



DRAFT MYANMAR-UNITED
NATIONS DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
2018 TO 2022



FOURTH UNDAF **DRAFT**

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Vision 2030 and declaration of commitment to the UNDAF

1. The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar has declared its vision of building a peaceful, prosperous and democratic Myanmar, after seven decades of civil war, underdevelopment and social and political stagnation. The government is committed to align these national priorities with the universally applicable 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, and seeks their integration into its economic and other sectoral policies and plans.
2. Given the importance of peace for sustainable, inclusive development the Government is pursuing inclusive political dialogue through the 21st Century Panglong Peace Conference, while working towards ending current conflicts in Kachin and Shan States and implementing fully the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement. Regarding Rakhine State, the recommendations of the Rakhine Advisory Commission chaired by Kofi Annan have been accepted as the road map for promoting peaceful, prosperous and inclusive development for all communities in Rakhine. In line with these recommendations, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar has signed an MOU with UNHCR and UNDP to “establish a framework for cooperation aimed at creating the conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable repatriation of refugees to their places of origin or of their choosing.”
3. This Myanmar - United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the strategy of cooperation for the five-year period 2018 to 2022 that seeks to realise this closer alignment of national priorities and UN normative standards and operational contributions. It is the first UNDAF to be prepared with the government and other stakeholders.
4. The joint outcomes to which the UNCT will contribute by 2022 are organised by four of the five areas of critical importance of the 2030 Agenda, with the fifth ‘Partnerships’ mainstreamed across all four:
 - People:** All people in Myanmar, particularly those affected by poverty, discrimination and vulnerabilities, benefit from improved sustainable access to social services and enhanced opportunities for human development to reach their full potential.
 - Prosperity:** All people in Myanmar, especially the poor and vulnerable, benefit from increased opportunities to achieve prosperity, from decent work, safe migration options and investments in sustainable and resilient rural and urban development.
 - Planet:** All people in Myanmar, especially those affected by and vulnerable to climate and disaster risks, are more resilient to those risks with efficient environmental governance and sustainable use of natural resources.
 - Peace:** All people in Myanmar, especially those affected by violent conflict and human rights violations, live in a more peaceful and inclusive society, governed by more effective, democratic institutions and benefit from strengthened human rights protection and rule of law.
5. This UNDAF uses the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda/SDG framework to support implementation of the government vision by applying the four programming principles and six approaches of the UNDAF guidance to realise the core aim of the 2030 Agenda of ‘leaving no one behind’. Thus, this core principle will be addressed through applying the other three principles: i. Human Rights and Gender equality and women’s empowerment; ii. Sustainable development and resilience; and iii. Accountability.

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6. The transformation of Myanmar will require a principled and pragmatic approach by cooperating with UN agencies to address the complex and wide range of development and humanitarian challenges that leaves no one behind.
7. Progress will be reviewed, and adjustments made, through a regular high-level dialogue between the government, the UNCT and all stakeholders, that ensures the cooperation remains focused on the national priorities, while also responding to new and emerging challenges and opportunities over the next five years.
8. This commitment supports stronger collaboration amongst UN organisations and with other partners in delivering together more effectively to realise national results, working consistently to implement the national Development Assistance Policy.
9. The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the United Nations Country Team hereby commit to work together in collaboration with other partners to support realising the national development vision, aligned with the globally agreed and universally applicable transformative 2030 Agenda and the SDGs and its core commitment of leaving no one behind.

**On behalf of the Government of the
Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

On behalf of the United Nations

1. Country Context

i. National transitions and development priorities

10. People in Myanmar are challenged to continue managing triple transitions of multiple dimensions that are likely to be critical features impacting society towards 2030: from armed conflict to a federal union at peace, from military and autocratic rule to a full civilian and democratic system of governance with full respect for human rights and the rule of law, and from a restricted, closed and narrow economic structure to inclusive and sustainable development. Between 2011 when reforms were initiated and 2016 when a new government took office, international sanctions were removed in large part and support for the transitions increased through higher inflows of aid and significant increases in foreign direct investment and remittances.
11. The government has declared its vision¹, “to build a peaceful, prosperous and democratic Myanmar, after enduring seven decades of civil war, underdevelopment and social and political stagnation”:
 - Peace:** a lasting peace for all people and national reconciliation with the aim of establishing a democratic federal union as a condition for genuine democracy and shared prosperity for all.
 - Prosperity:** rebuilding the economy and opening Myanmar to the world, laying the foundations for future growth and achieving sustainable development that is equitable by all people, and making new health and education strategies the cornerstones of development.
12. **Democracy:** to create a fair and just society for all people in a strong and inclusive democracy by strengthening governance, the rule of law, and democratic values and norms in line with international standards. In August 2018 the Government of the Union of Myanmar adopted the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (MSDP) which further elaborates on the national development vision which is anchored in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. This plan is an attempt to merge all the existing sectoral, ministerial and sub-national plans into a more comprehensive strategy that strengthens coordination and cooperation across all ministries and all States and Regions to forge a common path towards the emergence of a prosperous, peaceful and democratic Myanmar.²
13. In respect of the peace goal, the government is convening regular discussions through the Union Peace Conference (UPC), to take forward the agenda for political change. It is implementing the 2015 Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA). Nonetheless there are several areas where armed conflict persists, especially in the non-signatory areas in Kachin and Shan states, and their non-participation in the UPC is at present a major constraint to progress in the peace process overall
14. In respect of the prosperity goal, the government issued a new economic policy³ in July 2016 which is people-centred and aims to achieve inclusive and continuous development, and to establish an economic framework that supports national reconciliation, based on the just balancing of sustainable natural resource mobilization and allocation across the States and Regions. The more effective management and equitable sharing of the country’s natural resources wealth is critical for maintaining a

¹ Peace, Prosperity and Democracy, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, MOFA, 9/9/2017

² Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan, MOPF, August 2018

³ “Economic Policy of the Union of Myanmar”, 29 July 2016

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strong base for sustainable inclusive growth, and is central to the discussions on peace and federalism, considering much of the country's natural wealth is found in areas affected by conflict. Sustainable management of the environment and an effective response to climate change and the impact of natural disasters are other major influences on who benefits from the present high levels of economic growth.

15. The democracy goal is focused on reform of laws and strengthening public institutions by promoting accountability and transparency, enhancing policy and planning and related statistical capacities, and improving capacities for service delivery, with a current focus on civil service reform. The national parliament and the State/Region administrations and parliaments are actively pursuing capacity building and institutional strengthening efforts. Judicial institutions face capacity challenges, and reforms are focused on strengthening the rule of law, improving access to justice for all Myanmar's people, stamping out corruption and improving the transparency and fairness of the public financial management system.
16. After decades of non-democratic rule and lack of complete separation of powers and civilian oversight, progress will take sustained efforts to overcome the many institutional and structural challenges remaining, including massive and chronic underinvestment over decades in the critical social and productive sectors, others associated with the third constitution of 2008 and other legal provisions and practices that do not allow to effectively address issues that contribute to poverty, equality and internal conflict.
17. Many sectoral policies and plans are being revised to reflect new policies, participatory approaches to development, and enhanced levels of investments. Although a new five-year plan remains work in progress, the Economic Policy of the Union of Myanmar and the SDGs are firmly aligned⁴. The government has begun using the SDGs as a frame for development planning and policy review, starting with statistical readiness to measure progress and now exploring options for integrating SDGs into national and sectoral planning, policy-making and budgeting systems including at the state/region level.
18. The Government is aware of the challenges facing Rakhine State and the urgent need for lasting and meaningful solutions⁵. Approximately 128,000 people remain in IDP camps since the outbreak of violence in 2012.
19. Attacks by militant groups and subsequent military and police operations in October 2016 and August 2017 in northern Rakhine state have led to hundreds of thousands of people including Muslims and Hindus, fleeing across the border to Bangladesh. (The term Muslim is utilized in this document, without prejudice to the United Nations recognition of the right of the Muslim community in Rakhine to self-identify as Rohingya or any other ethnicity).
20. The Government signed in November 2017 a bilateral agreement with Bangladesh providing a framework for the return of refugees. In June 2018, the Government signed an MoU with UNDP and UNHCR to create the conducive conditions for the return of refugees. While dealing with the immediate tasks of ending military operations, providing humanitarian support and ensuring the voluntary, safe and dignified return of refugees the government and international community are committed to implement the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State to address long-term causes of the conflict.

⁴ Consultation Draft, 'Development Assistance Policy', DACU, October 2017, page 9

⁵ Peace, Prosperity and Democracy, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, MOFA, 9/9/2017

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ii. Development Cooperation and UN comparative advantage

21. Adequate development finance will be essential to ensure Myanmar achieves its development objectives. With reforms and sustained economic growth over the next five years domestic sources are expected to provide most of the resources required, along with FDI and remittances. Significantly, Myanmar is ranked first on the World Giving Index for the generosity of its people in volunteering, helping each other and giving money. Aid flows will continue to be important but as Myanmar reached lower middle-income status in 2015, further gains in per capita income thresholds will likely have an impact on access to grant and concessional funding. During the 2018 triennial review, Myanmar met for the first time all the LDC graduation criteria. If as expected Myanmar qualifies to graduate from being an LDC in 2024, then there are implications for trade as well that should be negotiated in advance.
22. The Nay Pyi Taw Accord for Effective Development Cooperation was approved at the first Development Cooperation Forum in January 2013. Regular consultations with development partners commenced with the new government in October 2016 and a fourth development cooperation forum is under preparation. In line with its commitment to enhance development effectiveness the government is participating in the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, to which it submitted its first monitoring survey in 2016.
23. To ensure coherence in utilizing aid the government has established a new Development Assistance Coordination Unit (DACU) chaired by the State Counsellor. A new The Development Assistance Policy was finalized in January 2018. Under this policy, impact on SDGs is one of the criteria for approval of development projects.⁶ A new ministry of International Cooperation was established in November 2017.
24. In March 2017, the government reconstituted ten aid sector coordination structures (Agriculture and Rural Development, Education and TVET, Energy and Electric Power, Environmental Conservation, Nutrition, Social Protection and Disaster Management, Health, Job Creation, Macroeconomic Management, and Transport and ICT). There are also four non-SCGs (gender equality and women's empowerment, statistical quality development, Yangon urban development and private sector development). Special coordinating arrangements are in place for funding the peace process and to coordinate support for justice sector and rule of law reform. These bodies reflect the sectors which the government has identified as priorities for development assistance and they must ensure that their activities support national reconciliation, democratic values, human rights, gender equality, and sustainable and inclusive economic growth⁷.
25. The government views South-South, triangular and regional partnerships as offering innovative approaches for joint development cooperation efforts through diverse, flexible, cost-effective models of support. South-South Cooperation is an important avenue for learning and collaboration, especially in the context of ASEAN, and the government wishes to receive more support from the UN through this mechanism.

⁶ 'All development assistance to Myanmar should demonstrate a clear alignment with one or more SDGs, and be explicitly linked to Myanmar's achievement of one or more of the 169 SDG targets and/or country-specific targets'; Consultation Draft, 'Development Assistance Policy', DACU, 28 September 2017, page 10

⁷ 'The SCG Operating Guidelines note that SCGs shall ensure that their activities contribute toward national reconciliation, democratic values, human rights, sustainable inclusive economic growth, and gender equality'; Consultation Draft, 'Development Assistance Policy', DACU, 28 September 2017, page 10

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26. UN cooperation in Myanmar since reforms began in 2011 has been based on agreements with government on individual agency programmes or fund sources. Moving away from being constrained by mandate restrictions during the period of military control, the UNCT repositioned itself to respond coherently to an agenda consisting of four main areas of work: sustainable development, peacebuilding, human rights and humanitarian assistance.
27. The Government, in keeping with progress in the normalization of international relations, requested the preparation of the UNDAF. Priority outcomes based on national policies and the 2030 Agenda /SDGs were identified with the aim of supporting continued reforms, in consultations with the government and other elements of the state, civil society organisations, the business community and development partners.
28. On the other hand, given the complexity of the transitions in Myanmar, cooperation is expected to be in a transition mode for some time, necessitating a full range of UN modalities operating together. Thus, the UN contribution will be achieved through combining principled advocacy with deepened engagement with the government and other stakeholders in applying the UNDAF principles to 'reach those furthest behind first'.
29. The UN has contributed to the transition in Myanmar through assistance in institutionalizing international norms and standards across government policy, practice and legislation, and it has exercised its convening role among a diverse group of interested stakeholders, which in a survey of UN comparative advantage in 2017⁸ ranked first its' normative and standards setting work. The UN has an extensive field presence in all states and regions that can expand cooperation and build capacities as resources and responsibilities are decentralized. The UN intends to increase its coherence and effectiveness by working across organisations more intensively, with a broader array of partners, towards collective outcomes where possible, and increasingly using national systems and capacities.

2. Programme framework and priorities

i. Programme principles and approaches

30. The overarching framework for UN cooperation is the 2030 Agenda/SDGs with the foundation in international norms and standards⁹. In accordance with the five impact areas highlighted in the 2030 Agenda, the 17 SDGs are organized into five 'P' cluster areas of People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace (four programme clusters) and Partnerships (see below in this section), to realise the overall focus on 'leaving no one behind' in a fully aligned manner. The four UNDAF programming principles and the six approaches are the core of UN guidance¹⁰ on preparation of UNDAFs consistent with the 2030 Agenda, and will be mainstreamed into areas of cooperation as follows:

First principle: Leaving no one behind

31. The question of inclusivity is the most pressing issue in relation to national policy goals, and it is also fundamental to the issue of 'leaving no one behind' in 2030 Agenda, that is

⁸ From online survey January 2017, internal presentation to UNCT; 13 February 2017

⁹ GA Resolution 70/1: 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development', 25/9/2015

¹⁰ UNDAF Guidance, UNDG, May 2017

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“to address the multidimensional causes of poverty, inequalities and discrimination, and reduce the vulnerabilities of the most marginalized people”. This core programming principle is elaborated through the other three integrated programming principles.

32. In Myanmar, achieving this goal is constrained by numerous policy and structural impediments including need for inclusive policies, strong institutions and accountability frameworks, to promote the socio-economic development of the people of Myanmar, specially the poor and vulnerable.
33. The UN will support government in a detailed analysis of vulnerability to guide policies and investments over the long term based on disaggregated data. The UNCT will use this joint analysis as well as other data sources to develop integrated humanitarian, development and peacebuilding programmes to address the inter-connected nature of vulnerabilities and to build resilience in families and communities (see also in Nexus section below).

Second Principle: Human Rights and Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (Eliminating inequalities and discrimination)

34. **Human Rights:** The Government has expressed its strong commitment to uphold human rights¹¹. Myanmar has ratified some of the fundamental conventions concerning human rights, notably on women, children, persons with disabilities, forced labour and trafficking of women and children, freedom of association, anti-corruption and crime. These instruments provide the framework to address alleged human rights violations that continue to be reported. The UN will support Government efforts to address hate speech and other forms of intolerance and discrimination. The ratification in October 2017 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights will be especially relevant to many areas in the UNDAF. In terms of both further ratifications and their implementation the government is working with international partners to build awareness and capacities on core conventions to strengthen democratic values and norms in line with international standards and practice, with a strengthened focus on non-discrimination and the abolition of policies and practices that have a negative human rights impact. Myanmar has participated twice in the UPR process, in 2011 and 2015. The Government will work with the UN in national follow-up actions as well as to continue to engage on more specific convention review processes such as ICESCR, CEDAW, CRC, CRPD, and CAC.
35. Thus, UN common and agency programming action will be based on recommendations of the international human rights mechanisms (treaty bodies, UPR, special rapporteurs) in line with the human rights-based approach to development programming and the UNDAF Guidance on programming principles.
36. **Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment:** the government has put mainstreaming gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls at the heart of national development priorities and in the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (NSPAW) (2013-2022). The Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan puts gender equality and women’s empowerment at the center of national development strategies and policies and calls for increasing gender sensitivity in planning processes in

¹¹ Speech by State Counsellor to diplomatic community, 19 September 2017

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all ministries. The Myanmar Gender Situational Analysis¹² describes the challenges faced by women are particularly pronounced in remote and conflict-affected areas, where women and girls are exposed to various forms of gender-based violence, trafficking and discrimination, including customary laws that inhibit land tenure, property ownership and inheritance.

37. Mainstreaming and prioritisation of the numerous issues raised in CEDAW and in the 'A Situation Analysis: Gender Equality and Women's Rights in Myanmar (2016)' will require that gender equality and women's rights be incorporated into: i. institutional mandates, missions, and policies to enhance accountability of power holders and duty bearers; ii. standard operating procedures governing institutional structures, development policy, and programming; human resource management; performance assessment; budgeting, monitoring, and evaluation of policies and programs and corrective action; and iii. by a deeper transformation of values, attitudes, and hence behavioural change for wholesale changes in practice. Data needs to be improved and coordination of studies recommended in the 12 priority areas of the national strategy would support generating new data and analysis.
38. The UNCT will continue to give high priority to supporting government and other partners to tackle gender-based violence, inclusion of women and their priorities in the peace process, women's leadership and women's economic empowerment, as well as discriminatory laws and policies more broadly.

