack of economic opportunities renders women and girls particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation and trafficking – as found by the Kachin Women's Association of Thailand, the combination of large-scale displacement, gaps in protection mechanisms, and shortages of humanitarian aid combined with lack of economic opportunity have become major factors fueling human trafficking along the Kachin-China border.¹⁶

The Government of Myanmar has made notable commitments and progress towards gender equality and empowerment of women and girls including through its National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women 2013-2022 with a dedicated focus on “women in emergencies” and “violence against women” area as well as drafting a Law on Prevention and Protection against VAW which has yet to be passed. Further, despite the establishment of an institutional structure aimed at providing services for survivors of VAW and trafficking, a mechanism of coordinated responsive services is still under development in Myanmar. Myanmar signed a 2004 anti-trafficking agreement and passed an anti-trafficking law in 2005, but procedures are unclear, anti-trafficking police have little budget, and the existing law is still weak including from a gender perspective and not fully implemented. The Government of Myanmar has

10 December 2018, Jhon Hopkins University, “Estimating trafficking of Myanmar women for forced marriage and childbearing in China”

11 <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2019/1/feature-tackling-human-trafficking-in-myanmar>

12 Ibid.

13 <https://frontiermyanmar.net/en/women-targeted-by-rampant-human-trafficking-in-kachin>

14 Ibid.

15 <https://www.voanews.com/a/myanmar-trafficking-downgrade-prompts-promises-of-action-with-limits/3414706.html>

16 Kachin Women's Association of Thailand (2013). Pushed to the Brink: Conflict and human trafficking on the Kachin-China border.



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demonstrated an increased willingness to tackle trafficking and better understand its gendered dynamics. The ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, entered into force on 8 March 2017, with Myanmar as one of the six ASEAN Member States that has ratified the Convention, highlighting their resolve to combat trafficking and provide effective safeguards and protection to victims.

The Joint Communique of the Union Government of Myanmar and the United Nations on Prevention and Response to Conflict Related Sexual Violence (7 December 2018) issued pursuant to the visit of the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict to Myanmar in December 2017, highlights the following key priority areas for cooperation which this project proposal directly responds to: 1) Ensuring effective access to strengthen service delivery for survivors of sexual violence, including medical, psychosocial, legal and livelihoods support particularly in conflict areas; and 2) Putting in place risk mitigation measures against conflict related trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation/violence, including awareness raising of Border Guard Police and immigration officials, in line with Security Council resolution 2331 (2016).

Overview of the project

The proposed project responds to the above outlined context for the gendered aspects of human trafficking as a form of SGBV as a result of the conflict in Kachin State, Myanmar. The proposed project supplements both UNODC and UN Women's current programme activities in Myanmar and specifically in Kachin State under a regional UN Women-UNODC joint programme on "Preventing and Mitigating the impacts of Terrorism, Trafficking and Transnational Crime through Women's Empowerment" in South East Asia with a focus in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam) from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019 with support from the Government of Japan. The overall goal of the regional joint programme is to ensure that at-risk border communities are more resilient to human trafficking and related escalation, with particular focus on women. In realizing this goal, UN Women and UNODC focus on achieving the following outputs: (i) strengthening community awareness and the rapid provision of gender sensitive services for the reintegration and empowerment of victims; (ii) promoting the increase of women's participation and leadership in law enforcement and border management; (iii) strengthening understanding of the true scope and impact of cross-border crime on women and their communities; and (4) strengthening the capacity of front line officers in border locations to meet the needs of women in the context of cross-border crime.

UN Women's present anti-trafficking programme focusing on women's empowerment and protection in IDP camps and villages which is currently being implemented across 19 Townships in Kachin State by UN Women in partnership with UN Women's local partner organisation Gender and Development Foundation (UN Women's local partner organisation) – a local women's rights community-based organization. The MPTF funding will be used to continue, supplement and reinforce these efforts jointly with UNODC in 18 IDP camps across 10 townships (Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Chipwe, Bhamo, Momauk, Mansi, Mohynin, Hpakant, Mogaung, Tanai), where UN Women's local partner organisation and UN Women are already operational.

The proposed activities fall under UNODC's Sub-Programme 3 on Criminal Justice of the Country Programme for Myanmar (2014-2017), which is an agreement between the UNODC and the Government of Myanmar signed by both parties on August 18, 2014. The Myanmar Country Programme builds upon the foundation of UNODC's consistent presence in the country, strong partnerships developed over 30 years



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of cooperation with national and local counterparts, and physical access to vulnerable geographic areas. Relevant Sub-Programme outcomes include Outcome 3.2 'Police Force operates in a more effective, fair and equitable manner'. UNODC has a comparative advantage in these programming areas by already having long-time relations and trust as well as on-going programmes with the respective counterparts relevant for successful and effective implementation.

More broadly, the project will build on UNODC's work in Myanmar under the regional programme that has focused on: promoting the role of women in law enforcement, particularly relating to situations of female victims of SGBV and human trafficking; improving the collection of gender disaggregated data, and on building capacity of Myanmar's police officers in the Board Liaison Offices. Under this programme UNODC provided training for the Myanmar Police Force at a national level, on a gender-sensitive response to human trafficking, and additional training on gender-disaggregated data. In addition, UNODC has been working with the Myanmar Police Force more broadly through a partnership with UNFPA under the Women and Girls First Initiative. UNODC has provided training of trainers (ToT) and frontline officer training to police from across Myanmar on effective response to cases of SGBV. Under this programme as well, UNODC drafted a recruitment, retention and promotion strategy for increasing female representation in the Myanmar Police Force and has drafted a set of standard operating procedures on GBV. Through this programme as well, UNODC has been supporting the government of Myanmar at a national level on improving inter-government agency cooperation on responding to SGBV.

The proposed project in this proposal builds on UN Women's mandate, strong technical expertise and ongoing work on gender equality and women's empowerment across the humanitarian-peace-development nexus including to address conflict related sexual violence and promote the women, peace and security agenda; and on UNODC's mandate, expertise and ongoing work on promoting gender-responsive law enforcement and border management and addressing trans-border crime. Finally, it also builds on UN Women's local partner organisation Gender and Development Foundation's strong operational experience and network to promote women's empowerment and leadership through localization and participatory approaches to address conflict-related SGBV and trafficking for resilience building, social cohesion and sustainable development in Kachin State.

This proposal was designed to meet the three key needs outlined below to develop a multi-sectoral program that builds upon the existing programme and capacity of UNODC as well as UN Women and its implementing partner, UN Women's local partner organisation Gender and Development Foundation. These were identified through UN Women and UNODC's extensive series of consultations with IDP women, local women's civil society organization (CSO) networks, NGOs, INGOs, UN, law enforcement and Government over 2017 to 2018. This was further triangulated with available data from recent assessments, reports and studies on gender aspects of the conflict situation in Kachin State. This includes drawing from the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), the Common Charter of Demands by Women's Groups for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment across the Peace-Humanitarian-Development Nexus in Kachin State, Myanmar¹⁷ (August 2018) developed by the Kachin State Women's Network with support from UN Women, UNODC report (2018) in Trafficking of Persons in the Context of Armed Conflict, the ICCG Gender Profile for Humanitarian Action and across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus in Myanmar (January 2019) consolidated by UN Women, and the Value Chain Analysis conducted by UNCDF and UN Women (October 2018). , to develop a multi-sectoral program that builds upon the existing programme and

¹⁷ <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/11/common-charter-of-demands-by-womens-groups>.