Third Principle: Sustainable Development and Resilience (Addressing the root causes of multidimensional poverty and building capacities for resilience)

39. The Government and World Bank released updated poverty data and analysis in December 2017. Their report "puts forward a new estimate of poverty based on consumption patterns in 2015, which shows that poverty is estimated to be 32.1 per cent in 2015, down from 48.2 per cent in 2004/05. Poverty reduces life quality for all and limits the potential of Myanmar's children in multiple ways. DATA BEING REVISED Households report facing costly shocks such as weather or health incidents that reduce their ability to focus on longer-term investments and result in harmful coping strategies. Almost 39 per cent of the rural population are estimated to be poor compared to 14.5 per cent of those in its towns and cities. This amounts to 15.8 million poor in total. Poverty remains geographically spread in Myanmar: while the Coastal and Hills and Mountains regions contain a disproportionate number of the poorest individuals, 65 per cent of the poor live in the Dry Zone and Delta."¹³
40. The World Bank and UNDP are supporting the government in undertaking a poverty and household living conditions survey in 2017 that will provide in 2018 the baseline data for measuring progress in tackling poverty reduction and vulnerabilities.
41. Thus, most poverty is concentrated in rural areas, where over 70 per cent of the population lives and some 84 per cent of poor households are found, in geographic areas dominated by ethnic minorities, and among landless and functionally landless households. Underlying causes of poverty and inequality include the historical monopoly of economic, political and social power by a few; continuing armed conflict and human

¹² Gender Equality and Women's Rights in Myanmar: A Situational Analysis, launched by the Ministry of Social Welfare in partnership with ADB, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNFPA

¹³An analysis of poverty in Myanmar, part 2: poverty profile; Ministry of Planning and Finance/World Bank, December 2017

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rights violations, laws, policies and practice that exacerbate inequalities and exclusion, lack of access to justice, inter-communal tensions, statelessness^{14/15}, displacement, trafficking and often large scale irregular migration; inadequate preparedness for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management affecting a large population, high vulnerability to natural disasters and food and nutrition insecurity; uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources including mining, timber, and arbitrary land seizures, and lack of access to modern energy services; poor quality and/or lack of access to education, health, clean water and sanitation, low levels of job skills and limited opportunities for employment and livelihoods; and weak policies and institutions to support inclusive, sustainable and resilient development of the country.

42. In the context of nurturing democratic values and establishing peace and stability, the government is committed to achieving the kind of sustainable development that is equitable for all people. The outcomes elaborated for this UNDAF are focused on addressing the multiple dimensions of the poverty reduction goal and the numerous constraints listed above, and doing so by building resilience in each of the 'P' cluster areas.

Fourth Principle: Accountability (Strengthening national systems and processes of accountability to monitor progress and provide remedies).

43. In the context of its support to SDG based data, planning, policy-making and budgeting, the UN will support government to establish a shared national accountability framework to undertake regular monitoring and reporting of progress on 2030 Agenda/SDGs, including in parliament and at the sub-national level and through outreach to society. UN supported programmes in different sectors and regions/states will enable active local community and civil society engagement and participation in decision-making mechanisms. An annual perception survey at the township level supported by UN would help monitor progress in access to and improvements in the quality of government services in addressing the goal of leaving no one behind, with appropriate participatory mechanisms for accessing services, providing feedback and seeking redress. Special attention will be paid to vulnerable groups, and those in humanitarian and conflict affected settings.
44. The annual reviews and the Mid-term Review of the UNDAF, led by government and involving other stakeholders is a specific mechanism for highlighting mutual accountability for performance in realizing UNDAF results and for adjusting in a changing context (see Chapter 4 for more details).
45. These four programming principles are accompanied by **six approaches** to design and implementation of programmes:

a. Humanitarian/Development/Peace (HDP) nexus:

46. At the global level, the World Humanitarian Summit, the 2030 Agenda/SDGs, and the Secretary-General's New Way of Working provide fresh impetus for the UN and the

¹⁴ 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons. Chapter 1. General Provisions. Article 1: definition of the term "stateless person". 1. For the purpose of this Convention, the term "stateless person" means a person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law.

¹⁵ The issue of statelessness was identified by the RAC report (August 2017) as an important element of the human rights crisis in Rakhine. Final Report of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State August 2017, Mandate and Context of the Commission, Para b) Nomenclature, p.12.

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broader humanitarian, development and peacebuilding communities to work collaboratively towards collective outcomes for longer-term development gains. To this end, the UN in Myanmar is looking to strengthen linkages across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in line with the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan which promotes conflict-sensitive socioeconomic development across all regions and states with the understanding that peace and development go hand-in-hand as peace cannot be sustained without development and vice versa. The Myanmar context strongly lends itself to this joined-up approach. There are communities in several geographical areas with acute humanitarian vulnerabilities, while the needs of communities affected by conflict and disaster are well beyond humanitarian. Long-term structural causes of humanitarian needs are related to under-development, including high poverty rates and low levels of development.

47. UN assistance will be grounded in a profound understanding of each locality. It will aim to deliver a flexible blend of immediate and long-term assistance, containing elements of humanitarian, development and peacebuilding assistance and funding instruments. To build effective and accountable governance as well as community and household resilience, assistance aims to work both at the level of strengthening systems (whether it is systems of government, ethnic organisations or others) and strengthening communities to support the interests of the most vulnerable. Experience shows that creating explicit linkages across development, humanitarian and peacebuilding activities will increase the effectiveness of all interventions, increase sensitivity to underlying conflict and political transformation issues, establish a stronger base for building on development gains and more appropriately meet the complex nature of needs locally.
48. There are clear opportunities for nexus working in Myanmar in the areas of social protection, environment, rural development, job creation and poverty reduction, good governance, gender equality, nutrition, health, education, immunization and forced labour, and some UN agencies have already strategically aligned their programmes. The UN in Myanmar is committed to further strategic alignment of its operations, where it makes sense to do so, to maximise the collective and individual impact of its presence and will embed the process improvements necessary to achieve this. It will also support the Government to embed nexus principles and concepts.

b. Capacity Development:

49. Comprehensive enhancements to capacity, including at decentralised levels of government, is a high priority for government and the UN is committed to support efforts to transform the strong centralized institutions whose capacity to deliver core government functions in an equitable and participatory manner have been severely constrained, as well as continue to enhance the capacities of civil society at all levels to participate effectively in realizing their rights. The government and the UN are reviewing the best implementation option for the Government to strengthen capacity of national institutions, to develop a national strategy for capacity development based on guided self-assessment, empowerment through participatory processes, and building on existing capacities, in the context of public administration reform.
50. The development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of technology, particularly environmentally sound technologies and information and communication technology, is taking place in the context of projects based on UN agency normative standards and their provision of access to sustainable and relevant technologies. A more concerted effort will be made in the UNDAF period to generate opportunities to solve problems

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through innovation, knowledge sharing and access to relevant technology across all sectors based on priority SDGs.

c. Policy coherence:

51. “As a young and fragile democracy facing many problems, Myanmar has to cope with them all at the same time in order to reduce poverty and suffering”¹⁶. To encourage new ideas and means of support the government has established the National Economic Coordination Committee (NECC) to gather contributions from across society in considering policy and investment choices. The Development Assistance Coordination Unit (DACU) provides a coordinating capacity for policy prioritization and cohesion in relation to the increase in international assistance.
52. The UN will continue to support, throughout the UNDAF period, enhanced capacities for evidence-based policy making in relation to priority SDG targets that brings horizontal coherence across the SDG based goals, targets, policies and plans as well as vertically to regions and states and down to the township level. At the same time, the UNDAF will provide the framework for consistency across the UN system in providing support to the transitions in Myanmar, based on international human rights frameworks.

d. Risk based programming:

53. The UN approach to cooperation in Myanmar, of being principled while deepening engagement and ensuring a holistic agenda over five years requires intensive engagement with the government and a range of stakeholders, using regular review mechanisms for dialogue, feedback and adjustment, and public advocacy.
54. The first risk is the continuation of armed conflict, human rights challenges, inter-communal tensions and stalling of the peace process, which will put more pressure on development actors to find ways to flexibly provide development assistance in and around fragile areas. The situation in Rakhine State has drawn international attention and any failure to implement an appropriate humanitarian response and address the recommendations of the Rakhine Advisory Commission in an inclusive and genuine manner may have impact on further cooperation with the UN agencies and development partners. Outcomes from the ongoing peace process, the 2020 elections, evolving democratic processes including separation of power, roles of regions and states may affect policies, budget allocations and delivery capacities. All these factors may affect investment flows, both domestic and international including development assistance
55. A second risk would be a slow-down in increases of government resources to priority development areas, because of slower FDI and economic growth or other shocks to the economy, or lower growth rates for government revenues, or distortions in budget allocations that do not further prioritise key sectors supported in the UNDAF. Challenges in the ASEAN region such as migration flows and increases in transnational organized crimes may also affect investment/trade flows.
56. A third risk is an increase in the intensity and frequency of natural disasters and of climate change and the severity of their impact on people and investments.
57. A fourth risk is lack of progress with UN reform efforts to improve programme effectiveness and to work better together in support of SDG goals and targets, including through stronger partnerships. The 2030 Agenda and HDP nexus considerations require

¹⁶ Speech by State Counsellor on 19 September 2017

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working in more risk affected areas and a failure to do so would impact on the role of the UN.

58. Priorities in the UNDAF will help address these risks through programming interventions that also follow a 'do no harm' principle¹⁷ and are conflict sensitive in design and implementation. In line with the Secretary-General's approach, the UN will use its full range of tools for early warning, conflict prevention and protection of human rights. The UN will strengthen its preparedness and emergency contingency planning to respond effectively to increased risks and with increased investments to enable work in more risk prone environments. A regular annual, high-level dialogue as well as a mid-term review with the government and other stakeholders on critical issues and UNDAF implementation should enhance UN effectiveness in dealing with programme risks.

e. Results focus:

59. The UNDAF will be implemented within the context of the new national Development Assistance Policy, including reporting results and resources through the government aid information management system, and coordinating through the sector and thematic coordinating mechanisms. The Results and Resources Framework (see Annex I) for the UNDAF establishes results over five years at the outcome cluster level, with indicators to measure progress in relation to the more specific interventions supported by the UNCT, focused especially on support for vulnerable groups and flagship programmes. Evidence based monitoring of progress will reinforce advocacy for SDG based policy reforms and resource allocations in UNDAF priority areas, with a focus on the impact of capacity enhancing interventions and participatory approaches that ensure community-based engagement.

f. Partnerships:

60. The government aims to build an economic system that achieves positive outcomes through participation, innovation and effort of all people in Myanmar. In establishing new institutional arrangements for coordination and development of sector policies and plans, the government has encouraged participation by the business sector and civil society at all levels across states and regions, as well as by international partners¹⁸.
61. The government recognizes the private sector as the most important driver of job creation and economic development and therefore as a potential strong partner in SDG implementation. The Government is strengthening partnership with CSOs, including in national development and peace dialogues and coordination mechanisms. Political parties, religious organizations, the media, youth and women, workers organisations and various marginalized groups, as well as the extensive philanthropic entities active across the society offer other important opportunities to engage on SDG based priorities.
62. In respect of UN collaboration with the private sector, the present engagement in, for example, disaster risk reduction, the peace process, and social dialogue on labour and other issues can expand to contribute to realizing national SDG based targets. The UN will work with the Global Compact and the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers

¹⁷ "Do No Harm as a concept is imbedded in the larger conflict sensitivity approach to programming. The principle of DNH is taken from medical ethics. It requires organisations to take measures to minimize the harm they may inadvertently cause through providing aid as well as harm that may be caused by not providing aid. It requires organisations and interventions to take measures to understand its operating context, the interaction between the intervention and the context and act on this understanding to avoid and minimise negative impacts. "

¹⁸ Consultation Draft, 'Development Assistance Policy', DACU, pages 13 and 14, 28 September 2017

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of Commerce and Industry (UMFCCI) and its member regional chambers and business associations to provide policy guidance, leveraging global experience for the private sector to be more SDG focused in investments, to promote gender equality and women's empowerment and to prevent, address and remedy human rights abuses, in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

63. The UN plans to strengthen ties with civil society by reconstituting the UN/Civil Society Forum and in supporting stronger partnerships with government in UNDAF priority areas, including through volunteerism, working at local levels and in the robust defense of civil society space and human rights defenders. The UN will continue to play its convening role to support multi-stakeholder engagement dialogues and forums and communications around the SDGs.
64. Youth is of special significance for realising the demographic dividend and other development priorities, and is cross-cutting for effective results in the UNDAF. A first national youth policy is being formulated by government in consultation with various youth organisations, including ethnic youth groups. The UN is supporting these efforts, as well as more specific activities related to disaster risk reduction (youth volunteers network), peace building and leadership development and will explore expansion of its support for the role of young women and men in development.

ii. **Strategic Priority Areas**¹⁹

People Outcome

All people in Myanmar, particularly those affected by poverty, discrimination and vulnerabilities, benefit from improved sustainable access to social services and enhanced opportunities for human development to reach their full potential

65. Since the beginning of reforms, the government has prioritised shifting a rapidly increasing budget into the social sectors, with a four-fold increase in the education budget and a nine-fold increase in the health budget between 2009 and 2013. Even so per capita GDP ratios for social sector spending are considerably lower than the regional average. Social protection and agricultural sector expenditures have increased also in more recent years and will continue to receive high priority along with education and health. The government has shifted these increased budgets also from capital to recurrent expenditures, now at 70 per cent of the total, to recruit more personnel and increase operational costs for front line services. Major improvements are required in applying inclusive, people-focused regulations, efficient administrative and financial systems, and enhanced capacities in all aspects of sector development. Further support to decentralization and the coordinated delivery of public services by government and ethnic organisations will help to address local needs, enhance resource flows and capacities, and ensure inclusivity and relevance of services to people.
66. The main entry points for UN cooperation across all social sectors are advocacy and support for national policy, legal and social practice reforms in relation to discrimination and vulnerable groups while working to enhance capacities to achieve universal coverage of social services and a comprehensive social protection floor. Institutional capacity will be enhanced in data collection, analysis, research and utilization for

¹⁹ The data and analysis presented here is taken from the Situation Analysis produced by the UNCT, December 2017, and proposals for cooperation from various UNCT programme documents.

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evidence-based formulation of laws, policies and plans to support improved local social service delivery, public financing and investment. Management systems will be improved, including IMS, civil registration systems and quality assurance, and multi-sectoral institutional coordination mechanisms. The capacity of social service providers at national and sub-national levels will be strengthened including in conflict sensitivity, emergency preparedness and resilience building and to deliver standard basic social services and social protection in crisis, conflict and natural disaster affected areas in a non-discriminatory manner. In the short term, there may be a need for support by UN agencies to cover gaps in government social services and social protection.

67. The four, critical national social sector plans prioritised by government for UN cooperation are:

i. National Health Plan (2017 to 2021)

68. The Census revealed that life expectancy at birth at the Union level was 66.8 years, among the lowest compared to other countries in the region. Inadequate public investment in health resulted in low access and poor-quality services and consequent high direct household out-of-pocket payments (OOP) on health; both are key drivers of inequity and impoverishment. Considerable progress has occurred since reforms prioritised preventive and primary care with more and better trained personnel, more primary care institutions and higher levels of recurrent expenditure on supplies. Further investments are critical to improve services to overcome gaps revealed by the first Demographic and Health Survey in 2015, and both the demographic and epidemiological trends require an increase in health spending in Myanmar. Importantly, even achievements attained are not uniform across locations, with outcomes markedly lower for rural areas and across different geo-administrative regions.

69. The Health Plan policy is to aim for UHC by 2030 and during the current Plan to realise a basic Essential Package of Health Services (EPHS) for all by 2021, with priority interventions based on an assessment of needs at the township level. The Plan aims for significant improvements in health status, on universal health coverage, and in strengthening resilient and sustainable health systems, giving priority to vulnerable populations in equitable access to inclusive and quality health services. It provides for programmes to address effectively the many constraints identified in the plan, including the functional organisation and capacities of the government health services and the high levels of out of pocket expenses and other aspects impacting equity of access to health services.