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capacity of UNODC as well as UN Women and its implementing partner, UN Women's local partner organisation Gender and Development Foundation.

Further the project compliments and is in coordination with the existing programme in Kachin by UNFPA/UNICEF/IOM (UNA059 Enhancing Capacity and Accountability to Prevent and Respond to CSRV in Myanmar). This programme specifically targets the Myanmar Police Force as a key actor in the response to human trafficking and SGBV. While recognizing the difficulty in working with the police in Myanmar, it is imperative the UN continue to engage with the police on this matter, following the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy and do no harm principles. UNODC, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women frequently coordinate on matters on SGBV through the UN Gender Theme Group, GBV Coordination Working Group, and through additional ongoing ad hoc meetings between those specific agencies relating to the coordination of criminal justice response to SGBV in Myanmar.

The first key need identified in consultations was a lack of capacities and opportunities for women and local women's groups, networks and CSOs to engage in humanitarian, resilience and peace building planning, implementation and decision-making in Kachin State. Secondly, women expressed their lack of livelihood opportunities as an essential gap. Programmes also must provide more in depth vocational skills that are catering to market demands and foster women's entrepreneurship development and financial management. As found by the Kachin Women's Association of Thailand, the combination of large-scale displacement, gaps in protection mechanisms, and shortages of humanitarian aid combined with lack of economic opportunity have become major factors fueling human trafficking along the Kachin-China border.¹⁸ While humanitarian assistance has been delivered regularly to IDPs in all accessible locations since 2011, the current lack of sustained and predictable humanitarian access remains a considerable challenge.¹⁹ As a consequence of the lack of humanitarian access, survivors of SGBV (including trafficking) do not have adequate access to protection and response services such as psychosocial support and legal aid services.

Therefore, the development and provision of community-based protection and response services, including monitoring and reporting as well as safe and effective referrals have been identified as key needs. Women and men who were consulted through UN Women's local partner organisation Htoi Gender and Development Foundation's awareness raising and community mobilization trainings emphasized on the need to expand the scope of the anti-trafficking trainings, especially targeting remote and border areas in Kachin State. They further expressed the need to diversify and intensify the awareness raising activities, including campaigns, events, media advocacy, posters, pamphlets etc. available in both Kachin and Myanmar language.

The same inequalities that underpin the crime of trafficking also prevent women and girls from accessing protection and assistance. Trafficked women may be unwilling to come forward to the police. Many victims are often turned away and urged to seek mediation or other forms of settlement. This threat is compounded by under-resourced law enforcement authorities, with limited operational and investigative capacity of front-line officers. In Myanmar, there is a lack of common operating procedures or a shared understanding of best-practices for law enforcement, particularly in relation to female victims and perpetrators. Access to justice is further impeded by inadequate laws and regulations.

UNODC's recent report, 'Review of the Myanmar Police Training System and Recommendations for Improvement' found the absence of MPF training on SGBV, which indicates that the MPF personnel are

¹⁸ Kachin Women's Association of Thailand (2013). Pushed to the Brink: Conflict and human trafficking on the Kachin-China border.

¹⁹ United Nations Partners & Humanitarian Country Team (2017), Interim Humanitarian Response Plan 2018.



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not adequately prepared to effectively prevent and respond to this issue. As the previous information discussed, UNODC has conducted initial trainings with MPF on SGBV however further training is needed, in particular to law enforcement dealing with trafficking cases, to raise awareness about gender and to increase trainees' sensitivity to gender-specific matters. No training has yet focused specifically on Kachin police, even though there is significant human trafficking occurring within the state. It is therefore essential to build the capacity of law enforcement agencies in Kachin to manage, mitigate and prevent human trafficking that protect and empower women instead of re-victimizing them.

In line with the previously mentioned needs assessments from Kachin State, the HRP 2019, Joint Communique of the Union Government of Myanmar and the United Nations on Prevention and Response to Conflict Related Sexual Violence (7 December 2018) and the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Strategic Framework 2017-2018, the proposed project aims to promote gender equality and women's empowerment for human trafficking prevention, protection and reintegration purposes. The project focuses on: women's economic empowerment; access to legal and psychosocial support and referral services; capacity strengthening of law enforcement, border management and CSOs; and community-based protection mechanisms, monitoring, reporting, mobilization and awareness raising on gender, SGBV, anti-trafficking and other protection issues for conflict-affected women including IDPs. The overall objective of this project is to ensure at-risk and conflict-affected border communities in Kachin, especially women and girls, are more resilient to SGBV (including human trafficking) and related escalations, by addressing the root causes and gender dynamics of human trafficking that make women and girls particularly vulnerable and marginalized.

This project will not only meet women's immediate needs for protection and livelihoods security, but will also contribute towards transforming gender relations in the longer term to reduce prevailing stigmas and enable a more gender-equal society to achieve durable solutions. This will ensure that crisis-affected women have access to essential services and livelihoods opportunities. It will guarantee the protection of civilians and strengthen national capacities with a focus on local women's organizations and networks, as well as law enforcement and border management, and the resilience of communities through catalyzing women's leadership and empowerment to prevent and mitigate the risk of conflict-related sexual violence (incl. trafficking). As such, the project's approach is transformative, recognizing that while women are disproportionately affected by the crisis situation in Kachin State, humanitarian crises also provide a space to positively transform gender norms. To do so, this proposal acts at the humanitarian-peace-development nexus by building on three mutually reinforcing strategies:

1. Meeting women's immediate acute security, safety and dignity needs through the provision and strengthening of protection services for survivors of trafficking as a form of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) through legal, psychosocial support and referral services. The proposed project seeks to strengthen the prevention and response mechanisms currently in place for trafficking survivors in Kachin State. This is done through enhancing the operational coordination of anti-trafficking stakeholders and the capacities of local service providers, such as local CSOs, the police, the police Anti-human Trafficking Task Force (ATTF) and border management (including by promoting the increase of women's participation and leadership in law enforcement and border management) on trafficking prevention and response strategies. Local actors will be supported in developing anti-trafficking Standard Operating Procedures specifically adapted to the Kachin context.
2. Strengthening economic empowerment opportunities for crisis-affected women at risk or survivors of trafficking. This will address women and their families' acute livelihood security needs, while



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aiming to reduce long-term dependence on humanitarian aid by building their economic resilience. Building livelihoods security for women will support efforts to achieve durable solutions, linking to longer term resilience needs of crisis-affected displaced communities reducing their vulnerability to future shocks. More economically secured women are less likely to be exposed to SGBV and human trafficking. Importantly livelihood support to trafficking survivors is an important element to enable their effective reintegration and recovery.