70. Joining with government and other partners in the health SCG the UN will prioritise improving health systems to the township level including data and analysis, capacities for improved and expanded delivery of services, including sexual and reproductive health services and provision of services for vulnerable groups working with ethnic health systems. At the same time the Plan provides for and the UN will support continuing to focus on programmes that address major health threats, including strategic plans for such issues as Malaria, Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, Reproductive, maternal, neo-natal and child health, and WASH, aligned with and as key indicators for progress in meeting needs at the township level.

71. **National Strategic Plan for New Born and Child Health Development and National Strategic Plan for Reproductive Health:** The infant mortality rate is 40 per 1,000 live

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births while the under-5 mortality rate is 50 per 1,000 live births²⁰, with stark differences amongst states and regions. The maternal mortality rate (MMR) has improved but remains high, decreasing from 520 in 1990 to 282 in 2014 according to census figures, with some states registering MMR as high as 357. The proportion of births attended by skilled personnel increased, from 56 per cent in 1997 to 60 per cent in 2015 (DHS-2015-2016) while contraceptive prevalence rate has increased to 52 per cent (DHS 2015-2016). The strategy is focused on enhanced capacity for integrated maternal neonatal and child health, including enhancing professional maternal care and access to it, and universal access to sexual and reproductive health services especially for adolescent girls and women. The successful efforts to increase immunisation coverage will be further enhanced with increased cold chain and effective vaccine management capacity targeted on priority townships.

72. **National Tuberculosis Strategic Plan:** Myanmar is one of the countries with the highest tuberculosis (TB) burdens and it is one of leading causes of death in Myanmar. With rapid progress over the last four years, since 2016 the National Tuberculosis Strategic Plan has implemented nation-wide coverage of TB/multi drug resistance TB(MDR-TB) and TB/HIV care and prevention services at township level, with further improvements in service access and quality expected with continuing investments by the Global Fund, the UN and other partners.
73. **National Malaria Strategic Plan:** UN and more than six donors and 30 partners support to the national programme has led to unprecedented progress in reducing the malaria morbidity and mortality, by 77 per cent and 95 per cent in 2016 in comparison to 2012. These investments will continue with a goal of elimination of malaria by 2030, as part of the Greater Mekong sub-region elimination strategy.
74. **Myanmar's third National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS (2016–2020 HIVNSP III)** articulates the vision of ending HIV as a public health threat by 2030. Despite significant progress under previous Plans, Myanmar is one of the 35 countries that account for 90 per cent of new HIV infections, and in Myanmar 72 per cent of all new HIV infections is occurring in five States/regions (Yangon, Kachin, Shan North, Sagaing and Mandalay). The Plan prioritizes townships in three categories based upon a thorough analysis of the geographical distribution of those in greatest need and those at risk of HIV infection (people who inject drugs, men who have sex with men, sex workers), with tailored service delivery packages based upon epidemic burdens and the opportunity to reduce risk of new infections. The UN Joint Team on HIV, along with other partners will continue to provide support to the Plan, also to integrate the national HIV programme within the wider health system in support of achieving UHC by 2030.
75. **Non-communicable diseases (NCDs).** Myanmar is experiencing a change in the burden of disease as witnessed in other emerging economies. NCDs are now prominent in the top 10 causes a major cause of mortality and morbidity in the country and the National Health Plan 2017-21 recognizes NCDs as a critical public health issue. A National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and Control of NCDs 2017-21 has been drawn up with a focus on the four main types of NCDs -cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes- and emphasizing cost-effective responses to the associated risk factors - tobacco use, physical inactivity, the harmful use of alcohol and unhealthy diets. Importantly, addressing these risk factors requires multi-sectoral action

²⁰ MDHS survey (2015-16)

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and this is a key action in the Strategy along with health promotion, health systems strengthening and evidence building. Related, a National Multisectoral Road Safety Plan 2014-2020 has been developed in line with the UN Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020. In Myanmar, road traffic injury accounting two-thirds of all deaths due to injury – an estimated mortality rate of 20 per 100 000 population in 2015 and expected to increase with growth, urbanization and systems.

Myanmar, as a party of the FETC, has been implementing the WHO FCTC, specially on the demand reduction measures since 2014. However, high and increasing trends of tobacco use, especially smokeless tobacco use is found among both youth and adults. Non-health sector engagement in tobacco control, which is the key to many FCTC recommendations, is strong in Myanmar and it is still necessary to strengthen non-health sector engagement and ownership in tobacco control. Non-health sectors such as finance, Customs and many other agencies are major partners for demand reduction measures of tobacco control and bring them on board for FCTC implementation through FCTC 2030 project will be the leading model for non-health sector engagement for other development goals. This experience and collaboration between and within ministries will allow better understanding of the complex nature of tobacco control. With this, FCTC 2030 project Strategy for Myanmar was approved and launched by the Ministry of Health and Sports on 8th May 2018, to ensure better regulation to save lives and for development. This project can also facilitate as a platform in incorporating other development issues such as enriching partnerships, reducing inequity, poverty and creating a better, cleaner environment through sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth where no one is left behind.

76. **National WASH Strategy and Investment Plan** aims for universal coverage by 2030 in line with SDG goals. According to the 2014 Census, 69.5 per cent of all household's main source of drinking water is classified as an improved water source, and 74.3 per cent of all households have toilets that are classified as improved sanitation facilities. Inequitable access and the need to improve hygiene practices among vulnerable families remains a major challenge, as does inadequate law and regulations, policies, plans and guidelines for the sector (the existing law mainly covers water and sanitation), including coordination amongst a range of institutions. Lack of reliable and detailed information on the adequacy of existing water supply and sanitation services is an issue.
77. The UN and some 60 other partners are involved in the sector. UN will support the government in leading sector and sub-sector coordination systems, also at the states/regions level, with institutional arrangements that allow for participation of a broad range of stakeholders, including participation from vulnerable communities, women and marginalized groups. This will include support to develop viable monitoring systems to support planning and decision-making at national and sub national levels.

ii. **Multi-sectoral National Plan of Action for Nutrition (MS-NPAN 2017-2021)**

78. Nutrition indicators put Myanmar into the 'high burden' category of countries. Despite some improvements in recent years, the prevalence of undernutrition among children and women in Myanmar remains high. The DHS 2015-16, revealed that stunting rates among children under 5 are 29 per cent in 2015, while wasting or acute malnutrition is still high nationally at 7 per cent. Some states/regions still have stunting rates as high as 41 per cent and wasting as high as 14 per cent, among the highest rates observed in the ASEAN region. Stunting prevalence also varies according to household wealth, place of

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residence (worse in rural areas) and level of mother's education (worse in poorly educated mothers). Despite some improvement over the past years, anemia prevalence (a proxy of iron deficiency) in children aged 6-59 months is still among the highest in ASEAN at 58 per cent and for women aged 15-49 years it is 47 per cent.

79. High rates of malnutrition persist due to such factors as inadequate dietary diversity and poor infant and young child feeding practices. The persistence of hunger is not simply a matter of food availability: it stems from structural and socio-cultural inequalities that affect women and girls disproportionately. There is evidence that women and girls are more vulnerable to food security and nutrition challenges because of cultural norms and religious practices.
80. Despite progress made since 2000, **food insecurity** in Myanmar remains highly widespread though it varies significantly across States and Regions. Food insecurity is particularly high among the most vulnerable households in the mountainous and hilly zones. Despite a lower incidence, the number of food insecure households is also high in many areas of the Delta and in the Dry Zone due to higher population densities. Nearly half of the households are facing challenges in accessing sufficient food during the lean season, with higher impacts on women and girls.
81. To address these concerns, the national strategic review recommended expansion of school feeding programmes and local sourcing of food, and stressed the importance of linking nutrition with agriculture and ensuring that agricultural activities and interventions are nutrition-sensitive and align with the national food system, particularly on food access issues. There is still a need to provide micronutrient supplementation for pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls, and vulnerable groups. Nutrition-specific interventions should focus on prevention through training and raising of public awareness of appropriate diets and infant and young child feeding practices with a view to improving nutrition security and contributing to enhanced gender equality.
82. The government gives its highest-level commitment to addressing nutrition issues, including the establishment of a Nutrition Sector Coordination Group and development of a new national multi-sectoral and costed plan of action for nutrition which is currently underway, based on 20 prioritized Core Nutrition Actions. The UN Network for SUN is closely supporting Government in the plan development process, along with the World Bank and other SUN multi-stakeholders, so that more people, especially poor and vulnerable groups, are food secure and have adequate nutrition aligned with national goals and priorities.

iii. **National Education Strategic Plan (NESP)**

83. The considerable increases in education budgets since 2010 have been matched by significant policy changes, to provide free and compulsory education up to secondary level, train and recruit more teachers to implement a new national curriculum framework for the new K+12 system, increase the number of schools and provide them with higher operational expenses and to provide stipends to poor children. Further budget increases and reforms are needed to address the considerable challenges which exist in the education sector, including over 2 million out of school children aged 5 - 17 years old; disparities for those with disabilities and by gender; declining school attendance after primary, with only 38 per cent of students sitting the matriculation exam, and only one third of these passing; limited student learning outcomes;

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insufficient number and limited quality of teachers; and a need to strengthen education planning and management.

84. The government launched the National Education Strategic Plan (NESP) in February 2017 to improve teaching and learning for all levels of education from preschool to higher education, as well as alternative education, and technical and vocational education and training, with an emphasis on all children and learners in Myanmar. The government is driving education reform to improve quality, increase access and ensure that children and young people stay in school and complete their education, also by addressing access barriers through social protection initiatives. The NESP includes reform in teacher education, and education management, capacity development, and quality assurance.
85. Working with government and other partners as a facilitator for the Education and TVET Sector Coordination Group, the UN will provide assistance to improve teacher quality, to strengthen capacity for education management, planning and budgeting, and strengthen partnerships with different education service providers so all people in Myanmar, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from improved teaching and learning, vocational education and training, and research and innovation, leading to measurable improvements in inclusiveness, equity, quality, and student achievement in all schools and educational institutions.

iv National Social Protection Strategic Plan

86. Myanmar has made significant advances by introducing the National Social Protection Strategic Plan (NSPSP) in 2014, and implementing the integrated social protection system and some key (flagship) programmes since then. The Department of Social Welfare (DSW) has begun implementing Maternal and Child Cash Transfers, starting with Chin State in 2017, and social pensions for the elderly (above 90) have been implemented nation-wide. As well, more than 100 Social Work Case Managers have been trained and deployed across 37 Townships by 2017, forming the nucleus of an integrated system-based approach to social protection. WFP has started implementing the National School Feeding Program in some areas, in collaboration with MoE and MSWRR. And the Social Security Board (SSB) has been working to expand coverage of social security benefits to workers and their dependents.
87. While good progress has already been achieved in a relatively short period of time, some well acknowledged challenges remain. The level of spending on social protection has been very low by regional standards but it is projected to increase in the next few years. Human resource and capacity constraints, especially at the sub-national level, also impede MSWRR and other line departments in effectively and equitably delivering social protection.
88. The current government has firmly recognized the importance of social protection and has created the Social Protection Sector Coordination Group to support implementation of the NSPSP. Facilitated by the UN, this group is preparing a costed sector Action Plan by early 2018, supported by high-level advocacy efforts to secure adequate operational and financial resources, so that more people especially poor, marginalized, vulnerable groups, benefit from an inclusive, participatory, effective, sustainable, and universal social protection system and essential social welfare services. The UN will continue to help strengthen synergies between social protection systems building and the increasing

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use of inclusive social protection responses in humanitarian action in a risk-informed and shock responsive manner.

Prosperity Outcome

All people in Myanmar, especially the poor and vulnerable, benefit from increased opportunities to achieve prosperity through decent work, safe migration options as well as sustainable and resilient rural and urban development.

89. Myanmar has one of the fastest growing economies in the world measured by annual GDP growth, satisfying the 7 per cent real increase needed for LDCs to transform for graduation, for which it is expected to qualify in 2024. Thus, a sharp change in sectoral composition of GDP is taking place, with agriculture decreasing (from 35 per cent in 2011/12 to 27 per cent in 2016/17) relative to industry (now about 31 per cent) and services (now about 42 per cent). After the first census in thirty years, the population figure of over 60 million was adjusted in 2014 to 51.4 million, with a GDP per capita of \$1,105. The urban population in Myanmar remains at a low level of almost 30 per cent. Inflation, mostly driven by food price increases, averaged about 8 per cent per annum in recent years. Since reforms started in 2013, mobile and internet penetration has increased significantly from less than 20 per cent and 10 per cent respectively in 2014, to 60 per cent and 25 per cent respectively in 2016.
90. Myanmar's extractive industry sector is an important contributor to GDP growth and government revenue and exports. The disconnect between the bountiful earnings coming from natural resources extraction, mainly from the northern shochorn border areas of the country, contrasts with the widespread poverty that exists in Myanmar, and achieving a transformation to realise the benefits for the people is an important policy challenge. Implementation of EITI requirements and anti-corruption measures are being prioritised along with reform of the financial sector and state economic enterprises, particularly transparency in how revenues from oil, gas and jade are managed and transferred to the government budget.
91. FDI has increased significantly but is not linked strongly to the local economy, where there is a need to strengthen the management of existing domestic investments as well. The use of Special Economic Zones to promote industrialization holds great potential, but linkages to the local economy especially agriculture and small and medium enterprises needs to be actively promoted, and environmental and governance concerns should be addressed through the implementation of environmental and social regulatory safeguards, including on land tenure.
92. Myanmar remains a largely agricultural and rural economy with agriculture, livestock and fisheries accounting for about 27 per cent of GDP, and a key source of foreign exchange earnings and over two thirds of employment. Most poverty is concentrated in rural areas, where 84 per cent of poor households are found. The rural poor rely on agricultural and casual employment for their livelihoods and are sensitive to local and economy-wide shocks, with some 24 per cent regarded as vulnerable in 2015. Major constraints to enhancing agricultural productivity include rural infrastructure, land issues, inadequate recognition and support for women's role in agriculture, low agricultural productivity and competitiveness of agri-food products with weak supply and value chains and agri-business capacities; an underfunded and poorly organized

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research, extension and education system including agricultural information, and weak coordination within government and with other stakeholders.

93. The government has formulated the Agriculture Development Strategy and Agricultural Investment Plan, building on three strategic pillars, namely, governance (Enhanced Governance and Capacity of Institutions Responsible for Agricultural Development, including land issues), productivity (Increased Productivity, Food and nutrition security and Farmers' Income, including research and extension, water policy and irrigation capacity) and competitiveness (Enhanced Market Linkages and Competitiveness, for priority value chains, agro-business, infrastructure and food quality and safety) , to pursue a smallholder based transformation of the agricultural sector, in support of long term goals of increased food and nutrition security, poverty reduction, agricultural trade competitiveness, higher and more equitable incomes for rural households and strengthened farmers' rights.
94. There are sound opportunities to expand growth with further strengthening of macroeconomic and financial stability, a deepening of structural reforms and effective communication of economic policies and development plans to support confidence. On the other hand, recent economic growth rates have been lower, because of external factors, and the prospects for reducing poverty and inequality and exploiting the potential of the demographic dividend will be severely diminished without a focus on inclusive growth.

i. Job creation

95. The labour force participation rate for persons 15–64 years is 64.7 per cent (80.2 per cent for men and 51.6 per cent for women). The aggregate measure of the labour underutilization rate, which comprises unemployment, underemployment and potential labour force, was 6.9 per cent and higher for females compared to males. The informal economy comprises 89.1 per cent of the labour force, mostly at the household level and in rural areas, with low productivity and often a portfolio of income sources to survive. The modern formal sector provides only 11 per cent of jobs. A new minimum wage was introduced in 2016 equivalent to US\$83 per month. In the next five years, one million new jobs are needed to ensure employment for Myanmar's large youth population especially for young women. From 2016 to 2030, 3.7 million new jobs are needed simply to keep employment at current levels.
96. The benefits from a double demographic dividend (women and youth) over the next 35 years will accrue provided Myanmar invests in its young people especially women and girls through health, education and skills training, and entrepreneurship. By realizing the potential of women and enabling their entry into the formal labour market rather than the present concentration in the informal economy and vulnerable employment, Myanmar can generate its own brand of economic growth driven by a "gender dividend".
97. Working within the Job Creation Sector Coordination Group, UN interventions will support efforts that reduce poverty and inequality by providing in rural and deprived urban areas increased opportunities for decent work and entrepreneurship especially for young women and youth whose unemployment rate is double the national average/rate:
 - Using evidence based policy to develop and implement national plans and strategies for employment and sustainable enterprises, improved labour market

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- governance and labour law reform, and minimum wage policy; strengthen government analytical capacities including forecasting future labour needs and employment projections, including through regular labour force surveys; address all forms of work exploitation including in recruitment processes and in the informal economy, child labour and forced labour; improved freedom of association and dispute settlement; and occupational safety and health
- Enhancing the enabling environment for the creation and formalization of enterprises; support export strategies and capacities including in medium and small-scale industries; support access to appropriate technologies and linkages between FDI and local enterprises; strengthen Government capacity to implement EITI requirements and anti-corruption measures; enhance skill development with special emphasis on youth and women, promote women's economic empowerment, entrepreneurship and livelihoods
 - Updating the national strategy to expand financial inclusion and provide support to the implementation process; support an enabling environment and capacities for increasing access to high-quality, appropriate and affordable financial services, especially to last-mile clients and underserved and vulnerable populations, with a strong emphasis on savings including financial services and social security mobility
 - In the framework of the Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Coordination group the UN will support implementation of the new Agriculture Development Strategy, including to empower farmers and their organizations to promote pro-poor, gender-sensitive, inclusive and sustainable value chains. and bolster partnerships between producer groups and buyers; working with agricultural extension services to promote Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) and sustainable agro-ecological practices, including diversification, across sub-sectors and down to the township level, with strong linkages to food security and nutrition interventions.

ii. National Plans of Action on Management of International Labour Migration and to Combating Human Trafficking

98. In the absence of sustainable livelihoods, migration has become already an increasingly important avenue for employment, both domestically and internationally with remittances forming substantial income streams for Chin State, the Central Dry zone and the southeastern States. Internal migration continues to increase, with female migrants (53 per cent) outnumbering male migrants in recent years. On international migration, although it may be an underestimate, using backward projections from the census data shows that there may be an estimated 4.25 million people born in Myanmar living abroad, with a sex ratio of 156.3 males per 100 females, but this may be higher for irregular migrants.
99. The level of both internal and international migration is expected to increase in all states and regions of Myanmar, with likely scenarios of changing patterns and their implications: 1) notable increase in rural to urban, non-seasonal migration; 2) labour shortages in rural areas during the agricultural high-seasons resulting in high labour costs, mechanization or discontinuation of farming and impact of land exclusion; 3) greater number of family migration as opposed to migration of individuals in case of internal migration, and the opposite in case of international migration; 4) increasing

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number of households which rely on remittances as one of main income sources; 5) increasing income gaps between migrant-sending households and non-migrant households; 6) migration will be increasingly relied upon by rural population as viable livelihood choice over conventional livelihood options in their areas; 7) skewed age distributions in the migration source areas (more elderlies and children) and in destination areas (with young productive populations); 8) social cohesion issues related to escalated levels of migration in ethnic states (such as Mon, Kayin and Rakhine States); 9) escalated pace of urbanization, requiring migrant-sensitive urban planning; 10) greater opportunity for financial inclusion of migrants and their families such as mobile banking; 11) changes in the ratio between male and female migrants.

100. The UN will support government to promote a whole-of-society approach to well-managed safe, orderly and gainful migration policies and systems that contribute to inclusive economic growth and provide options to all migrants, both internal and international, that benefit migrants and communities, including support to vulnerable migrants (those in hazardous jobs and domestic work, families who are left behind, victims of human trafficking, and those displaced by conflict and natural disasters). UN interventions will include support for development of new policies governing internal and international migration, improving quality data collection and analysis including showing links between migration and development impacts, creation of coordination structures across government and with partners, establishment of migrant resource centres (MRC), improved pre-departure and return services including reintegration support, improved availability and access to secure and reliable remittance transfers, supporting development of bilateral and multilateral agreements, and development of a national plan of action in human trafficking and protection of vulnerable migrants.

iii. Sustainable and resilient urban and rural spatial development

101. National goals seek to promote sustainable and resilient rural development based on agricultural modernization, linked to spatial development investments in transport and communications that integrate rural and urban settlements across states and regions. A key policy goal is ensuring an inclusive and balanced urbanization, through dispersal amongst secondary cities, urban-rural linkages and connectivity and rural road connections for agricultural growth and trade and mainstreaming of climate change into the development agenda. The establishment of strong social and economic linkages between cities and their surrounding rural hinterlands will be important to spread prosperity that is better balanced, inclusive, and conserving of natural and cultural heritages.

102. It is highly likely that the present 30 per cent urban population will grow rapidly, placing additional pressure on social and physical infrastructure and requiring more complex and responsive forms of urban governance than currently exist. The UN will therefore support Myanmar in two main inter-twinned and mutually reinforcing workstreams. On the one hand, supporting the existing larger cities and hubs to manage the impending internal migration and urbanization processes, especially to the benefit of the vulnerable and the urban poor. On the other hand, advancing the decentralisation agenda will be necessary for strengthening responsive and accountable governance and for balancing rural and urban development in line with spatial plans which seek to diversify infrastructure to create 10 urban hubs, besides the three main cities and 23

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associated economic corridors, and in seeking more balanced growth across states and regions.

103. Building on current activities dealing with a national urban policy, housing policy and building codes and city plans, as well as rural land administration and development of local councils, the UN will support government in managing urbanization and rural development through the development and implementation of i. data and analysis to guide strategies and development frameworks; ii. improving access to markets, services, housing and infrastructure; and iii. strengthening capacity at township level offices in providing local services for all with inclusive consultative processes.
104. The protection of **natural and cultural heritage** will play a key role in spatial development and identity protection both for urban and rural areas. The UN will support strengthening of national capacities in integrating heritage conservation and development planning.
105. The new **National Land Use Policy (NLUP)** assures equitable land access for smallholders and landless people, with consideration of customary tenure and gender equality. Land concentration is high in Myanmar with 20 per cent of rural households controlling 69 per cent of farmland, and the number of large landholdings of 20 hectares or more is increasing. At the same time, as much as 20 per cent of all land in Myanmar has been approved for land concessions, with five million hectares (or about 7.5 per cent of all land) awarded to foreign and joint venture investors. Since 2011, there has been a sharp rise in land conflicts, as on the one hand, the price of land sky-rocketed and stakes became extremely high and on the other hand, absence of strong, accountable and transparent regulatory framework prevailed. In May 2016, the government formed a Central Review Committee on Confiscated Farmlands and Other Lands, aiming to address the complex legacy of land confiscation and dispossession.
106. The UN will support strengthening the legal and regulatory framework for land governance and by establishing land management and administration systems and capacities, more effective enforcement of environmental (economic and social) regulations, and inclusive local development planning and investment mechanisms aligned with local ownership arrangements and rights.

Planet Outcome

All people in Myanmar, especially those affected by and vulnerable to climate and disaster risks, are more resilient to climate and disaster risk and benefit from more effective environmental governance and sustainable use of natural resources

107. Myanmar is known for its wealth in natural resources which include oil and gas, minerals, timber and forest products, gems, and water. These natural resources are facing critical challenges, including serious land degradation, forest degradation, and climate change threats which emanate from existing forestry and agricultural practices, the uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources including mining and the role that natural resources may play in generating conflict and human rights violations. Rapid industrialization and urbanization exacerbate Myanmar's environmental problems. It is also one of the most vulnerable countries to climate and natural disaster risks.

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i. National Environment Strategy

108. The new National Environment Policy provides a platform for governance improvements, including implementation and enforcement of the Environmental Conservation Law (2012), and strengthened institutional arrangements. However, significant increases in technical and operational capacity and budgets, at both the union and sub-national levels is required to support implementation. Monitoring and enforcement of environmental safeguards, and compliance at project sites, has yet to receive sufficient attention, while capacity and resource increases are required for government staff reviewing environmental impact assessment reports.
109. Raising awareness of stakeholders (including local communities, state/region government, relevant government staff) on environmental laws, rules and policies and on their rights to participate in decision making, also needs strengthening. Integrating environmental considerations into economic development plans and strategies also requires dedicated attention. Myanmar's business and investment environment increasingly requires clarity in institutional and legal settings for cleaner production, including promotion of concepts and incentives for the use of environmentally sound technology, and approaches. The transition to a greener economy and climate adaptation also has potential to be the source of job creation.
110. According to the FAO Global Forest Resource Assessment, 2015, Myanmar had the world's third highest annual net loss of forest area between 2010–2015, to give a current cover of about 45 per cent in 2015 of which only 6.3 per cent is protected. Drivers of deforestation in the sector include over-exploitation of forest timber (legal-illegal), unstable or pioneering shifting cultivation, over-harvesting of fuel wood and charcoal, over-grazing, forest fires, storms and pests. The Census information shows that altogether 81 per cent of households in Myanmar use wood related sources of fuel for cooking. However, the main drivers of forest loss are outside the sector, such as expansion of agriculture (subsistence and commercial), mining, hydro-power development, infrastructure (road, pipeline, special economic zones, power lines), military settlements and links to conflicts, urbanization and resettlement, and development of aquaculture.
111. The 2015-2022 **Myanmar National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan** (MNBSAP) targets many critical issues, but the country continues to face numerous barriers in protecting its rich biodiversity and eco-system services, such as weak systematic and institutional capacity to plan and manage the expanded national protected area system, and limited capital and institutional barriers in promoting community-based forest management. Myanmar does not have fully-operational mechanisms in place to safeguard and maintain the ecosystem services upon which rural livelihoods directly depend, and which can also provide mitigation and adaptation as well as a host of other co-benefits. The government announced a new **Marine Spatial Planning Strategy** in February 2017, in which the central goal is to provide decision-makers with a reliable road map for ocean space management and to create the conditions needed for economic and ecological sustainability and prosperity.
112. The UN will support the sustainable, equitable and transparent use and management of natural resources and environment by strengthening and enabling the implementation of legal and regulatory frameworks, through increased investments, regulations and capacities for environmental protection. Priorities include institutional capacity to research use of new technology and innovation, to plan and manage the

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expanded national protected areas, on land and under the water, linked to green growth opportunities, and to improve integrated assessment of environmental and socio-economic impacts of natural resources extraction including mining. The UN will also support increasing capacities related to forest management and monitoring and recognizing primacy of local ownership and rights, the importance of public awareness and participatory processes, including for access to justice and redress. Green Economy Policy Framework and National Waste Management Strategy and action plan for Myanmar (ASK UNDP to INCLUDE)

113. The UN-REDD programme niche will build a national vision that moves REDD+ policies and measures beyond the forest sector, to be an integral component of national sustainable development, and establishing links between REDD+ and the peace process in current conflict zones. The UN will support interventions that ensure people have access to and utilization of renewable and sustainable energy sources.

ii. Myanmar Climate Change Policy 2018 (MCCP), Climate Change Strategy and Myanmar Climate Change Master Plan 2016 to 2030 (MCCMP) and Sectoral Action Plans

114. Current patterns of socio-economic development rely on climate sensitive sectors and regions. The increase in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events like floods, droughts and cyclones has caused a decline in agricultural productivity resulting in a decline in GDP and household income and an increase in food insecurity. In addition, a large proportion of Myanmar's population and economic activities are concentrated in disaster - prone areas such as deltaic, coastal, and central dry zones, which are highly exposed to hazards, have high levels of poverty and a low adaptive capacity. Coastal regions are particularly at risk from sea-level rise and cyclones, lowlands and central dry-zones are vulnerable to floods and droughts, while upland and mountainous regions are prone to landslides, forest fires and other hazards. Climate change in Myanmar has also affected water availability for both human and animal consumption, as well as for agriculture and industry, prompting the government to take special measures to secure water for affected communities every year.

115. The NCCP provides the overall political and institutional framework and anchoring for long-term action on climate change in Myanmar, to be implemented through the MCCSAP. The MCCSAP presents a roadmap to guide Myanmar's strategic responses and actions to address the very significant climate related risks and opportunities, while contributing to the global efforts in curbing global warming, and promoting green jobs. The Strategy has identified six key sector entry points: agriculture, fisheries and livestock sector; natural resource management; energy, transport and industrial systems; towns and cities; disasters, risks and health impacts; and education, awareness and technological systems. The MCCSAP's Sectoral Action plans under the six key sectors provide a backbone for guiding sectoral action undertaken by UN agencies, the government, and other development partners to achieve a low-carbon and climate resilient Myanmar.

116. Working within the framework of the multi-stakeholder Climate Change Alliance, the UN will support resilience building by adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change while contributing to the global efforts in curbing global warming, by enhancing capacity building at all levels and effective collaborative arrangements in affected areas, and with access to appropriate technology and adequate finance to promote climate resilient and low carbon development pathways and refine and scale renewable energy models. The UN will support a monitoring framework for the gendered aspects of

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climate change to further support inclusive and gender-responsive investment in climate-resilient and low-carbon development, given that women are more vulnerable to climate change and hazards in Myanmar, which in turn influences whole communities' levels of resilience.

iii. Myanmar Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2017 (MAPDRR-2017)

117. From the global Climate Risk Index, Myanmar has been identified as one of the three countries most affected by weather-related loss events in the 20-year period 1997 to 2016. Over the past 25 years there have been 24 costly disasters in Myanmar, once every year on average, with victims numbering about 4 million and a total loss of \$ 4.7 billion altogether. Myanmar is currently ranked 12th out of 191 countries most at risk, with a high risk and declining three-year trend, according to the Index for Risk Management (INFORM) which assesses the risk of natural and man-made disasters that could overwhelm national capacity to respond.
118. The MAPDRR was first approved in 2012 and the new MAPDRR was finalized in late 2017 through a participatory multi-stakeholder process, to ensure alignment with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and to acknowledge the importance of working towards the 2030 Agenda/SDGs, particularly along the areas of disaster risk reduction and prevention of impacts from extreme climate events. The Disaster Management Law was passed in 2013 and a Disaster Management Training Centre was established in 2015 to enhance capacities for response and risk reduction.
119. The UN will support government in strengthening disaster risk management at national, subnational and local levels to: i. build capacities down to the village level and overall reinforce disaster risk management capacities of civil servants across all ministries and in the civil society, and strengthen functional, inclusive and engendered coordination mechanisms at district and sub-district levels; ii. to engage in sector-specific planning and translating disaster risk management policies, priorities and plans into local action across the DRM continuum, while ensuring strong and complementary linkages to climate change adaptation (through the MCCSAP) and promoting sound natural resource and environmental management/governance; iii. strengthen its understanding of risks through enhanced weather/climate products across sectors, maximizing the use of modern technologies to allow access to more reliable, timely and context/location-specific information to enhance early warning/early action, inform DRR investments and enhance how government institutions and communities prepare to respond.

Peace Outcome

All people in Myanmar especially those affected by violent conflict and human rights violations, live in a more peaceful and inclusive society, benefiting from open, inclusive and well governed institutions, and a strengthened rule of law.

120. The democratically elected government installed in March 2016 prioritised national reconciliation, peace and the emergence of a constitution that will lead to a democratic, federal union. The peace process has a direct impact on more than half of the nation's population and territory, and stands as key strategic issue for the larger democratic transition. At the same time the peace process is occurring in a context of significant concerns in the international community about continuing armed conflict, the human

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rights situation and timely humanitarian access in the regions affected by conflict, as well as the immense task of addressing national reconciliation including balance in the asymmetric capacities and diversity of interests between the NSAs and the government, and transitional justice issues.

121. In December 2017 the UN General Assembly approved a resolution that creates a new special envoy of the Secretary General from January 2018, focused on the situation in Rakhine but also the conflicts in Kachin and Shan states in the overall context of the peace process. The mandate of the Special Rapporteur on human rights continues into 2018. The UNCT position and roles in the context of the UNDAF will be adjusted continuously in relation to this broader UN engagement with the peace process and human rights in Myanmar.

i. **Democratic Institutions:**

122. Governance in Myanmar faces a number of challenges including a small government in need of strengthening its capacity and institutions as well as the independence of the three branches of the state with 3 of 24 ministers and 25 per cent of seats in Parliament appointed by the military. Strongly centralised institutions over decades have severely constrained the capacity to deliver core government functions in an equitable and participatory manner, including policy making. In the context of overall public administration and financial management reforms, along with promoting inclusive, responsive, participatory and representative decision making, comprehensive enhancements to capacity, including at decentralised levels of government, remains a major priority. At the state/regions and township levels new Development Affairs Departments are providing urban services and economic regulation using their own revenues, guided by Development Affairs Committees. The focus of the present government is on Civil Service Reform.

123. The Parliament has been strengthened to exercise its function to modernize legislation and to keep checks on the executive and further support is needed to continue reforms and improve capacities. There are similar opportunities to grow also the role of the new parliamentary structures in the states and regions. While the new government seeks to work in collaboration with civil society, sustainable engagement and creation of a stronger enabling environment have yet to be established across all sectors and the Government needs to enable civil society space and remove obstacles to media freedoms as well as freedoms of association and assembly.

124. Myanmar has one of the lowest tax revenue collections in the world (about 7.5 per cent of GDP, compared to the regional average of 14.6 per cent, and less than half of total revenues) and a revenue mobilization program began in 2012. Annual increases in revenue of 20 per cent were realised, and this growth is expected to continue with implementation of a second phase of reforms in the revised Public Finance Management Reform Strategy and Action Plan. This should provide further opportunities to align higher budgets with more focus on social and economic sectors that reduce poverty and inequalities, by further reducing also the still relatively high levels of expenditure on the security sector.