3. Promoting community-based protection mechanisms to address trafficking and its gendered aspects by supporting women's support groups and community mobilizers to lead awareness raising, advocacy, monitoring, reporting and referral services. Mobilizing conflict-affected women (along with men) as first responders and community mobilizers in emergencies, rather than only focusing on reducing their vulnerabilities and risks, UN Women and UNODC aim to make protection services and overall protection response and prevention efforts more effective. Engaging women as leaders and decision makers, including in humanitarian contexts, has positive contribution towards reducing protection risks and vulnerabilities.

In this regard, the proposed programme strategy is mutually reinforcing and helping to achieve multiple strategic goals of the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Strategic Framework 2017-2018.

Project Goal and Outputs

The project's overall goal is: To address gendered impacts of conflict related human trafficking through enhancing empowerment and protection of conflict affected women and girls in Kachin State.

Outcome 1: 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.

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

- **Activity 1.1.1. Provision of legal, psychosocial and referral services to human trafficking survivors**

Through UN Women's local partner organisation to be selected through a competitive bidding process following UN Women due diligence processes, regular legal aid services and advice will continue to be provided, including supporting court representation and filing of cases, to trafficking survivors referred to them from their network of community mobilisers and other local stakeholders. UN Women's local partner organisation will further continue to conduct peer support group meetings among trafficking survivors. UN Women's local partner organisation staff trained on psychosocial support and psychological first aid and GBV will continue to provide basic psychosocial support (PSS) and psychological first-aid (PFA) support to trafficking survivors referred to them.

UN Women's local partner organisation will continue to maintain an effective referral system, through which the trained community mobilisers networks report GBV and human trafficking



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cases after which UN Women's partnerUN Women's local partner organisation staff intervenes to assess the cases, provide legal and psychosocial support. Women's local partner organisation obtains informed consent from the survivors before referring them on to the police and initiating an investigation. UN Women's local partner organisation also refers survivors on to other service providers such as Ministry of Health services, and skills training services provided by Department of Social Welfare, etc. as relevant.

The trafficking survivors referred to UN Women's local partner organisation will also be engaged in the livelihoods support activities conducted under this programme.

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

- **Activity 1.2.1: Provide training to police and border management officers on gender-responsive human trafficking prevention and response**

UNODC will lead capacity strengthening training of law enforcement (including ATTF) and border management officers to promote more safe, effective, inclusive and gender-responsive handling of cases and investigations for survivors of human trafficking in Kachin State.

Training will be built on existing UNODC training materials on SGBV, human trafficking and on gender-responsive policing in the context of transnational crime. Trainees will benefit from the training not solely aiming to raise awareness but to develop and build capacity in a sustainable manner. Training will cover: gender introduction and awareness, SGBV and the nexus with trafficking, particularly vulnerable women, gender responsive interview techniques, investigating trafficking and acts of violence against women, and victim services and referral.

- **Activity 1.2.2: Provide training to women's CSOs on gender-responsive human trafficking prevention and response**

UN Women and UNODC will lead capacity strengthening training of local women's CSOs to promote more safe, effective, inclusive and gender-responsive service provision, case management, and referral for survivors of human trafficking in Kachin State.

- **Activity 1.2.3. Convening law enforcement, women's CSOs and other key stakeholders to promote strengthened operational coordination on human trafficking response and prevention**

In coordination with the Kachin GBV Sub-Sector led by UNFPA as well as in close partnership with IOM, UN Women and UNODC will convene key stakeholders engaged in trafficking response and prevention, including law enforcement and CSOs, to form a Kachin level operational anti-trafficking coordination network. This would include roundtables and dialogues on how to ensure safe, effective, inclusive and gender-responsive service provision and case management for survivors of human trafficking in Kachin State.

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



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community-led protection response and prevention efforts to address trafficking through awareness raising, mobilization, monitoring, reporting and referral, as well as strengthening coping mechanisms and community-led solutions.

- **Activity 1.3.1. 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.**

A 3 day long ToT will be provided for a total of 15 women, including: 3 WSG leaders from the 42 WSGs established across the 18 IDP camps, by UN Women and UN Women's local partner organisation staff and various women's organisations that are part of the Kachin State Women's Network (KSWN). Training will occur at Myitkyina and in 4 sessions of 15 women in each session. A clear set of selection criteria for women's leaders to participate in the training will be developed to ensure transparency.

This training will build on already existing gender leadership training materials from UN Women including those which have been used in UN Women programming in Rakhine State, Myanmar; as well as the expertise of UN Women's local partner organisation and KSWN organizations who will both participate in training and run sessions to share knowledge. This training will allow women leaders to support the establishment and strengthening of WSGs in their communities, and to advocate, mentor, and conduct peer-outreach with women in their communities in the 18 IDP camps. A 3.5 day refresher training will be organised after 3 months to address the issues women and women's support groups are facing, facilitate the sharing of knowledge and experiences across WSGs, and to ensure effective project implementation.

- **Activity 1.3.2. 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.**

Building further on UN Women and Htoi's existing work on trafficking prevention and response through its network of 33 female and 22 male community mobilisers in Laiza, Chipwe, Putao, Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Momauk, Sadung, Hopin, Mohnyin, Namati and Mogaung, UN Women and UN Women's local partner organisation will further strengthen and continue these efforts and expand it to more target areas at risk of GBV and trafficking. Training on trafficking and GBV prevention and response will be conducted with existing and newly selected community mobilisers in targeted communities in Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Chipwe, Bhamo, Momauk, Mansi, Mohnyin, Hpakant, Mogaung, and Tanai to enable their leadership on community-led awareness raising, mobilisation, monitoring, reporting and referral efforts. For this training, UN Women and Htoi's existing anti-trafficking curriculum will be utilized which has been further reviewed by the Kachin State Department of Social Welfare. The training curriculum will be updated by UN Women and UNODC to include further elements on GBV prevention and response in coordination with the Kachin GBV Sub-Sector. Pre- and post- tests will be conducted during each training to measure increase in knowledge and understanding among participants. The community mobilisers in new sites will be selected based on whether they have public speaking, leadership and facilitation skills, and have existing roles within communities as influencers (e.g. faith-based leaders,



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teachers, youth volunteers, etc.). Other core required skills are their planning and management skills, including their ability to organise and lead community groups and committees, as well as their level of motivation, enthusiasm, and honest characters, and dedication to promoting positive change in their communities including around sensitive issues of gender and trafficking. The main role of the community mobilisers is to initiate and develop a social change process within the target communities including for collective analysis of community needs and, collective action, with the aim to lead community solutions to issues related to gender and trafficking and to make the process self-sustained and self-managed. Emphasis will be put on ensuring the sustainability of these activities beyond the programme period and the catalyzing of a community-driven change process including the establishment of links to local authorities, such as the police. UN Women's local partner organisation staff will regularly follow up and monitor the activities of each pool of trained community mobilisers from each targeted location, to ensure the continued delivery of awareness raising, monitoring, reporting and referral activities. Based on UN Women's agreement with IOM, UN Women's local partner organisation will continue to use IEC materials produced by IOM on anti-trafficking and safe migration, in addition to UN Women and Htoi's own adapted IEC materials on gender, GBV and trafficking. These including hotline reporting numbers for the trained community mobilisers to disseminate at the community level. IEC materials will be adapted to include further elements on GBV.

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.

- **Activity 1.4.1. Provide vocational skills training to crisis affected women selected for livelihoods activities based on their chosen vocations (weaving, handicraft, tailoring, livestock rearing, etc), including for craftsmanship and production of high standard handicrafts to cater to market demand**

Building on UN Women and Htoi's ongoing provision of vocational skills training to 120 women beneficiaries in Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Laiza and Maijaryan townships in Kachin State, UN Women will expand this further to additional crisis-affected women in Laiza and Maijaryan NGCAs as well as Mansi and Momauk targeting a total of 120 women. For this training, UN Women and UN Women's local partner organisation will continue to utilize existing local resource persons with expertise in the relevant vocations to coach women in ensuring the standard, quality, marketability, and variety of the products, responding to market demands and generating more secure incomes. UN Women and UN Women's local partner organisation will further continue to seek partnership and collaboration with Kachin State Government Department of Social Welfare and the Small-Scale Industrial Department, as well as the Myanmar Women's Entrepreneurs Association, to further adapt existing training manuals and to engage as resource persons.

A total of 120 women will receive this training. This training will build women's capacity to produce quality and marketed products as well as train them to teach and mentor other women back in their communities. This will allow women to generate in income from selling the products, and hence contribute to improve their and their families' food security and economic resilience.



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- **Activity 1.4.2. Provide entrepreneurship development, financial management and marketing training to crisis affected women selected for livelihoods and entrepreneurship activities.**

Building on UN Women and Htoi's ongoing provision of financial management and marketing training to 125 women beneficiaries in Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Laiza and Maijaryan townships in Kachin State, UN Women will expand this further to additional crisis-affected women in Laiza and Maijaryan NGCAs as well as Mansi and Momauk targeting a total of 120 women. This 5-day training will be provided to 120 women. UN Women and UN Women's local partner organisation will continue to work on the existing partnership with local external resource persons with expertise on financial management, marketing, and will engage additional resource persons with expertise on entrepreneurship development. This will promote the capacity of women to better understand, manage, and save their incomes, as well as promote women's entrepreneurship and resilience. UN Women and UN Women's local partner organisation will further continue to seek partnership and collaboration with Kachin State Government Department of Social Welfare and the Small-Scale Industrial Department, as well as the Myanmar Women's Entrepreneurs Association, and other relevant women's entrepreneurship training institutes and stakeholders including ILO (in line with their GET Ahead for Women in Enterprise Training Package and Resource Kit) to further adapt existing training manuals and to engage as resource persons.

- **Activity 1.4.3. Provide cash and in-kind support to crisis affected women selected for livelihoods activities to support start-up of their livelihoods and entrepreneurship activities.**

After receiving the above mentioned training, cash and in-kind support will be provided to crisis-affected women selected for livelihoods activities by UN Women's local partner organisation to support the start-up of their small business development and income generating activities. Women will receive the conditional cash and or in-kind equipment, material and other inputs needed to start their own such as sewing machines, hand/waist looms, fabric, thread, sewing kits, etc. This will also promote the quality of items produced.

b. Specify the geographic location(s) of the proposal and/or countries addressed.

This project will be implemented in the following 18 IDP camps across 10 townships (Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Chipwe, Bhamo, Momauk, Mansi, Mohynin, Hpakan, Mogaung, Tanai) in Kachin State, Myanmar: Maw Hpawng KBC camp, Lawt Aung camp (Sinbo area), Tingyang Zup camp, Hka Shai camp, Shingjai IDP camp, Chipwi KBC camp, Sadung camp, Robert KBC camp, Myothit IDP camp, Man Bung camp, Pa Kahtawng camp, Je Yang camp, Mansi Baptist Church, Nawng Ing (Indawgyi) Baptist Church, Sai Tawng Baptist Church, Kyun Taw Baptist Church, Namati Baptist Church-Lambawm Yang camp and Tanai KBC camp.

II. Proposal's compliance with UN Action's Strategic Framework

In line with the UN Action's Strategic Framework 2017-2018, UN Women and UNODC, in collaboration with UN Women's local partner organisation to be selected through a competitive bidding process following UN Women due diligence processes as the implementing partner of the project, are proposing a



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joint multi-sectoral, targeted and gender-transformative programme focusing on all three thematic focus areas for this call for proposal: a) mental and physical health; b) economic empowerment of survivors and at-risk groups and c) address stigma and harmful social norms with the aim of meeting the immediate protection needs of conflict-affected women including SGBV and human trafficking survivors, as well as enabling a more gender-equal society and achieving durable solutions. These objectives will be attained by addressing protection risks related to CRSV through strengthening service provision and referral systems, community-based protection mechanisms, and promoting women's livelihoods security using a women's empowerment and leadership approach with the aim to support women to both benefit from and contribute to conflict prevention, humanitarian action, peace processes and resilience building. UN Women and UNODC's joint proposed programme will thus contribute to UN Action's aim to strengthen the UN's institutional collaboration regarding response and prevention mechanisms available to survivors of CRSV, including the empowerment and protection of conflict-affected women and girls. In addition to preventing and responding to survivors of CRSV and communities at risk of CRSV and its consequences, the proposed project further contributes to the enhancement of the accountability for CRSV highlighted in the UN Action's Strategic Framework, by providing legal services to survivors of GBV and trafficking, including the representation of survivors in court hearings.

This proposal targets conflict-affected communities in IDP camps and host communities, especially women and girls who are survivors of, or at-risk of, human trafficking as a form of CRSV, and builds on needs assessments and priorities identified in the HRP and HNO, consultations with Htoi Gender and Development Foundation, members of the Kachin State Women's Network and other local women's CSO networks, IDPs, NGOs, INGOs, UN, the Government and law enforcement. It aims to provide programming that meets and responds to gender gaps and aims to achieve durable solutions, ensuring that crisis-affected women have access to essential services and livelihoods opportunities, ensuring the protection of civilians, and strengthening national capacities with a focus on local women's organizations and networks and the resilience of communities through catalyzing women's leadership and decision-making power to prevent and mitigate human trafficking as a form of CRSV.

The project will also adopt a comprehensive approach and mobilize youth and men as a part of the community networks to lead awareness raising efforts on gender and protection issues; including SGBV and trafficking. This will comprehensively address gender barriers to women's economic empowerment and participation in humanitarian activities and initiatives across the humanitarian-peace-development nexus.