125. UN support will further strengthen the capacity of accountable, inclusive, responsive and effective Union, State/Region and local/community level democratic institutions, including governments, parliaments, election bodies and other relevant institutions. Support will include a focus on more evidence-based, participatory, transparent,

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integrated and inclusive approaches to policy-making, planning, budgeting, civil service administration and service-delivery at national and sub-national levels. There will be increased gender equality within these institutions.

126. Further support will be provided to national legislative capacities to reflect international norms and standards, and mainstreaming those across all development sectors. The UN will coordinate its support to governance to promote cross-cutting themes such as gender equality and coordination with non-state governance providers. The UN will support the establishment of mechanisms to ensure the right to information as the foundation for promoting the rule of law, fighting corruption and ensuring that other rights are fulfilled and protected. Media plays a key role in enabling people to monitor the performance of government institutions and to hold them accountable, and the UN will further support media reforms, initiated in 2012, to defend freedom of expression, curbing incitement to violence and promote independent and plural media.
127. A cross-cutting governance weakness being tackled in a comprehensive manner is closing data gaps and expanding analytical capacities to guide decision making, by supporting the National Statistics Development Strategy. The UN has supported the Central Statistical Organisation to establish an initial SDG indicator baseline and to undertake more regular surveys. The results will help document progress since the reform process began, and contribute to the establishment of SDG baselines and targets, disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics of discrimination relevant in Myanmar's national context.
128. The government has made a strong commitment to implementing the Agenda 2030 and taken steps towards mainstreaming the SDGs across priorities for the country's development. The UN will support the integration of the SDG framework into core government functions, promoting greater cross-sector and inter-governmental coordination and coherence as well as resilience-based, gender- and conflict-sensitive policy choices to achieve sustainable development gains that leave no-one behind. The UN will support adapting the planning, budgeting and monitoring processes to better implement the 2030 Agenda, and to the need to localize the SDG framework, responding to the lack of involvement of and responsibilities given to subnational stakeholders for implementation of development programmes. Localizing the SDGs is also an opportunity to bring about a more enabling political, administrative and fiscal environment for decentralized local governance in Myanmar.²¹

ii. Rule of Law and Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

129. The judicial functions exhibit long-standing structural and institutional weakness and corruption in a society that wants to settle disputes informally, but significant efforts at reform are underway with international support. The national human rights institution also requires strengthening to become independent and enjoy public confidence. The government has committed to ensuring full accountability for officials and members of the security forces although the legacy of impunity will remain difficult to overcome in law and practice.²²

²¹ UNDP governance programme proposal

²² 'Human rights violations and all other acts that impair stability and harmony and undermine the rule of law will be addressed in accordance with strict norms of justice', Speech by the State Counsellor on 19 September 2017

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130. The UN will continue to support strengthened rule of law through relevant national institutions that provide improved access for all people to accountable and effective justice. The UN will work with the Union Attorney General's Office and the Office of the Supreme Court of the Union to promote coordinated justice sector reform, ensuring justice services respond to public needs, especially of the most vulnerable, and are non-discriminatory and in line with international standards. The UN will support building institutional capacity in the justice sector, building capacity of lawyers and justice sector officials, increasing awareness of the rule of law and respect for human rights within the justice institutions, and by increasing awareness and access to information of the public (primarily through the Rule of Law Center's initiative). Support will be provided also to strengthen the capacity of State, non-State institutions and civil society to support post-conflict justice and reconciliation to maintain sustainable peace.
131. The Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index indicates a positive change in perceptions of corruption over the period 2011 to 2016. In 2016, Myanmar completed the first cycle of the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism. The UN will continue to support the Anti-Corruption Commission in addressing the review report recommendations to strengthen UNCAC compliance. The UN is supporting drafting and building capacity for the first ever National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS). The goal is to develop and implement a more effective and evidence-based crime prevention strategy in-line with international standards that impacts Myanmar's development, public safety and well-being, as well as to improve community level partnerships and public confidence in key justice institutions.
132. As noted in the Myanmar Drug Control Policy (February 2018), *"the drug challenges facing Myanmar are significant. They include large areas of opium poppy cultivation and heroin production, increasing methamphetamine production and trafficking, cross-border precursor chemical trafficking, and increasing drug use and associated harms. Myanmar is one of the major opium producers in the world, accounting for 14% of the world's total opium production, and 20 % of the world's total cultivation"*²³. The "World Drug Report 2017" launched on 26 June 2018 states that *"opium production in Myanmar decreased over the period 2015-2017 by some 14 percent to an estimated 550 tons, equivalent to 5 percent of the global opium production estimate. Drugs (but also humans, wildlife and natural resources) are trafficked by land, sea and across fragile borders. Illegal trafficking is coupled with financial crimes such as money laundering and corruption, causing negative implications for stability and development.*
133. The UN will assist the Government to i. provide alternative livelihood for selected opium poppy farmers; ii. finalizing a new drug policy and new drug law as well as provide support in their implementation; iii. complying with international conventions related to transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking.
134. The first Myanmar Demographic Health Survey (DHS) (2015/2016) revealed that 21 per cent of married women have experienced gender-based violence. Thus, another priority is support for capacities to formulate and implement multi- sectoral, rights-based policies and interventions that prevent and mitigate the impact of gender- based violence, especially among the marginalized, the vulnerable and young people, in line with CEDAW and other international human rights mechanisms' recommendations.

²³ Myanmar Drug Control Policy. Myanmar Police Force (MPF) Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC), the Ministry of Home Affairs. February 2018

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135. The government will continue to prioritise working with the UN on implementing existing special programmes to end Forced Labour and Child Labour, especially its worst forms, and the recruitment and use of Child Soldiers. The UNCT will provide collective support for better promotion and protection of fundamental human rights, by strengthening capacity for ratification and implementation of international treaties and conventions and the implementation of recommendations from UN human rights mechanisms, by improving national review mechanisms, including for the UPR, and in strengthening government and stakeholders' capacities that promote a human-rights based approach. The UN will support the reform and capacity enhancement of the national human rights commission in accordance with the Paris principles.

iii. Peaceful and inclusive societies:

136. After decades of conflicts, since independence in 1948, it is clear the path to peace, national reconciliation and federalism is long and arduous. Long-standing human rights challenges associated with the conflicts in different parts of the country and the trust deficits associated with the complex mesh of interests based on control of natural resource and ethnic divisions are deep among many communities since colonial times. Myanmar is a diverse configuration of ethnic, religious, linguistic and cultural identities. The task for peacebuilding in Myanmar is also to strengthen social cohesion between and across groups living in Myanmar based on mutual respect as well as recognition of the rights of ethnic and religious minorities. Further unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, land appropriation and Illicit drug production are only likely to be discouraged by investing in cutting linkages between such revenues and conflict financing.

137. Women make-up the larger part of civilian populations affected by conflict and are also disadvantaged by weaker representation in decision-making at different levels. Therefore, women's greater participation in the formal structures of the peace process should be promoted. The NCA also includes provision for a 'reasonable number' of women representatives in the peace process, while civil society organizations and networks are advocating for a minimum 30 per cent quota in all formal structures. Women and women's organizations play an active role in civil society and in communities, including on protection and peacebuilding.

138. Broadly, the UPC will need to deliver the peace dividend that has been expected following the elections in 2015. The scope of discussions in UPC is challenging, including five elements: political (constitutional issues including federalism), security (disarmament, demobilisation and security sector reform), social (culture, language, gender, resettlement, human rights and drugs), economic (including foreign investment, tax and revenue distribution, and regional development), and land and natural resources (including resource management and sharing of revenues).

139. In the most recent May 2017 talks, all parties present including Government, Ethnic Armed Organisations (EAOs), Tatmadaw and the Parliament, signed onto the 37 points that will contribute to the Union Peace Accord. This is the first major step forward since the signing of the NCA in 2015. The 37 points cover four out of the five thematic areas of political, economic, social, land and environment. Further discussions during the next round of talks will continue to make progress towards achieving lasting peace and bringing about a union based on the principles of democracy and federalism. While not all EAOs are represented, efforts continue to be made to outreach to the non-

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signatories. A recent first meeting in November 2017 between the government and the new alliance of seven non-ceasefire EAOs, known as the Federal Political Negotiation and Consultative Committee (FPNCC), representing the major northern border ethnic groups, showed the more radical federalist agenda of the group and highlighted the importance of continuing efforts to consider their requirements in the context of the current Panglong and NCA processes.

140. The UN Peacebuilding Fund has made a significant contribution to Myanmar's peace process over the past four years and further support is anticipated, including recent funding to address GBV and rule of law in Rakhine State. The current UN involvement in Joint Ceasefire Monitoring will continue, as in a few other areas of existing special mandates (ending forced labour and recruitment of child soldiers). The UN will provide support for basic services in zones of conflict and tension under the so-called 'interim arrangements', especially through the convergence of state and non-state systems as well as by improving social cohesion and creating peaceful communities through civic and peace education and community led efforts and by supporting networks of women and of youth, with appropriate arrangements for humanitarian access. With the third highest landmine casualty rate in the world over the past decade, the UN works through the National Mine Risks Working Group (MRWG) to support mine action coordination centres in four states, to provide community driven mine-risk education and victim assistance through three centres, and advocacy for mine mapping.
141. These current areas of support may lead to other areas of engagement over the course of the UNDAF:
- i. to support more broadly implementation of the NCA, by strengthening the capacity of JMC, as well as State, non-State institutions and civil society for inclusive NCA implementation;
 - ii. to take forward coordinated support from a range of partners in areas where development solutions appear viable, including in the south-east, Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan states as the peace process evolves. In many cases this will involve integrating development, humanitarian and peacebuilding needs to provide a holistic response to communities, including the return of refugees and IDPs.
 - iii. to support the long-term peace process associated also with constitutional change, DDR and demining as conditions permit, and in the reform of the security sector;
 - iv. to strengthen the national education system by integrating peace education efforts into planning, teacher training, and service delivery.
142. Specific area priorities for UN cooperation are:
- a. Kachin and northern Shan States: UN will provide basic support and medium and long-term sustainable development assistance to IDPs, host communities and crisis-affected communities, with integration of cross-cutting themes such as women's rights and peacebuilding as well as community approaches for livelihoods and local employment opportunities. Localisation of delivery has been a critical factor in humanitarian response and the UN is looking to build on the remarkable capacities of its local partners when planning for and delivering IDP return programmes.
 - b. Rakhine State: In 2016, the Rakhine State Government prepared with UN support the first Socio-economic Development Plan "*to boost regional development in*

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various sectors”²⁴. The August 2017 report of the Rakhine Advisory Commission, established by the government and led by Kofi Annan, recognizes that the situation in Rakhine is deeply complex and challenging and there are no quick fixes. It provides a comprehensive agenda of actions to reduce tensions and improve support to vulnerable groups. *“those recommendations will bring speedy improvements to the situation within a short frame of time will be given priority”*²⁵. The UN is prepared to support dealing with the pressing needs of all communities in Rakhine State as set out in the recommendations of the Rakhine Advisory Commission. The UN is also prepared to support the repatriation of refugees in Bangladesh as agreed in the MOU signed on 6 June 2018 to create the conducive conditions for the return of refugees. The UN will cooperate with the Government-initiated implementation and coordination mechanisms which are rights-based and mutually agreed.

- c. In the four states (Kayah, Kayin, Mon, Taninthayi) in southeast Myanmar, the UN is engaged in recovery, development, human rights and peacebuilding activities, as well as support to refugees in Thailand and IDPs (some 5600 in 2016). UN and INGO programmes are coordinated around six core objectives: peacebuilding; durable solutions; multi-stakeholder dialogue and coordination platforms; rule of law and local governance; social services and protection; community development and livelihoods. They have identified areas where nexus programmes are needed in the coming years: refugee return; mine risk education and mine removal; and conflict-sensitive infrastructure projects.
- d. Development and peace in Myanmar is also threatened by natural rapid on-set disasters and the long-term effects of climate change, as highlighted under the Planet outcome. In addition to loss of lives and economic assets, the recurrent disasters fuel internal migration and displacement. This in turn may negate a balanced rural and urban configuration, which is the objective of the Prosperity outcome. The UN will support government and other stakeholders to focus on those areas that are particularly at risk of natural disasters, exacerbated by climate change, and areas where water scarcity and reduced agricultural productivity fuel outward migration abroad and to the main cities. These areas include – but are not exclusive of, as the hazard profile of the country will evolve – the Delta and Dry Zone areas as well as the Hilly regions of the northwest

3. Results, resources and financing

143. In relation to the UNDAF results and resources, the details of priority areas of support are provided in Chapter 2 and summarized in Annex I Results and Resources Framework. At the strategic level of the UNDAF the overall financing from existing and projected UN resources is USD1,438,125,201, although these figures after 2018 are subject to high levels of uncertainty.

144. The UN will enhance the capacity of government, to enable the mapping of the broad financial landscape, to assess available financing options and instruments and to leverage partnerships around financing the SDGs, including climate change finance,

²⁴ State Councillor’s speech to the International Community, Nay Pyi Taw 19/09/2017

²⁵ State Councillor’s speech to the International Community, Nay Pyi Taw 19/09/2017

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inclusive finance for rural development, sector based global funds, finance for working in conflict and disaster affected areas, and in working to leverage private sector contributions and remittances, and access to new platforms for scaling up innovative finance solutions to support SDGs.

145. The UN will help build national policy, planning, financing, costing, implementation and monitoring capacities across the outcomes, and will be a partner to help government implement existing funding resources to support outcome results, including grants and loans from IFIs and multi-donor trust funds, as is happening to a limited extent already. Joint flagship initiatives should be high priority for consolidated funding from multiple sources. The UN may be requested to implement government domestically funded programmes and projects, in complex procurement cases, in building national and local capacities, in accessing adapted technologies, and in conflict sensitive areas.

4. Implementation, coordination and management arrangements

146. The Government of Myanmar and the UNCT will jointly manage the implementation, monitoring, review and evaluation process of the UNDAF. The Government and the UNCT have established a **Joint Steering Committee** (comprised of UN, Government and other stakeholders) for this purpose. The FERD of MPF and the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator (RCO) will provide management and coordination support for the UNDAF M&E process, guided by the Government and the UNCT. The costs of UNDAF management activities will be shared among UN agencies.
147. Under the leadership and guidance of the Government of Myanmar and the UNCT, the oversight and coordination of UNCT contributions in the four 'P' outcomes to national programmes will be undertaken using national systems, through the current 10 sector coordinating groups and similar arrangements put in place for coordination of peace, justice, gender and other sector or thematic plans, policies and programmes.
148. A **Joint Annual UNDAF Review** between the Government, the UN and other stakeholders will be organized to review progress made over the past year, take stock of UN contributions to the achievement of national priorities and the SDGs, identify blockages to progress and discuss options to overcome them, and jointly strategize on priorities in planning for the coming year. A **mid-term review (MTR)** will be held at the end of the second year 2019, using the theory of change and the elaborated risks and assumptions to assess challenges and prospects and for adjustment of outcomes and targets, as necessary.
149. As part of the UNDAF process and in line with the UN Reform, the UNCT is working to improve the effectiveness of the UN operations in Myanmar by developing a **Business Operations Strategy (BOS)** for common or joint operations. The BOS will include opportunities for business harmonization across agencies to reduce support cost for the benefit of programme delivery. The BOS will follow UNDG standard processes and will build on the aspirations of the SG reform on consolidating business support operations. Annual progress will be reviewed at the UNDAF Annual Review and implementation managed at the level of the Operations Management Team of the UNCT. The opportunities for improving effectiveness include **Common premises** (co-location in States and Regions, common sub-premises in Naypyitaw and the gradual transfer of functions to Naypyitaw) and **Common services** (improvements to collective procurement, banking operations and management of various common services).

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150. In line with the Development Assistance Policy of the government, to utilize to the maximum extent national systems, the UNCT will intensify the application of the **Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT)** for financial harmonization in making payments to the government, where consistent with individual agency policies, using an assessment of those national systems and the capacity of individual implementing partners, to determine the modalities to be applied for cash transfers, while at the same time identifying and actively strengthening any areas of weakness found in the national or partner systems.
151. The UNCT uses a common set of **Legal clauses** to govern relations with government and other partners, including for HACT purposes. These clauses are included at Annex II of the UNDAF.