The programme is further in compliance with CEDAW, Beijing Platform for Action, the UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820, the Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals and the IASC Policy for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls including the Government of Myanmar's commitment to these frameworks. It is also further in line with the Myanmar National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (NSPAW) 2013-2022 including its key recommendations on "Violence Against Women" and "Women in Emergencies". The proposed project directly contributes to implementing the Joint Communique of the Union Government of Myanmar and the United Nations on Prevention and Response to Conflict Related Sexual Violence (7 December 2018) issued pursuant to the visit of the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict to Myanmar in December 2017, including specifically the following two key priority areas for cooperation: 1) Ensuring effective access to strengthen service delivery for survivors of sexual violence, including medical, psychosocial, legal and livelihoods support particularly in conflict areas; and 2) Putting in place



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risk mitigation measures against conflict related trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation/violence, including awareness raising of Border Guard Police and immigration officials, in line with Security Council resolution 2331 (2016). It is further in line with two of the five pillars of the Government of Myanmar's framework for Political dialogue under the National Ceasefire Agreement: 1) Economic Recovery and 2) Social Service Provision. Finally, it corresponds to three of the priority areas under the UN Secretary General's Seven Point Action Plan: 1) conflict resolution, 2) post-conflict planning and 3) economic recovery. The programme is further contributing to the adherence to the gender provisions incorporated in the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (the principle of non-discrimination based on gender; preventing sexual violence against women; and, including women in the political dialogue) and into the Framework for Political Dialogue (equal opportunity for both men & women to participate in the dialogue; at least 30% women's representation in the dialogue and in thematic committees; and, addressing social issues in the political dialogue from a gender equality perspective). Proposed actions also contribute to Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by member states, mainly focusing on SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions). It is further in line with the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-22 that is in the process of being agreed with the government, specifically with the "Peace" outcome, which promotes joint UN efforts to support ongoing peacebuilding efforts and specifically acknowledges the importance of women's participation and leadership. The programme contributes to the draft Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan currently in the process of being finalized by the Government, including especially the pillar on "Peace and Stability".

As outlined in the UN Action's Strategic Framework, the proposed project will enhance the UN's country-level actions on CRSV in Myanmar, Kachin State, with an auxiliary component on context-appropriate advocacy work on gender, SGBV, anti-trafficking and other protection issues faced by conflict-affected women. The project will continue to support UN Women's ongoing community-based advocacy efforts and will build on its existing dialogue between women's organizations and local authorities, including state and security actors, in order to improve women's access to decision-making and leadership and to enhance survivor-centered prevention and response mechanisms on trafficking. This project will also strengthen the capacities and technical expertise of UN Women and UNODC's implementing partners as well as other local service providers and key actors, including CSOs, law enforcement and border management.

The proposed project further aligns with the UN Action's Strategic Framework by actively being committed to take account of, give account to and being held accountable by the project's beneficiaries. 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 will ensure the engagement of the beneficiaries throughout all phases of the humanitarian programme cycle, including planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases. The focus on women and girls as well as their inclusion as active participants throughout the project cycle management process will contribute to equity and in turn, equality.

By partnering and building with UN Women's local partner organisation, this project promotes gender-responsive national ownership and localization in line with the IASC Policy for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls and the Grand Bargain. In line with this, this programme responds to



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key recommendations and demands put forward in the Common Charter of Demands by Women's Groups for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment across the Peace-Humanitarian-Development Nexus in Kachin State, Myanmar²⁰ developed by the Kachin State Women's Network with support from UN Women.

III. What pillar does the proposal fall under?

The proposed project falls under the country-level pillar, with auxiliary targeted advocacy.

a. Explain how the proposal enhances UN system coordination and joint programming.

The proposed project will strengthen UN Women and UNODC's partnership regarding their joint efforts on enhancing anti-trafficking response and prevention mechanisms in Kachin State and will enhance the UN's country-level actions on CRSV in Myanmar, Kachin State, through the establishment of a Kachin level operational coordination group of anti-trafficking stakeholders, the development of operational SOPs for anti-trafficking efforts in Kachin State, and capacity strengthening of local CSOs, law enforcement, the police including its ATTF and border management.

UN Women as a member of the Yangon and Kachin Area Humanitarian Country Team, as well as other humanitarian coordination structures at the Kachin and Yangon level, regularly coordinates its activities with stakeholders from the UN, CSOs, INGOs, NGOs and faith-based organizations and ensure these are overall in line with the joint Humanitarian Response Plans. In line with UN Women's GEWE coordination mandate, UN Women has a technical advisory role on gender mainstreaming across these structures and provides technical guidance, capacity development and support for gender analysis. UN Women and UNODC will also further ensure its programme activities are coordinated through the UNCT and relevant coordination mechanisms including the UNCT Gender Theme Group, the UN Human Right Theme Group, the GBV Coordination Working Group and The Anti-Trafficking Working Group.

The implementation of UN Women and UNODC's joint project will build on UN Women's coordination role for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment including as the co-Chair of the UNCT Gender Theme Group together with UNFPA, and as the Co-Chair together with Finland of the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Development Partners' Group (GEWE DPG) together with Finland. Further it will build on UN Women's provision of technical assistance to the Union and State Government through secondment of staff to support coordination of government-led coordination mechanisms for the implementation of the National Strategic Action Plan for Advancement of Women (NSPAW). UN Women is further ensuring that Women, Peace and Security priorities are integrated in the implementation of the NSPAW by providing technical and policy support to the MoSWRR under the union and state government, and co-chairing the WPS Technical Working Group under the Myanmar National Committee for Women's Affairs together with Alliance for Gender Equality In Peace Process. Importantly it builds on local CSOs strong operational network to promote women's empowerment and leadership for resilience building, social cohesion and sustainable development. Further UN Women will continue to build on its existing partnerships with UN agencies in Kachin including with UNFPA (in terms of provision of psychosocial support and psychological first aid training of UN Women's local partner organisation staff for provision of such services to survivors of GBV and trafficking), IOM (for coordination on anti-trafficking community mobilization and awareness raising) and UNCDF (on livelihoods and value chain development). The project will build further linkages to the UN Women-ILO five-year joint programme

²⁰ <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/11/common-charter-of-demands-by-womens-groups>



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2018-2022 "Safe and Fair: Realizing women migrant workers' rights and opportunities" in Myanmar, with a focus on both national level and Kachin, Kayin and Tanintharyi states under the Spotlight initiative funded by the European Union. The project will further continuously expand its partnership network with other UN-agencies during its implementing period in order to further amplify system-wide CRSV response and prevention efforts.

b. Explain how the UN, governmental organizations, NGOs, and other key stakeholders will be engaged throughout implementation of the proposal.

The implementation of UN Women and UNODC's joint project will build upon their existing relationships with the Government, UN, INGOs, NGOs, the police, ATTF and other key stakeholders and build on the existing activities and network of Htoi Gender and Development Foundation.

Union and State level actors such as the Department of Social Welfare (DSW), Small Scale Industries Department, Department of Agriculture and Livestock and the Kachin State Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry will also continue to actively be engaged in the project by providing overall guidance on the project activities. Other local stakeholders such as the police, ATTF and border management will also continue to constitute essential actors for capacity strengthening efforts to improve service provision and law enforcement. The proposed project will also build on UNODC's existing relationship with the Ministry of Home Affairs in Kachin, including joint work with the Prison Department and the Central Committee for Drug Abuse and Control. UN Women's local partner organisation will continue to maintain an effective referral system through which the trained community mobilizers networks report GBV and human trafficking cases to UN Women's local partner organisation. Based on the said referrals, UN Women's local partner organisation will continue to intervene to assess the cases, provide legal and psychosocial support to the survivors and make referrals to the police (for investigation purposes), the Ministry of Health (for medical assistance), DSW (for skill training services) and other relevant service providers after having obtained the survivors' informed consent.