5. Communications

152. The UN Communications Group (UNCG) in Myanmar will strengthen public advocacy and public information focus on communicating the Sustainable Development Goals, while continuing to support humanitarian advocacy. In its outreach, the UNCG will target both domestic as well as international audiences with tailored communications. All UNCG's work will be anchored in UN's principles and values. In terms of communications mechanics, the UNCG will promote the use of innovative and participatory approaches.
153. In relation to communicating UNDAF results there are three levels of ambition for the Communications Group to work with government and other partners:
- i. mainstreaming SDGs into society, including participation and voice mechanisms to get feedback at various levels of society;
 - ii. entry points for advocacy and communication at the 'P' outcome level (which can involve advocacy, social mobilization or behaviour change);
 - iii. promoting UNDAF results including for resource mobilisation and partnerships, and transparency and accountability through reporting and other media activities.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation Provisions

154. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the UNDAF is essential for accountability, transparency and institutional learning from the implementation of the UNDAF. The UNDAF M&E will ensure that UN contribution to the achievement of national priorities and the SDGs during the period of 2018-2022 is quantitatively tracked and measured in Myanmar. Throughout the four-year UNDAF cycle, the UN will continuously conduct data collection, monitoring and analysis against the indicators, baselines, targets and data sources as defined in the results and resources framework. Each of the indicators will be tracked and updated on a regular basis by reporting UN agencies.
155. The UNDAF M&E will assess whether the UN is delivering on the commitment to leave no one behind, and whether the UN's support is primarily reaching those who are most disadvantaged and vulnerable. The UN in Myanmar will undertake the UNDAF M&E activities contained in Annex III, guided by evidence-based and results-oriented approaches. The results will be used in the UNDAF Annual Review and the Mid-term Review.
156. The monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF will be conducted in alignment with national data and monitoring systems, particularly for SDGs monitoring and reporting at

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national and international levels. The UN will continue to provide capacity development support for national data and monitoring systems, particularly to strengthen data disaggregation, results-based management, human rights-based approach and gender mainstreaming in data collection, processing, analysis and use, throughout the UNDAF M&E process. To the extent possible, data will be collected primarily through existing national data systems. Where this is not feasible, international, regional and other relevant data systems will be applied to complement national data systems or the UN will support studies, surveys and evaluations that can provide information critical to the monitoring of progress of expected results as identified in the Results and Resources Framework.

157. A UNDAF Evaluation will be conducted by external evaluator(s) at the end of the penultimate year of the four -year cycle in 2021, with timing coordinated between the UNCT and the Government. The UNDAF evaluation will be a meta-evaluation, drawing on existing, most current and relevant evaluations at agency country programme and outcome level. To ensure accountability and transparency, as well as to promote learning, partnership and resource mobilization, the evaluation report will be made public, disseminated to all stakeholders and discussed at the 2022 annual review, while providing a foundation for the preparation of the next UNDAF.

Annex I: Results and Resources Framework

OUTCOME 1: PEOPLE			
All people in Myanmar, particularly those affected by poverty, discrimination and vulnerabilities, benefit from improved sustainable access to social services and enhanced opportunities for human development to reach their full potential			
National Priorities: National Health Plan (2017-2021), National Strategic Plan for Reproductive Health (2014-2018), National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS (2016-2020), National Tuberculosis Strategic Plan, National Malaria Strategic Plan, National WASH Strategy, Myanmar National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition (2017-2021), National Action Plan for Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development through Agriculture (NAPA), National Education Strategic Plan, National Social Protection Strategic Plan (NSPSP), National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (2013-2022) (NSPAW), Myanmar Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (MAPDRR).			
Sustainable Development Goals: SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 17; MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (USD): \$912,223,190.00			
PRIORITY 1.1: HEALTH			
Key Partners	Ministry of Health and Sports, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Irrigation & Rural Development, Ministry of Education, Central Statistical Organization		
Coordination Mechanisms	SCG on Health; SCG on Nutrition; Gender Equality and Women's Development (non-SCG); SCG on Social Protection and Disaster Management; SCG on Agriculture and Rural Development; SCG on Education and TVET; SCG on Transport and ICT; Statistical Quality Development (non-SCG)		
Contributing UN Agencies	FAO, IAEA, IFAD, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WHO		
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
Pregnancy-related mortality ratio	227 (per 100,000 live births, for the 7-year period before 2015-16 DHS)	184 per 100,000 live births by 2020 91 per 100,000 live births by 2030 Target for MMR - 178/100,000 lives in 2021 which is according to the end preventable maternal death guideline.	Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)

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(SDG 3.2.1) Under-five mortality rate	50 (per 1,000 live births, for 5-year periods preceding 2015-16 DHS) - Residence Urban 42; Rural 80; - States/Regions Rakhine 58; Kachin 61; Shan 99; Chin 104; (South-East) Kayah 50; Kayin 84; Tanintharyi 83; Mon 44 - Wealth quintile Lowest 99; Second 90; Middle 66; Fourth 42; Highest 26; (for 10-year periods preceding 2015-16 DHS)	To be identified with Government	Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)
(SDG 3.2.2) Neonatal mortality rate	25 (per 1,000 live births, for the 5-year period preceding 2015-16 DHS) - Residence Urban 18; Rural 36; - States/Regions Rakhine 32; Kachin 30; Shan 31; Chin 44; (South-East) Kayah 26; Kayin 33; Tanintharyi 20; Mon 26; - Wealth quintile Lowest 35; Second 46; Middle 29; Fourth 22; Highest 17; (for 10-year periods preceding 2015-16 DHS)	To be identified with Government	Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)
(SDG 3.3.1) Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	As per impact indicators NSP III: Total: 0.22; <15 year: 0.04;	As per NSP III: Target to 2020 is 0.12 for adults between 15-49 years	Modelling (noted in NSP III)

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	<p>15+ year: 0.28; Female: 0.13; Male: 0.31 (2016) Baseline 2015 was 0.4 for adults between 15-49 years of age.</p> <p><u>Key populations</u></p> <p>14.56 new infections per 1,000 susceptible FSW population</p> <p>13.92 new infections per 1,000 susceptible MSM population</p> <p>50.74 of new infections per 1,000 susceptible PWID population</p> <p>15 % of HIV-infected among HIV-exposed infants born in the past 12 months</p>	<p>of age</p> <p><u>Key populations</u></p> <p>3.49 new infections per 1,000 susceptible FSW population</p> <p>3.89 new infections per 1,000 susceptible MSM population</p> <p>13.60 new infections per 1,000 susceptible PWID population</p> <p><5 % of HIV-infected among HIV-exposed infants born in the past 12 months</p>	
(SDG 3.8.1) Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	TBD (no existing baseline - to be discussed with Government)	To be set, once the baseline is established	TBD
(SDG 1.a.2) Proportion of total government spending on health (education and social protection to be covered under each priority)	14.53% (Measuring Myanmar's starting point for the Sustainable Development	To be identified with Government	Ministry of Planning and Finance Budget Department (data will be available on

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	Goals) (2017, Union-level budget allocation) TBD (State/Region-level budget allocation)	To be set, once the baseline is established	Union-level budget allocation)
PRIORITY 1.2: NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY			
Key Partners	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Irrigation & Rural Development, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Ministry of Health and Sports, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Ministry of Education, Central Statistical Organization		
Coordination Mechanisms	SCG on Nutrition; SCG on Agriculture and Rural Development; SCG on Social Protection and Disaster Management; SCG on Health; Gender Equality and Women's Development (non-SCG); SCG on Education and TVET; SCG on Transport and ICT; Statistical Quality Development (non-SCG)		
Contributing UN Agencies	FAO, IAEA, IFAD, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WHO		
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
(SDG 2.2.1) Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Total 29.2%; Male 31.0%; Female 27.2%; Urban 20.0%; Rural 31.6%; - States/Regions Rakhine 37.5%; Kachin 36.1%; Shan 36.5%; Chin 41.0%; (South-East) Kayah 39.7%; Kayin 25.4%; Tanintharyi 25.6%; Mon 28.1%; - Wealth quintile Lowest 38.0%; Second 31.9%; Middle 29.1%; Fourth 21.1%; Highest 16.0%; (2015-16)	21% by 2025 as per World Health Assembly target recommendations (National target)	Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)
(SDG 2.2.2) Prevalence of wasting (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Total 7.0%; Male 7.7%; Female 6.3%; Urban 8.9%; Rural 6.5%; - States/Regions	To be identified with Government	Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)

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	Rakhine 13.9%; Kachin 4.0%; Shan 4.7%; Chin 3.3%; (South-East) Kayah 2.6%; Kayin 5.9%; Tanintharyi 10.3%; Mon 6.8%; - Wealth quintile Lowest 7.8%; Second 5.7%; Middle 7.7%; Fourth 5.1%; Highest 9.0%; (2015-16)		
Food Energy Shortfall	To be available in 2018 from MLCS To be discussed with Government on defining a clear methodology	To be set, once the baseline is established	Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (will be available in 2018)
PRIORITY 1.3: EDUCATION			
Key Partners	Ministry of Education, National Education Policy Commission, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Irrigation & Rural Development, Ministry of Health and Sports, Central Statistical Organization		
Coordination Mechanisms	SCG on Education and TVET; SCG on Social Protection and Disaster Management; SCG on Health; SCG on Nutrition; Gender Equality and Women's Development (non-SCG); SCG on Agriculture and Rural Development; SCG on Transport and ICT; Statistical Quality Development (non-SCG)		
Contributing UN Agencies	UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP		
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
Completion rates for primary education (NESP high-level target indicators)	Total: 66.84%; boys: 64.2%; girls: 69.63% (2015)	Total: 75%; boys: 70%; girls: 80% (2022)	MoE administrative data
Completion rate for middle school (lower secondary school) (NESP high-level target indicators)	Total: 70.92%; boys:65.13%; girls: 76.61% (2016)	Total:77%; boys:71%; girls:82% (2022)	MoE administrative data

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(SDG 1.a.2) Proportion of total government spending on education (health and social protection to be covered under each priority)	15.62% (2017, Union-level budget allocation) TBD (State/Region-level budget allocation)	To be identified with Government To be set, once the baseline is established	Ministry of Planning and Finance Budget Department (data will be available on Union-level budget allocation)
PRIORITY 1.4: SOCIAL PROTECTION			
Key Partners	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, National Committee on the Rights of the Child, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Ministry of Health and Sports, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Irrigation & Rural Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Home Affairs, Parliaments, Central Statistical Organization		
Coordination Mechanisms	SCG on Social Protection and Disaster Management; Gender Equality and Women's Development (non-SCG); Statistical Quality Development (non-SCG)		
Contributing UN Agencies	ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UN WOMEN, WFP		
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
(SDG 1.2.1) Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex, age, disability, ethnic and religious minority, social, civil, birth, HIV status, sexual orientation or preference, or other status	To be available in 2018 from MLCS	To be set, once the baseline is established	Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (will be available in 2018)
(SDG 1.2.2) Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	TBD (Government is working on identifying a national definition of multi-dimensional poverty)	To be set, once the baseline is established	TBD
(SDG 1.3.1) Proportion of population covered by different types of social protection systems	Government assistance: TBD NGOs or Development Organizations: TBD Pensions: TBD To be available in 2018 from MLCS	To be set, once the baseline is established	Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (will be available in 2018)
(SDG 1.a.2) Proportion of total government spending on social protection (education and	14.53% TBD (Union-level budget allocation)	To be set, once the baseline is established	Ministry of Planning and Finance Budget Department

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health to be covered under each priority)	TBD (State/Region-level budget allocation)		(data will be available on Union-level budget allocation)
OUTCOME 2: PROSPERITY			
All people in Myanmar, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, benefit from increased opportunities to achieve prosperity, from decent work, safe migration options and investment in sustainable and resilient rural and urban development			
National Priorities: Economic Policy of the Union of Myanmar, Agricultural Development Strategy and Investment Plan, Education, TVET and Training Policy, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Policy, National Strategy and Action Plan for MSME Development, National Youth Policy, Industrial Policy, National Land Use Policy, National Action Plans on International Migration and Combating Human Trafficking, National spatial development plan/Urban Policy, Medium-Term Programme for Aid for Trade; National Transport Master Plan			
Sustainable Development Goals: SDG 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17; MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (USD): \$135,896,915.00			
PRIORITY 2.1: DECENT WORK AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH			
Key Partners	Ministry of Planning and Finance, Ministry of Labour, Immigration & Population, Ministry of Transportation & Communication, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief & Resettlement, the Myanmar Overseas Employment Agency Federation (MOEAF) and the Employers (UMFCCI, regional and local chambers and member business and sectoral organizations) and Workers Organisation/Trade Unions and Federations, Financial Regulatory Department, Central Bank of Myanmar, Central Statistical Organization, Myanmar Women Entrepreneurship Association, Myanmar Youth Entrepreneurship Association		
Coordination Mechanisms	SCG on Job Creation; SCG on Education and TVET; Gender Equality and Women's Development (non-SCG); SCG on Agriculture and Rural Development; SCG on Macroeconomic management; SCG on Transport and ICT; SCG on Social Protection and Disaster Management; Statistical Quality Development (non-SCG), Aid for Trade Coordination Unit/Ministry of Commerce		
Contributing UN Agencies	FAO, IAEA, IFAD, ILO, ITC, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, UN WOMEN		
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
(SDG 10.2.1) Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median expenditure by sex, age, disability status, and main sector of household economic activity	9.0% (2015, MPLCS), Updated baseline will be available in 2018 from MLCS	To be set, once the baseline is established	Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (will be available in 2018)
Labour underutilization	Total 6.9%; Male 6.0%; Female 8.1%; Urban 7.1%;	To be identified with Government	Myanmar Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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	Rural 6.9% (2015) - By age group (years): 15-19: 10.1%; 40-44: 5.6%; 20-24: 9.3%; 45-49: 6.1%; 25-29: 8.0%; 50-54: 4.7%; 30-34: 6.9%; 55-59: 4.6%; 35-39: 6.5%; 60-64: 4.8%; 65+ : 2.8%;		
(SDG 8.7.1) Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour	Total: 9.3%; Urban: 7.1%; Rural: 10.0% (5-17 years old); - 5-11 (years old): 0.3%; - 12-14: 9.5% - 15-17: 32.0% (2015)	To be identified with Government	Myanmar Labour Force Survey (LFS)
Proportion of adults (age 18+) with (a) access to formal financial services, (b) more than one financial product (linked to SDG 8.10.2)	(a) 48% (2018 Finscope) Women: 46% Men: 50% (b) 17% (2018 Finscope)	(a) 60% (2022) Women: Men: 25% (2022)	Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC)
ITC COMMENT INDICATOR: Number of MSMEs which improved competitiveness in priority sectors for export development, economic growth and job creation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub-indicator: Number of strategies and value chain analyses, including Plans of Action, produced to improve the business environment for Myanmar MSMEs 	BASELINE: to be confirmed by end 2019	Target: 10 by 2022/2023	TBC

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub-indicator: Number of MSMEs – men and women led and employing a majority of women – which acquired new business development services or meet standards (on business formalization, management, marketing, digital technologies, food safety and SPS, packaging, labour and environmental standards etc.) in line with market requirements 	<p>BASELINE: To be confirmed by end 2019</p>	<p>Target: 300 by 2022/2023</p>	
PRIORITY 2.2: SAFE MIGRATION			
Key Partners	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Ministry of Labour, Immigration & Population, Ministry of Transportation & Communication, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief & Resettlement, Ministry of Home Affairs, the Myanmar Overseas Employment Agency Federation (MOEAF) and the Employers and Workers Organisation, Central Statistical Organization		
Coordination Mechanisms	SCG on Job Creation; SCG on Education and TVET; Gender Equality and Women’s Development (non-SCG); SCG on Agriculture and Rural Development; SCG on Macroeconomic management; SCG on Social Protection and Disaster Management; SCG on Transport and ICT; Yangon Urban Development (non-SCG); Statistical Quality Development (non-SCG)		
Contributing UN Agencies	FAO, IOM, ILO, UNCDF, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNOPS, UN WOMEN		
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
(SDG 16.2.2) Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	0.24 (2014)	To be identified with Government	CSO - Statistical Yearbook / Myanmar Police Force
(SDG 17.3.2) Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	4.99% (2015)	To be identified with Government	World Bank, World Development Indicators
Proportion of recent internal migrants who are in formal employment	To be available in 2018 from MLCS	To be set, once the baseline is established	Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (will be available in 2018)

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PRIORITY 2.3: SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT			
Key Partners	Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Labour, Immigration & People Population, Ministry of Transportation & Communication, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief & Resettlement, Ministry of Hotel and Tourism, the Myanmar Overseas Employment Agency Federation (MOEAF) and the Employers and Workers Organisation, Central Statistical Organization		
Coordination Mechanisms	Yangon Urban Development (non-SCG); SCG on Agriculture and Rural Development; SCG on Macroeconomic management; SCG on Energy and Electric Power; SCG on Transport and ICT; SCG on Job Creation; Gender Equality and Women's Development (non-SCG); SCG on Social Protection and Disaster Management; Statistical Quality Development (non-SCG)		
Contributing UN Agencies	FAO, IFAD, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNOPS		
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
(SDG 11.1.1) Proportion of urban population living in slums	41.0% (2014)	To be identified with Government	UN-Habitat - Global Urban Indicators Database, National Urban Policy Framework (in progress)
Proportion of dwellers in primary, secondary and tertiary cities that have access to basic services, including electricity/energy, transport, water and waste management (linked to SDG 11.2.1, 11.4.1, 11.6.1)	Baseline is low in secondary and tertiary cities according to Census, but need to revise	To be set, once the baseline is established	Rapid Urban Diagnosis National Spatial Development Plan (Draft) Census 2014
(SDG 5.a.1.a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex	Total: 24.5%; Female: 14.2% Male: 32.1% (2015 MPLCS), Updated baseline will be available in 2018 from MLCS	To be identified with Government	Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (will be available in 2018)
(SDG 11.4.1) Total public expenditure per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage	To be established	To be set, once the baseline is established	Ministry of Religious and Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
OUTCOME 3: PLANET			
All people in Myanmar, especially those most affected by and vulnerable to climate and disaster risks, are more resilient to those risks with efficient			

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environmental governance and sustainable use of natural resources			
National Priorities: National Environment Policy, Myanmar National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Marine Spatial Planning Strategy, National WASH Strategy, National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), Myanmar Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (MCCSAP) 2016-2030, Myanmar Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (MAPDRR)			
Sustainable Development Goals: SDG 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17; MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (USD): \$143,642,927.50			
PRIORITY 3.1: NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT			
Key Partners	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environmental Conservation, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Ministry of Hotels & Tourism, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, Ministry of Health and Sports, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Transport and Communication, Central Statistical Organization		
Coordination Mechanisms	SCG on Environmental Conservation; SCG on Agriculture and Rural Development; SCG on Energy and Electric Power; SCG on Health Sector; SCG on Macroeconomic management; SCG on Transport & ICT; Yangon Urban Development (non-SCG); Gender Equality and Women's Development (non-SCG); Statistical Quality Development (non-SCG), Urban Working Group (informal)		
Contributing UN Agencies	FAO, IAEA, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOHCHR, UNOPS, WFP, WHO		
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
(SDG 15.1.1) Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Overall forest area 45.0% (2014-15) Permanent Forest Estate (PFE) 31% of total land area (2015)	To be identified with Government Annual rate of increase of PFE by 1.67% over 2016 – 2030); PFE 40% of total land area by 2030	CSO - Statistical Yearbook / Department of Forest
(SDG 15.1.2) Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	17.2% (terrestrial biodiversity, 2016); 21.9% (freshwater biodiversity, 2016)	To be identified with Government	UNEP/IUCN - World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA),
Proportion of Myanmar's coral reefs conserved within Marine Protected Areas, including locally managed marine areas (LMMAs) and other area-	<1% (2015)	>15%	Forest Department, MONREC; Department of Fisheries

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based conservation measures (MNBSAP 2015-2020, Target 10.1; linked to SDG 14.5.1)			
PRIORITY 3.2: CLIMATE CHANGE			
Key Partners	Ministry of Natural Resources & Environmental Conservation, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Ministry of Hotels & Tourism, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, Ministry of Health and Sports, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Transport and Communication, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Ministry of Electricity and Energy, Central Statistical Organization		
Coordination Mechanisms	SCG on Environmental Conservation; SCG on Agriculture and Rural Development; SCG on Energy and Electric Power; SCG on Health Sector; SCG on Social Protection & Disaster Management; SCG on Macroeconomic management; SCG on Transport & ICT; Yangon Urban Development (non-SCG); Gender Equality and Women's Development (non-SCG); Statistical Quality Development (non-SCG); UMFCCI; MCCA, Urban Working Group (informal)		
Contributing UN Agencies	FAO, UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, WFP, WHO		
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
Proportion of biomass energy generated from natural forests (Myanmar Energy Master Plan 2015)	71.4% (2002)	45.8% by 2030	MOEE/MONREC data
(SDG 7.2.1) Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	70.5% (2014)	To be identified with Government	IEA Energy Balances
Savings on the total forecast electricity consumption (INDC, 2015)	5,029 MW (2016, National Electricity Master Plan)	20% by 2030 (INDC)	Nationally Determined Contribution (2020)
PRIORITY 3.3: DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT			
Key Partners	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Ministry of Natural Resources & Environmental Conservation, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Ministry of Hotels & Tourism, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, Ministry of Health and Sports, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Transport and Communication, Central Statistical Organization		
Coordination Mechanisms	SCG on Social Protection & Disaster Management; SCG on Environmental Conservation; SCG on Agriculture and Rural Development; SCG on Energy and Electric Power; SCG on Health Sector; SCG on Nutrition Sector; SCG on Transport & ICT; SCG on Macroeconomic management; Yangon Urban Development (non-SCG); Gender Equality and Women's Development (non-SCG); Statistical Quality Development (non-SCG);		

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Contributing UN Agencies	FAO, UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOCHA, UNOPS, WFP, WHO		
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
(SDG 11.5.1) Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Deaths and missing persons 27.34; Affected 1,152; (Average 2006-2015)	To be identified with Government	of Disaster management - Myanmar Disaster Loss and Damage Database
Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 directly affected population	TBD (this indicator needs to be discussed and agreed with RRD and CSO regarding data source, availability and methodology)	To be set, once the baseline is established	TBD
(SDG 11.5.2) Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	1.82% (Measuring Myanmar's starting point for the Sustainable Development Goals (Average 2006-2015)	To be identified with Government	Relief and Resettlement Department - Myanmar Disaster Loss and Damage Database
OUTCOME 4: PEACE			
All people in Myanmar, especially the most discriminated against and affected by violent conflict and human rights violations, live in a more peaceful and inclusive society, governed by more effective democratic and accountable institutions, and benefit from strengthened human rights protection and rule of law			
National Priorities: Panglong 21 st Century Union Peace Conference, Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement and interim arrangements, Civil Service Reform (CSR) Strategic Action Plan (2017-2020), Public Finance Management Reform Strategy and Action Plan, National Statistics Development Strategy, National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS)			
Sustainable Development Goals: SDG 4, 5, 10, 16, 17; MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (USD): \$246,362,168.75			
PRIORITY 4.1: DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND GOOD GOVERNANCE			
Key Partners	Ministry of Planning and Finance, Parliaments (Pyithu, Amoytha, Pyidaungsu), Union Election Commission, Union Civil Service Board, Anti-Corruption Commission, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, State and Region Governments, Central Statistical Organization		
Coordination Mechanisms	Gender Equality and Women's Development (non-SCG); SCG on Social Protection and Disaster Management; Yangon Urban Development (non-SCG); Statistical Quality Development (non-SCG)		
Contributing UN Agencies	UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, UN WOMEN		
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification

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(SDG 16.7.1) Proportions of female senior employees in public institutions (Deputy Directors or above, or W/VTAs), by rank	Female Deputy Directors or above: 39% (2017) Female W/VTAs: 0.005%, (88 of 16,829, 2017)	50% 3% (500)	Central Statistical Organization General Administration Department
(SDG 16.6.2) Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	To be available in 2018 from Public Perception Survey	To be set, once the baseline is established	Public Perception Survey of Government Services (PPSoGS)
(SDG 16.10.2) Adoption and implementation of constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information (Adapted for country level)	Draft Right to Information Law developed	Adoption: Right to Information Law passed Implementation: 500 public information requests submitted to government/public institutions	Ministry of Information
(SDG 17.18.1) Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	To be available when metadata is finalized. Indicative estimates; 62.5% (Share among nationally produced indicators) 14% (Share among total SDG indicators)	To be set, once the baseline is established	Central Statistical Organization
PRIORITY 4.2: RULE OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS			
Key Partners	Office of the Union Attorney General, Office of the Supreme Court of the Union, Human Rights Commission, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Central Statistical Organization		
Coordination Mechanisms	Joint Coordination Body for Rule of Law Centres and Justice Sector; Gender Equality and Women's Development (non-SCG); SCG on Social Protection and Disaster Management; Statistical Quality Development (non-SCG)		
Contributing UN Agencies	UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOHCHR, UNOPS, UN WOMEN		

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Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
Proportion of accepted UPR recommendations that have been implemented	TBD (this indicator needs to be discussed and agreed with Government regarding data source, availability and methodology)	To be set, once the baseline is established	TBD
(SDG 10.3.1/16.b.1) Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against when using government services in the previous 12 months on the basis of education, ethnicity, religion, poverty or wealth, age, sex, disability or political affiliation	To be available in 2018 from Public Perception Survey	To be set, once the baseline is established	Public Perception Survey of Government Services (PPSoGS)
(SDG 5.2.1) Proportion of ever-married women and girls (aged 15-49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by any husband, in the last 12 months	Total 11.0%; - Age 15-19: 21.8%; 20-24: 14.0%; 25-29: 13.3% 30-39: 10.8% 40-49: 8.2% - Residence Urban 8.9%; Rural 11.8%; - States/Regions Rakhine 26.5%; Kachin 22.5%; Shan 7.4%; Chin 8.0%; (South-East) Kayah 12.2%; Kayin 9.9%; Tanintharyi 17.3%; Mon 9.3% - Wealth quintile Lowest 16.8%; Second 12.9%; Middle 10.0%; Forth 7.4%; Highest 7.0%; (2015-16)	To be identified with Government	Demographic and Health Survey
(SDG 16.2.1) Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment	To be available after a MICS survey is conducted	To be set, once the baseline is established	UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)

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and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month			
(SDG 16.3.1) Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	To be available in 2018 from Public Perception Survey	To be set, once the baseline is established	Public Perception Survey of Government Services (PPSoGS)
(SDG 16.5.1) Proportion of persons that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	To be available in 2018 from Public Perception Survey	To be set, once the baseline is established	Public Perception Survey of Government Services (PPSoGS)
(SDG 16.9.1) Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Total 81.3%; Male 81.9%; Female 80.6%; Urban 93.9%; Rural 77.7%; - States/Regions Rakhine 45.0%; Kachin 92.1%; Shan 64.2%; Chin 71.7%; (South-East) Kayah 96.4%; Kayin 86.8%; Tanintharyi 88.5%; Mon 87.3%; - Wealth quintile Lowest 68.5%; Second 75.8%; Middle 85.9%; Fourth 91.4%; Highest 97.2%; (2015-16)	To be identified with Government	Demographic and Health Survey
PRIORITY 4.3: PEACE			
Key Partners	Office of the State Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs (MPF and GAD), Ministry of Border Affairs, Ministry of Ethnic Affairs, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Ministry of Education, Joint Ceasefire Monitoring Committee (JMC); Union Peace Dialogue Joint Committee (UPDJC); National Reconciliation and Peace Center (NRPC), Central Statistical Organization, Central Committee for the Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development in Rakhine		
Coordination Mechanisms	Joint Coordination Body for Peace Process Funding; SCG on Social Protection and Disaster		

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	Management; SCG on Nutrition; Gender Equality and Women’s Development (non-SCG); SCG on Education and TVET; Statistical Quality Development (non-SCG)		
Contributing UN Agencies	UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOCHA, UNOHCHR, UNOPS, UNRCO, UN WOMEN, WFP		
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
Proportion/number of recommendations from the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State implemented	TBD (this indicator needs to be discussed and agreed with Government regarding data source, availability and methodology)	To be set, once the baseline is established	Central Committee for the Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development in Rakhine
(SDG 16.1.2) Conflict related deaths per 100,000 population	0.16 (2014)	To be identified with Government	UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset
Number of civilian population affected by conflict, disaggregated by refugees, displaced people, people affected but not displaced, and people affected by old conflicts ²⁶	<p>- Refugees: 1,156,639 (including refugee-like)²⁷;</p> <p>- Displaced people: Total: 361,269; Kachin: 91,739; Shan: 15,006; Rakhine: 128,908; South-East (Kayah, Kayin, Tanintharyi, Mon): 125,616²⁸;</p> <p>- People affected but not</p>	To be identified with Government	Refugee population statistics, UNHCR; Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA; Humanitarian Response Plan, OCHA

²⁶ **Refugees:** Myanmar refugees outside of Myanmar.

Displaced people: IDPs in camps/camp-like settlements, IDPs with host families, Other displaced people, not living in camps (anywhere but not in the South East), Displaced people in the South East, and Returned refugees.

People affected but not displaced: Called “people in need” or “targeted population”. Includes categories like people living around IDP camps, non-displaced Muslims in Rakhine, etc. No double counting with previous categories.

People affected by old conflicts: People living in areas that have no conflict anymore but still pose risks, such as landmines.

²⁷ Data source: UNHCR’s mid-year statistical report 2017 and UNHCR Bangladesh data portal for refugee arrivals in Bangladesh post-25 August 2017 (https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/myanmar_refugees)

²⁸ Data source: UNHCR CCCM Cluster analysis report, 30 September 2017 and Interim Humanitarian Response Plan 2018

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	<p>displaced: Total: 590,595; Kachin: 35,340; Shan: 24,375; Rakhine: 530,880²⁹ (- Non-displaced stateless persons in Rakhine: 400,000³⁰)</p> <p>- People affected by old conflicts: TBD</p>		
Proportion of (a) women’s participation in the peace process; (b) Women’s Priorities mainstreamed into Panglong Peace Deliberations	<p>(a) 17% of 700 delegates (b) Low baseline</p>	<p>(a) 30% (b) 50% of list of women’s priorities</p>	AGIPP and UN Women Monitoring reports
(SDG 16.1.4) Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	To be available in 2018 from Public Perception Survey	To be set, once the baseline is established	Public Perception Survey of Government Services (PPSoGS)

²⁹ Data source: Interim HRP 2018

³⁰ To avoid double counting, some 125,000 of 128,908 IDPs are already counted in the “displaced people category” mentioned above in Rakhine. The numbers are approximate estimates based on available data.

Annex II: Legal Provisions

1. Partnerships, Values and Principles

Whereas the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP), have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)), which was signed by both parties on 17/09/1987. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28/01/2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules, and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation,’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision, this UNDAF and CPD, together with an Annual Work Plan (AWP) constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b) With the World Health Organization (WHO), a Basic Agreement which was signed with the Government of the Union of Burma on 20/9/1957.
- c) Whereas the Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma (The Ministry of Agriculture and Forest) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) signed the Exchange of Letters in October 1977 October 1977.
- d) In respect of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), pending the conclusion of a Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Government and UNIDO, the Government shall apply, mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the Government, signed on 17/09/1987.
- e) In relation to UNAIDS, a Letter of Agreement which was signed between the Government of Myanmar and UNAIDS on 28/05/1996.
- f) With the International Labour Organization (ILO), an understanding which was signed with the Government on 19/03/2002. GOVERNMENT COMMENT: As the understanding signed between the government and ILO in 19/03/2002 it should not be in legal clauses any more
- g) With the World Food Programme (WFP), a Basic Agreement which was signed with the Government of the Union of Myanmar on 02/09/2004.
- h) For UN-Habitat, Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the governing council of UN-Habitat. A Programmatic Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Myanmar represented by Ministry of Construction, Department of Urban and Housing Development was signed on 12/09/2011 and subsequently renewed every two years with the latest revision 11/10/2017.
- i) With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) which was signed with the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar on 07/11/2012.
- j) In accordance with the confirmation given by the Ministry of Education by an exchange of letters dated 08/05/2013 between said Ministry and UNESCO, the Government confirms the continued application of Article 5 of an Agreement concerning technical assistance between the United Nations, (including UNESCO) and the Government of the Union of Burma, signed on 20/04/1954 establishing the application of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies 1947 and its Annex IV.
- k) With the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the UNODC Country Programme, signed by UNODC and the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development on

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18/08/2014, serves as formal cooperation framework between the Office and the Government of Myanmar.