The proposed project will also leverage UN Women's partnership with various women's CSOs/groups/networks in Kachin State, especially the Kachin State Women's Network including all its 30+ member organizations, to promote their voices and leadership in advocating for gender equality and empowerment of women and girls across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in Kachin State and to strengthen their capacities for effective service provision and referral for trafficking survivors.

Regular consultations will also be held throughout the project's implementing period with other key stakeholders such as NGOs, INGOs, faith-based organizations and other actors, who work on addressing human trafficking, GBV and livelihoods in Kachin State. For example, this project will complement the overall livelihoods programmes by Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS), Oxfam, Metta Development Foundation, Kachin Baptist Convention, Danish Refugee Council, Trocaire, Oxfam, Solidarité International, and the World Food Programme among others in Kachin State as well as overall GBV response programming by UNFPA, Metta Development Foundation, Oxfam, KMSS, Kachin Women's Association/Kachin Women's Association Thailand, Community Health and Development (CHAD), International Rescue Committee (IRC), and Trocaire among others by ensuring a targeted focus on human trafficking including its gender aspects.



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c. Explain how the proposal would strengthen the capacity of national institutions to deal with war-related sexual violence.

By partnering with UN Women's local partner organisation, the proposed project promotes gender-responsive national ownership and localization in line with the IASC Policy for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls and the Grand Bargain. In line with this, this project responds to key recommendations and demands put forward in the Common Charter of Demands by Women's Groups for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment across the Peace-Humanitarian-Development Nexus in Kachin State, Myanmar²¹ developed by the Kachin State Women's Network with support from UN Women.

Through the establishment of a Kachin level operational anti-trafficking coordination group and capacity strengthening of local CSOs and law enforcement, this project would further contribute to the improvement of local prevention and response mechanisms for survivors of GBV and trafficking.

Furthermore, UNODC, UN Women and UN Women's local partner organisation's engagement with the Government and law enforcement, including the Police (including ATTF) in Kachin State and at Union level, will further enhance the coordination and technical capacity in addressing CRSV and its consequences, which so far has mainly included building linkages through referrals and reporting of SGBV and trafficking survivor cases to UN Women's local partner organisation, as well as engaging the Government and the ATTF in the development of training curriculum and material for UN Women's local partner organisation community mobilisers who form part of the referral pathway.

UNODC's approach in developing programmes focuses not solely on the needs of beneficiaries, but additionally concentrates on the rights of the people. The proposed programme will ensure a human rights-based approach, by reinforcing the capacities of the MPF, not only responding to their needs, but aiming to focus on the MPF to respect, protect and guarantee human rights in general and the rights of women and girls in particular. Every programme, including the development and reinforcement of rights, has to consider connections between individuals (right holders) and the duty bearers (government), as it is crucial that all target groups are involved. On the one hand individuals and communities need to be fully informed about their rights, and on the other side the government needs assistance to develop capacities and resources, which is the focus of 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.

UN Women and UN Women's local partner organisation's regular engagement with the Union and Kachin State Government (including the Department of Social Welfare (DSW), Small Scale Industries Department, Department of Agriculture and Livestock, Kachin State Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry) promotes national ownership on the efforts in order to strengthen the capacity of national institutions in addressing war-related sexual violence and its consequences.

Finally, through UN Women's partnership with the Kachin State Women's Network and other women-led CSOs, joint advocacy efforts on gender equality and women's empowerment across the humanitarian-peace-development nexus in Kachin State with the State Government, international community and security actors will continue to be amplified and supported.

²¹ <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/11/common-charter-of-demands-by-womens-groups>



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IV. Success criteria and means of evaluating results

a. Explain how the Participating UN Organisation(s) submitting the proposal has the institutional capacity to successfully achieve the proposed objectives.

UN Women's body of knowledge, expertise and experience, as well as its strong network with human and women's rights groups makes it uniquely positioned to bring about transformative change for addressing conflict related sexual and gender based violence in Myanmar – in line with the IASC Policy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls, the Grand Bargain principles especially of localization and participation revolution, as well as national commitments to "Violence Against Women" and "Women in Emergencies" under the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (NSPAW) 2013-2022, CEDAW, Beijing Platform for Action, UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, and the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan. In Myanmar, UN Women is leveraging its triple mandate – coordination, normative and operational - to promote gender equality and women's empowerment as central to the peace building, crisis response and recovery, democratic governance, and development processes. This is achieved through technical assistance to the government, collaborating with and promoting civil society organizations; coordinating amongst UN and development partners; and implementing a humanitarian-peace-development nexus programmes in Rakhine, Kachin, Mon, Kachin and Kayah States. UN Women focuses on gender-responsive governance, women's leadership and socio-economic empowerment and protection, as well as national level programmes on safe and fair migration, trafficking and gender-based violence. Since 2018, UN Women is co-implementing with ILO a Spotlight initiative funded by the European Union for a period of five years in Myanmar with a focus on Kachin, Kayin and "Safe and Fair: Realizing women migrant workers' rights and opportunities". The Safe and Fair programme and the proposed programme will reinforce each other's results in several ways. UN Women has been present in Myanmar since 2013, as a project Office based in Yangon with further administrative and technical assistance provided from its regional office in Bangkok. Since the end of 2017, UN Women Myanmar has been in the process of transitioning into a country office which is now effective as of January 2019, repositioning and better aligning its resources to be able to support Myanmar on its national and international GEWE commitments, in line with its mandates and corporate priorities. UN Women Myanmar has thus over the past year been in the process of expansion, with increased staff presence and operational capacity in Yangon, Nay Pyi Taw, Kachin, Rakhine and Mon States, as well as strengthened strategic partnerships with government, UN, CSOs and other key stakeholders to ensure greater effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of its set results. Corporately, UN Women has been working on women, peace and security for over a decade, including on community dialogues and community co-policing, as well as capacity building of security sector (and security sector reform). Similarly, UN Women has also policy and programming experience in preventing human trafficking as a strategy to eliminating violence against women. This project takes the learnings from programming on the elimination of violence against women and applies them to a women, peace and security approach, building on UN Women experience in these areas, by focusing on conflict affected communities in Kachin State vulnerable to trafficking as a form of conflict related sexual violence.

The proposed activities fall under UNODC's Sub-Programme 3 on Criminal Justice of the Country Programme for Myanmar (2014-2017), which is an agreement between the UNODC and the Government of Myanmar signed by both parties on August 18, 2014. The Myanmar Country Programme builds upon the foundation of UNODC's consistent presence in the country, strong partnerships developed over 30



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years of cooperation with national and local counterparts, and physical access to vulnerable geographic areas. Relevant Sub-Programme outcomes include Outcome 3.2 'Police Force operates in a more effective, fair and equitable manner'. UNODC has a comparative advantage in these programming areas by already having long-time relations and trust as well as on-going programmes with the respective counterparts relevant for successful and effective implementation.