- l) With regard to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), “The Basic Agreement concluded between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme on 17/09/1987 (the “Basic Agreement”) *mutatis mutandis* applies to the activities and personnel of UNFPA, in accordance with the agreement concluded by an exchange of letters between UNFPA and the Government which entered into force on 14/10/2014. This UNDAF together with any work plan concluded hereunder, which shall form part of this UNDAF and is incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the Project Document as referred to in the Basic Agreement.”
- m) With the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Memorandums of Understandings (MOUs) signed with the Department of Labour of the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population on 19/06/2018, the Department of Social Welfare of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement on 10/09/2015, the Department of Public Health of the Ministry of Health on 30/10/2015, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) on 20/10/2016, the Department of Relief and Resettlement of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement on 16/03/2017 and the Department of Immigration of the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population on 16/03/2017 .
- n) With the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), a Memorandum of Understanding which was signed with the Department of Disaster Management of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement on 23/05/2019.
- o) With the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), a Host Country Agreement (HCA) which was signed with the Government on 21/10/2015.
- p) The Basic Agreement concluded between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme on 17/09/1987 (the “Basic Agreement”) *mutatis mutandis* applies to the activities and personnel of UN WOMEN, in accordance with the agreement concluded by an exchange of letters between UN WOMEN and the Government which entered into force on 10/10/2016. Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of UN Women’s governing structures.
- q) With the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) through the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) and the UNEA’s approval of UNEP’s Medium-Term Strategy 2018-2021 and related programmes of work.
- r) Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the IAEA’s governing structures

The UNDAF will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner, that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

2. Programme Management and Accountability Arrangements

The programme will be nationally executed under the overall co-ordination of the Foreign Economic Relations Department (FERD), Ministry of Planning and Finance. Government Ministries, NGOs, INGOs and UN system agencies will implement programme activities. The UNDAF will be made operational through the development of joint work plan(s) (JWPs)³¹ and/or agency-specific work plans and/or project documents as necessary which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each implementing partner as necessary on the use of resources. To the extent possible the UN system agencies and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed UNDAF and signed joint or agency-

³¹ As per the UNDG Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for countries adopting the “Delivering as One” approach

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specific work plans and project documents to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents can be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the UNDAF and joint or agency-specific work plans and/or project documents³².

3. Resources and Resource Mobilization Strategy

The UN system agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the UNDAF, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system agencies' support may be provided to Non-Governmental and Civil Society organizations as agreed within the framework of the individual work plans (WPs) and project documents.

Additional support may include access to UN organization-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN Specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes.

The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the UNDAF. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the work plans (WPs) and project documents. By mutual consent between the Government and the UN system agencies, funds not earmarked by donors to the UN system agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile activities.

4. Commitments of the Government

The Government will support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of this UNDAF and will cooperate with the UN system agencies including: encouraging potential donor governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in Myanmar; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in Myanmar to support this programme which will be tax exempt for the donor, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.

Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations system (as stated in the ICSC circulars).

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in the above paragraph.

³² In the case of UNDP, the Government Coordinating Authority will nominate the Government Co-operating Agency directly responsible for the Government's participation in each UNDP-assisted work plan. The reference to "Implementing Partner(s)" shall mean "Executing Agency(s)" as used in the SBAA. Where there are multiple implementing partners identified in a work plan, a Principal Implementing Partner will be identified as who will have responsibility for convening, co-ordinating and overall monitoring (programme and financial) of all the Implementing Partners identified in the work plan to ensure that inputs are provided and activities undertaken in a coherent manner to produce the results of the work Plan.

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The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to the agencies' property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. In addition the Government will accord to the agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the agencies and the Government. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the agencies and its officials, advisors and agents. None of the agencies nor any of their respective officials, advisors or persons performing services on their behalf will be held responsible for any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or indemnify the agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

(a) Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement.

(b) Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP³³, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this Note Verbale or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

5. HACT Implementation

All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Work Plans (WPs³⁴) agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner, or to the relevant national institution for forwarding to the implementing partner where it has been agreed that cash will be transferred to institutions other than the implementing partner (e.g. the Treasury):

- a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
- b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);

2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;

³³ In reviewing the conventions and treaties, can be observed that WFP was established in 1961 much later than when these conventions, which are applicable to it, were signed. Singling out WFP emphasize the fact these clauses of the conventions also apply to WFP regardless of its establishment date.

³⁴ Refers to results Groups' or agency specific annual, bi-annual or multiyear work plans

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3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

Where cash transfers are made to the national institution, the national institution shall transfer such cash promptly to the Implementing Partner.

Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.

Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN³⁵ Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN system agencies may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner within the number of days as per UN system agency schedule.

In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within the number of days as agreed by the UN system agencies.

The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.

Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.

[Select from the following two options]:

OPTION 1: [Where an assessment of the Public Financial Management system has confirmed that the capacity of the Supreme Audit Institution is high and willing and able to conduct scheduled and special audits]: The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies

³⁵ For the purposes of these clauses, "the UN" includes the IFIs.

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will commission the audits to be undertaken by local private audit firms who have been registered to Myanmar Accountancy Council private sector audit services³⁶.

OPTION 2: [Where no assessment of the Public Financial Management Capacity has been conducted, or such an assessment identified weaknesses in the capacity of the Supreme Audit Institution]: *“The audits will be commissioned by the UN system agencies and undertaken local private audit firms who have been registered to Myanmar Accountancy Council private sector audit services.”*

A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the work plan (WP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that a UN agency will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the work plans (WPs) only.

Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to the appropriate UN agency within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

In the case of international NGO/CSO and IGO Implementing Partners, cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to the relevant UN agency within six months after receipt of the funds.

To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from a UN system agency will provide the UN agency or its representative with timely access to:

- all financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by the UN system agency, together with relevant documentation;
- all relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner’s internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

³⁶ Seen through a South-South lens, the capacity assessment process presents an opportunity to identify capacity assets that a particular country could offer to other developing countries and the capacity gaps that could be filled by other developing countries. For UNDP, the audit of NGO or nationally implemented projects can be assigned to the national Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) only on the condition that the institution has a demonstrated capacity to carry out the audits in an independent manner. To this effect, the Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) has made available on its Intranet site guidance on the assessment of SAIs along with a questionnaire that will need to be properly completed, signed and communicated to OAI to support that due diligence has been exercised prior to opting for having such audits undertaken by the national SAI. Please refer to OAI Intranet site for further details.

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The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and the UN system agency. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors;
- Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UN system agency that provided cash (and to the SAI, where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits) so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to the UN system agency;
- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations;
- Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN system agencies (and to the SAI, where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits), on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).

Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/contracts with the UN system agencies;
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring;
3. Special or scheduled audits.

Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry where so desired) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

Annex III: Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar

This calendar provides an overview of the planned M&E activities and timing of each activity for the UNDAF process in Myanmar. This calendar will be reviewed and updated at UNDAF annual reviews and when appropriate.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Surveys, Studies, Assessments	<p>Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (CSO, UNDP & WB);</p> <p>Public Perception Survey of Government Services (PPSoGS) (CSO & UNDP);</p> <p>MAP Diagnostic Refresh (UNCDF, DFID, UNDP, Finmark Trust);</p> <p>Myanmar Labour Force Survey (LFS) (MOLIP, CSO & ILO);</p> <p>Humanitarian Needs Overview, HRP (HCT);</p> <p>3W – Who is doing what, where, when countrywide (MIMU)</p> <p>National Indicator Framework of Education statistics (UNESCO)</p> <p>Capacity assessment of education policy makers and planners on gender mainstreaming in teacher policies and planning of programmes (UNESCO)</p> <p>Validation of Myanmar teacher competency standards</p>	<p>PPSoGS (CSO & UNDP);</p> <p>LFS (MOLIP, CSO & ILO);</p> <p>Humanitarian Needs Overview, HRP (HCT);</p> <p>3W – Who is doing what, where, when countrywide (MIMU) - March and September</p> <p>National Indicator Framework of Education statistics (UNESCO)</p> <p>Assessment of equity in teacher education (UNESCO)</p> <p>Mapping of current programmes on advancing inclusive education (UNESCO)</p> <p>Validation of Myanmar teacher competency standards framework study (UNESCO)</p> <p>Second National Communication on Carbon Emissions (GHG Inventory) and CC vulnerabilities (UN Environment)</p> <p>Integrated biological and</p>	<p>UNDAF Common Country Analysis (UNCT);</p> <p>LFS (MOLIP, CSO & ILO);</p> <p>Humanitarian Needs Overview, HRP (HCT);</p> <p>3W – Who is doing what, where, when countrywide (MIMU) - March and September</p> <p>National HIV legal review 2nd round (UNAIDS) (Exploring Myanmar’s legal framework and its effects on: access to health and HIV services; impact on the lives of people living with HIV and key affected populations.)</p> <p>Gender assessment of the national HIV response in Myanmar, 2nd round (UNAIDS) (Focus on people living with HIV and key affected populations)</p> <p>Needs Assessment for the social protection of people living with HIV (UNAIDS)</p> <p>HIV Sentinel Surveillance</p>	<p>Demographic and Health Survey (MOHS);</p> <p>PPSoGS (CSO & UNDP);</p> <p>LFS (MOLIP, CSO & ILO);</p> <p>Humanitarian Needs Overview, HRP (HCT);</p> <p>Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (CSO, UNDP & WB, to be available in 2022)</p> <p>People living with HIV, Stigma Index (UNAIDS)</p>	<p>Myanmar Living Conditions Survey (CSO, UNDP & WB)</p> <p>LFS (MOLIP, CSO & ILO);</p> <p>Humanitarian Needs Overview, (HCT);</p>

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	<p>framework study (UNESCO)</p> <p>Vulnerability Assessment to Climate Change Report (Mountain, Delta/Coastal and Dry Zone Area) (UN-Habitat)</p> <p>Second National Communication on Carbon Emissions (GHG Inventory) and CC vulnerabilities (UN Environment)</p> <p>Monitoring, Review, Validation (MRV) system for the National Determined Contribution to UNFCCC</p> <p>UNHCR and UNDP Repaid Needs assessment in Rakhine State</p>	<p>behavioural surveillance surveys focused on men-who-have-sex-with men and female sex workers (MOHS-NAP)</p> <p>Population size estimates for men-who-have-sex-with men and female sex workers (MOHS-NAP)</p>	(MOHS-NAP)		
Evaluations	<p>Thematic Evaluation on GbV (UNFPA)</p> <p>Evaluation of pilots in the education section (UNICEF)</p> <p>Impact evaluation of the first Government-led maternal and child cash transfer programme in Chin State (UNICEF)</p>	<p>WFP Decentralized Evaluation (for Relief and Nutrition Activities)</p> <p>Evaluation of the cold chain replacement and expansion on routine immunization initiative (UNICEF)</p> <p>Evaluation of the roll out of community infant and young child feeding and integrated management of acute malnutrition in Myanmar's health system (UNICEF)</p> <p>Outcome evaluation of rural water supply (UNICEF)</p>	<p>UNDAF Evaluation (UNCT)</p> <p>Gender Impact Evaluation (UNDP)</p> <p>Formative evaluation of health sector readiness to integrate early childhood development interventions to young children during their first 2-3 years of life (UNICEF)</p> <p>Formative evaluation of UNICEF's strategies and programme performance in education (UNICEF)</p> <p>Evaluation of the public</p>	<p>UNDP Mid-term Country Programme Evaluation</p> <p>UNFPA Country Programme Evaluation</p> <p>WFP Country Portfolio Evaluation</p> <p>Outcome evaluation of UNICEF's strategy and approach to child protection systems building in Myanmar</p> <p>Evaluation of C4D strategies to address violence against children and attitudes towards children with disabilities (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Final evaluation of support for strengthening pre-service teacher education in Myanmar (UNESCO)</p>

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		Formative evaluation of the adolescent programming in emergency as a prevention strategy for negative coping mechanisms including gender-based violence (UNICEF) Mid-term evaluation of support for strengthening pre-service teacher education in Myanmar (UNESCO)	financial management technical assistance to Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (UNICEF)	Evaluation of the effectiveness of UNICEF's operational modality in Myanmar, with a focus on Field Offices in supporting the delivery of results at the sub-national level	
Capacity Development Support	Technical support to conduct of Labor Force Survey (ILO)				
	Training of market price data collection using mobile devices (WFP & CSO)				
	Integrated Phase Classification Approach (FAO & WFP)		Integrated Phase Classification Approach (FAO & WFP)		Integrated Phase Classification Approach (FAO & WFP)
	Joint Sensitization Activities for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (UNGTG, WFP, UNFPA, UNICEF, DSW & partners)				
	Joint Sensitization Activities for Mine-risk education, rights of people with disabilities and referral system for GBV survivors (WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF & partners)				
	Skills building of government departments and partners in information management and GIS (MIMU)				
	Technical support to Education Management Information System (EMIS) (UNESCO) Development and adaption of Education Policy and Strategy Simulation Model (EPSSIM) (UNESCO) Capacity development in sector-wide education policy and planning (UNESCO)				
		Capacity development in media and information literacy (UNESCO)			
Resilient Cities Training for Ministry of Construction, CDCs and GADs (UN-Habitat)					
International Human Rights	Forced Labour complaints mechanism (ILO)		UPR		

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Mechanisms			CEDAW 6 th Periodic Reporting		
UNDAF/Country Programme Reviews/Reports	UNDAF Annual Review UNDP Annual Report UNFPA Country Programme Annual Review Decent Work Country Programme Annual Review /Report (ILO) Cash Based Transfers Review (WFP)	UNDAF Mid-term Review UNDP Annual Report UNFPA Country Programme Annual Review Decent Work Country Programme Annual Review /Report (ILO)	UNDAF Annual Review UNDP Annual Report UNFPA Country Programme Annual Review Decent Work Country Programme Annual Review /Report (ILO) WFP Mid-Term Review	UNDAF Annual Review UNDP Annual Report UNFPA Country Programme Annual Review Decent Work Country Programme Annual Review /Report (ILO)	UNDAF Annual Review /Report UNDP Annual Report UNFPA Country Programme Annual Review Decent Work Country Programme Annual Review /Report (ILO)
Monitoring Systems	<u>National:</u> Myanmar Statistical Information Service (MMSIS) Aid Information Management System (AIMS, "Mohinga") Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) Health Management Information System (HMIS) Education Management Information System (EMIS) Department of Social Welfare (DSW) Child Protection Database DSW case management information management system Children and Armed Conflict database Forced Labour complaints database Labour Force Survey (MOLIP) Myanmar Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (MCCSAP 2017-2030)		<u>International:</u> SDG Indicators Global Database UNDP Human Development Data WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (for WASH) UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) UN-Habitat - Global Urban Indicators Database UNEP/IUCN - World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) ILO Statistics database and NORMLEX (compliance and reporting on ratified conventions) UNESCO UIS Statistics World Bank Data ADB Data OECD Statistics IEA Statistics		

Annex IV: Acronyms and abbreviations

ADB – Asian Development Bank
 ASEAN – Association of South East Asian Nations
 BOS – Business Operations Strategy
 CEDAW – Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
 CRPD – Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
 CSO – Central Statistical Organization
 DACU – Development Assistance Coordination Unit
 DHS – Demographic Health Survey
 DSW – Department of Social Welfare
 EAOs – Ethnic Armed Organisations
 EITI – Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
 EPHS – Essential Package of Health Services
 FDI – Foreign Direct Investment
 FERD – Foreign Economic Relations Department
 FPNCC – Federal Political Negotiation and Consultative Committee
 GAP – Good Agriculture Practices
 GBV – Gender-based violence
 GDP – Gross Domestic Product
 HACT – Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
 HDP – Humanitarian/Development/Peace
 HIVNSP III – Myanmar’s third National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS 2016-2020
 IDP – Internally Displaced Persons
 ICESCR – International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
 ILO – International Labour Organization
 INFORM – Index for Risk Management
 INGO – International Non-Governmental Organisation
 IOM – International Organization for Migration
 JMC – Joint Ceasefire Monitoring Committee
 LDC – Least Developed Country
 M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation
 MAPDRR – Myanmar Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction
 MCCSAP – Myanmar Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
 MMR – Maternal mortality rate
 MNBSAP – Myanmar National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
 MOEAF – Myanmar Overseas Employment Agency Federation
 MRC – Migrant resource centres
 MRWG – National Mine Risks Working Group
 MS-NPAN – Multi-sectoral National Plan of Action for Nutrition
 MTR – Mid-term review
 NAPA – National Action Plan for Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development through Agriculture
 NCA – Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement
 NCCP – National Climate Change Policy
 NCPS – National Crime Prevention Strategy
 NECC – National Economic Coordination Committee
 NESP – National Education Strategic Plan
 NLUP – National Land Use Policy
 NRPC – National Reconciliation and Peace Centre

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NSPAW – National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women
NSPSP – National Social Protection Strategic Plan
OOP – Out of Pocket Payments
REDD + - Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
SCG - Sector Coordinating Group
SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals
SSB – Social Security Board
SUN – Scaling Up Nutrition
TVET- technical and vocational education and training
UHC- Universal Health Coverage
UMFCCI – Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry
UN – United Nations
UNAIDS- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCAC – United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNCDF – United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCG – UN Communications Group
UNCRC – United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNCT – United Nations Country Team
UNDAF – United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT – United Nations Human Settlements Organisation
UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIDO – United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNOCHA – United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNOHCHR - United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNODC –United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS – United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRCO – United Nations Resident Coordinator Office
UN WOMEN – United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPC – Union Peace Conference- 21st Century Panglong
UPR – Universal Periodic Review
UPDJC – Union Peace Dialogue Joint Committee
WASH – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP – World Food Programme
WHO – World Health Organization