UNODC has significant experience as a leading international United Nations organization on trafficking in persons as well as gender-sensitive criminal justice responses, especially responding to gender-based violence. Regionally, UNODC directs assistance to ASEAN Member States to more effectively address ongoing and emerging transnational crime and security threats. UNODC's regional and global expertise has contributed to the development of numerous tools and best practices, including the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as in related UN technical assistance tools, particularly the Essential Services Packages for Women and Girls Subject to Violence, which include provisions for health services, justice and police and social services.

UNODC and UN Women assist ASEAN Member States to fulfil the objectives of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025, in particular those related to crime and security challenges, women peace and security and related development issues that form part of the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Blueprint 2025 and the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint 2025. As a result of their experience in the region and its strategic partnership with ASEAN and its Member States, UNODC and UN Women are uniquely placed to provide immediate and effective assistance to Myanmar.

UN Women's current local partner organisation Htoi Gender and Development Foundation, is a women's rights local community-based organization established in 2005 by Kachin State social workers and Faith Based Organization Development staff. Since August 2015 Htoi has operated as a registered CSO by the Kachin State Government Department of social welfare of Kachin State Government. Htoi focuses on addressing gender issues in Kachin State with their vision and goal that "every society in Kachin State has gender awareness and practices gender equality". Since 2005, Htoi has been implementing programmes on issues of gender discrimination, gender-based violence, trafficking, women's rights, women's empowerment, women, peace and security, women in decision making, women's leadership, women's land rights, sexual and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, girl's empowerment working with both IDP and other conflict affected women across Kachin State. Furthermore, Htoi also plays a key role in providing capacity strengthening of other local CSOs on gender awareness, and the Director of Htoi is also the founder of the Kachin State Women's Network, a network of 30+ women's groups, CSOs and organisations representing a diversity of women across the State.

By partnering with UN Women's local partner organisation, UN Women and UNODC will leverage their technical expertise and experience to support UN Women's local partner organisation to expand efforts to address the gender aspects of human trafficking in Kachin State to strengthen prevention, response and reintegration efforts through a women's empowerment approach by placing women's leadership at the forefront of these efforts, contributing to achieving local solutions through participation of those who are most impacted by the crisis. This will accelerate efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in both humanitarian action and longer-term resilience and peace building.

b. Describe the overall management structure of this project.



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For the proposed project, UN Women and UNODC will serve as the lead agencies and will have the overall financial and programmatic accountability. UN Women and UNODC will carry the responsibility for the overall management, supervision, administration, operation and project coordination, monitoring, evaluation, financial and narrative progress reporting, communications, and auditing. UN Women and UNODC will provide the strategic direction and oversight of the project and will have the final decision-making authority of the project, approve the detailed annual work plans and track progress against allocations and annual work plans. The funding for this project will be channeled to UN Women and UNODC through MPTF as the administrative agent based on agreed budgets and annual work plans, and UN Women will further transfer funds to UN Women's local partner organisation as the responsible party for the relevant project components to be selected through a competitive bidding process following UN Women's due diligence processes.

UN Women's local partner organisation are the implementing partners responsible for leading the implementation of the project activities in line with the work plan. UN Women's local partner organisation through its director and programme management, admin and finance team will have programmatic and financial responsibility for the funds disbursed to it in accordance with the agreed work plan, including preparing narrative and financial inputs to report to UN Women, and engaging in regular UN Women led monitoring and evaluation processes.

UN Women will provide overall technical support and supervision to UN Women's local partner organisation for the project implementation through its UN Women National Programme Officer at the UN Women Kachin Office in Myitkyina, with the support of a UN Women Programme Specialist based in Yangon and with the overall supervision of the UN Women Country Representative in Yangon.

UN Women's local partner organisation will be responsible for the management of logistics and staff safety and security in Kachin including the provision of information about accessibility, emerging risks, needs or gaps impacting project operation. UN Women's local partner organisation will also be responsible for coordinating project planning and implementation with relevant state authorities as required with support from UN Women. UN Women's local partner organisation will manage all procurement, service delivery sub-contracting, transport and assembly of kits etc. and will be responsible for the transportation of the items to the camps. Also, UN Women's local partner organisation will procure all equipment and materials for livelihoods from Myitkyina's local markets. The trainings will be sub-contracted to individuals selected and hired from the Kachin region, using UN Women's local partner organisation's networks to advertise, and select the sub-contractors.

UNODC will provide technical support and coordination with law enforcement both at a national and state level. UNODC will be overseen by its Country Manager. The UNODC team in Yangon is further comprised of a National Police Expert, who is a former police Brigadier General of the MPF, heading for many years the Department against Transnational Organized Crime. He is still benefitting from good relations and close contact with the MPF and the Government. The team is further supported by an International Gender Advisor, who also coordinates UNODC's programming with UNFPA on SGBV with MPF and the UAGO. The Gender Advisor also supports on other UNODC programme implementation, including gender equality and women's empowerment aspects of UNODC's Alternative Development Programme in Shan State. In addition to the above mentioned staff involved in the capacity building of the law enforcement, the project will benefit from a National Programme Specialist on HIV Prevention and Care as well as a National Project Coordinator (Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependence) who have ongoing programmes with law enforcement in Kachin State. UNODC additionally has multiple experts in the Regional Office in Bangkok as well as in Headquarters in Vienna,



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who have extensive experience in training law enforcement representatives on SGBV and anti-trafficking and travel to Yangon on a regular basis.

The project will be implemented in coordination with the humanitarian coordination system and all relevant sectoral areas including Protection/GBV, Food Security and others from whom UNODC, UN Women and UN Women's local partner organisation will seek technical support and report to on response, needs and gaps as relevant. UN Women is a member of the Kachin Area Humanitarian Country Team, as well as the national Humanitarian Country Team, and active participant in the inter-cluster coordination system at both Yangon and Myitkyina levels and UN Women provides inter-sector technical support on the integration of gender considerations in humanitarian action. UN Women and UNODC will continue attending sector/working group meetings, including the UNCT Gender Theme Group, the GBV CWG and the Protection Sector, at the Kachin and Yangon levels to receive further up-to-date information and to report back. UN Women and UNODC will give frequent updates to the relevant sectors/working groups at Kachin and Yangon levels to reduce the risk of duplication of efforts.

In accordance with the United Nations Country Team's decision on 21 September 2018, the UN in Myanmar will conduct, under the leadership and coordination of the Resident Coordinator, a human rights due diligence analysis. The human rights due diligence policy applies to all UN entities providing support to non-United Nations security forces. The policy requires UN entities to: (a) carry out a risk assessment evaluating the potential risks and benefits involved in the provision or withholding of support; (b) engage transparently with the receiving entities about the UN's legal obligations and core principles governing the provision of support; and (c) develop an effective implementation framework. The proposed programme will be covered in this analysis.

Regular updates will also be provided to government counterparts at State and Union levels. As UN Women's local partner organisation is working in the camps and villages in which this project is to be implemented, they will manage the coordination with other service providers and information sharing of camp management and village administration actors about upcoming activities. The lead agencies and implementing partners will be responsible for ensuring that all project activities will be aligned with government and sector plans.

An overall governance structure, through a UN Women and UNODC joint steering committee for the project, will be established to provide overall strategic direction and guidance, conduct periodic review and make key decisions related to the project to ensure that the joint project's objectives are being met, that progress is achieved against set targets, and that risks and issues are adequately addressed through management actions. Decision-making is to be done through consensus of the members of the Steering Committee present at a duly convened meeting of the board. The Steering Committee is to meet biannually and as additionally needed throughout the period of this joint project. The committee will be formed using existing mechanisms, such as UNODC's existing Steering Committee for its sub-programme under UNODC's country programme. It will also compose of UN Women Country Representative/Head of Office and UN Women's key partners including relevant government and CSO representatives as part of the committee specifically for this joint project.

Both the UNODC Country Office and UN Women Country Office in Myanmar, will provide programme assurance, in support of the Steering Committee, by carrying out objective and independent programme oversight and monitoring functions, ensuring that the joint project contributes effectively to the UNODC Country Programme and UN Women Strategic Note/Annual Work Plan 2019's objectives, that the JP remains relevant and meets quality standards, that appropriate project management milestones are



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managed and completed, and that the joint project is implemented in compliance with corporate and government rules and regulations.

c. Explain how the proposal will be monitored and evaluated.

All reporting, monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with international standards, tools and techniques, ensuring safety, confidentiality, informed consent, accountability to affected populations in line with core humanitarian principles, sphere standards, and IASC standards for gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, GBV mainstreaming, child protection minimum standards, age and disability. This will include ensuring that all data is collected in a safe manner and will be meaningfully disaggregated in sex, age and key vulnerabilities such as disability, which will allow to identify the most vulnerable and marginalized people in the targeted camps. In addition to this, the lead agencies will also report to the relevant clusters/sectors, inter-cluster coordination group and the Area and National Humanitarian Country Team through the harmonized system for reporting on humanitarian assistance. The lead agencies and implementing partners will ensure gender balance in monitoring and evaluation teams and will ensure the conduct of gender-segregated focus group discussions. Overall, for all communication with communities, gender-responsive and GBV-sensitive protection measures will be implemented to ensure equitable and safe consultations with and feedback collection from women and men.

The program will utilize a results-based performance monitoring framework with specific gender-responsive indicators (disaggregated by sex, age and other diversities as relevant) to track changes in the main area of work. Based on the project log-frame and performance monitoring framework, field visits will be conducted on a quarterly basis to monitor, document and adequately manage and draw from progress, challenges, risks and opportunities. This will include consultations with women's groups and other key camp and local stakeholders.

UN Women will lead the overall programme monitoring and reporting. In accordance with international guidelines, a final progress report covering the totality of the project will be sent to the donor within six months after the end date of the project implementation. Reporting will be based on results in line with the UN approach of "Management for Results". This project will contribute to generate reliable data and information, in particular SADD and gender analysis, especially in NGCAs.

The project will report to the Joint Project Steering Committee (see above).

Part C. Initial Review of Proposal (To be completed by the UN Action Secretariat)	
(a) Is the project explicitly linked to the UN Action Strategic Framework?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(b) Is the project effective, coherent, and cost-efficient?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Does it avoid duplication and significant overlap with the activities of other UN system entities?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Does it build on existing capacities, strengths and experience?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Does it promote consultation, participation and partnerships and agree	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>



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with the existing country coordination mechanism?	
(f) Is the Project Proposal Submission Form fully completed?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Is the Budget in compliance with the standard format?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
(h) Is the indirect support cost within the approved rate?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Part D: Decision of the Resource Management Committee

(to be completed by the RMC Chairperson)

5. Decision of the Resource Management Committee

- ☐ Approved for a total budget of US\$
- ☒ Approved with modification/condition for a total cost of US\$249,017
- ☐ Deferred/returned with comments for further consideration
- ☐ Rejected

Comments/Justification:

The RMC requested the project entities provide more details, in writing, on how the continuation of psychosocial services will be ensured after the end of the project. A concrete back-up plan will need to be provided within 2 weeks of project approval detailing how the sustainability of services will be ensured in the case that no other funds can be secured. If UN Women and UNODC are unable to provide this plan to the satisfaction of the RMC, the RMC does not approve the use of funds for the provision of psychosocial services under this project. Those funds will need to be re-programmed to other project areas.

Chairperson of the Resource Management Committee

KATE ROUGVIE

Name (Printed)

Signature

Date

19/07/2019

Part E: Administrative Agent Review



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(To be completed by the UNDP MPTF Office)

6. Action taken by the Executive Coordinator, Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, UNDP

☐ Project consistent with provisions of the RMC Memorandum of Understanding and the Standard Administrative Arrangements with donors.

Jennifer Topping
Executive Coordinator
Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, UNDP

.....
Signature

.....
Date



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ANNEX A. 3

MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR UN ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CONFLICT FUND SIGNATURE PAGE

(Note: Please attach to the Project Proposal Submission Form)

Participating UN Organization(s): UN Women and UNODC	Focal Point of Participating UN Organization receiving funds: <u>UN Women:</u> Phyo Thu Nandar Aung, Program Analyst (EVAW, Migration and Trafficking) phyo.aung@unwomen.org <u>UNODC:</u> Joelle Charbonneau, Gender Advisor Joelle.charbonneau@un.org																
Project Number: UNA063	Project Duration: 5 months Estimated Start Date: 1 August 2019																
Project Title: Preventing and Mitigating Gendered Impacts of Conflict related Human Trafficking in Kachin State, Myanmar	Project Location(s): Kachin State, Myanmar (Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Chipwe, Bhamo, Momauk, Mansi, Mohynin, Hpa-kant, Mogaung, Tanai townships)																
Total Project Cost: \$ 249,017 USD																	
Total Amount Approved: US \$ 249,017																	
<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Name/Title</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Signature</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Focal Point of Participating UN Organization receiving funds:</td> <td>Mohammad Naciri, Regional Director</td> <td>24/07/2019</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>UN Women</td> <td>Troels Vester, Country Manager</td> <td>24/07/19</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNODC</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Name/Title	Date	Signature	Focal Point of Participating UN Organization receiving funds:	Mohammad Naciri, Regional Director	24/07/2019		UN Women	Troels Vester, Country Manager	24/07/19		UNODC			
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UNODC																	



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RMC Chairperson:

KATZ ROUGVIE

19.07.2019

TOTAL PROGRAMME BUDGET (US\$)			
CATEGORY	UNODC	UN WOMEN	Total
1. Staff and other personnel costs	36,741	47,580	84,321
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	1,500	94,730	96,230
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	-	159	159
4. Contractual Services	2,000	-	2,000
5. Travel	6,000	130,40	19,040
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts		-	-
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	19,500	11,477	30,977
Total Programme costs	65,741	166,986	232,727
Indirect Support Costs (cannot exceed 7%)	4601	11,689	16,290
TOTAL	70,342	178,675	249,017

