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Country programme document for Myanmar (2018-2022)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Myanmar is a lower middle-income least developed country which continues to navigate multiple transitions: from conflict to peace, from military/autocratic rule to a democratic civilian Government and from a largely closed economy to an open market economy.¹ These transitions are occurring in a complex development context where: high concentrations of poverty in rural areas contrast with accelerated development in urban centres; armed conflict is still occurring in some parts of the country; and frequent natural disasters pose an increasing risk.

2. Myanmar's development context underscores the interrelationship between peace, governance, environment and sustainable development. Achieving lasting peace and the emergence of a union based on the principles of democracy and federalism will require an ongoing process of political dialogue, leading to future constitutional reform. This will require a long-term trust-building effort to resolve fundamental differences between the parties on centre-periphery relationships, especially regarding national identity, citizenship and control over natural resources. The UNDP country programme will support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals within this framework of addressing the challenges of multiple transitions.

3. The peace process faces challenges in ensuring an inclusive and flexible approach that is acceptable to all parties involved in the national dialogue, and the Joint Ceasefire Monitoring Committee faces some constraints in fulfilling its mandate to monitor adherence to the 2015 Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement.² In this regard, it will be important to encourage a broad range of stakeholders in the peace process including civil society, youth and women (who have been underrepresented in the peace process).³

4. The new Government is committed to strengthening the country's democratic institutions by promoting accountability and transparency, and improving capacities for service delivery, integrated policy planning, coordination and analysis.⁴ The national Parliament and the state/region administrations and parliaments have been operational only since 2011 and are actively pursuing capacity-building and institutional strengthening efforts. Despite the first population census in three decades and other surveys,⁵ the overall capacity of the national statistical system remains low, resulting in a deficit of reliable, disaggregated data for policy development and targeting of services.⁶

5. The justice sector faces institutional capacity challenges and is focused on justice reform, strengthening the rule of law and improving access to justice for all. The country has ratified several international conventions concerning human rights, notably on women, children, persons with disabilities and trafficking. A National Human Rights Commission has been established but lacks capacity, and there is scope to encourage further convention ratifications and implementation of universal periodic review recommendations.⁷ Women continue to be underrepresented in governance institutions across all three branches of government especially at senior levels; and only 84 of over 17,000 elected ward/village tract administrators are women.⁸

¹ United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Myanmar, Situation Analysis for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022.

² International Crisis Group, *Myanmar's Peace Process: Getting to a Political Dialogue*, Crisis Group Asia Briefing no 149 October 2016.

³ Alliance for Gender Inclusion in the Peace Process, *Moving from Discrimination to Inclusion: Gender Perspectives on the Political Dialogue Themes*, February 2017.

⁴ Phillip Rawkins and Frederick Rawski, *Mid-Term Evaluation: Democratic Governance and Rule of Law Portfolio*, December 2016.

⁵ Household Living Conditions Survey, Labour Force Survey, Demographic and Health Survey.

⁶ World Bank's statistical capacity indicator data: <http://datatopics.worldbank.org/statisticalcapacity/SCIdashboard.aspx>

⁷ UNCT, *Situation Analysis for UNDAF 2018-2022*.

⁸ Asian Development Bank, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Women, *Gender Equality and Women's Rights in Myanmar: A Situation Analysis*, 2016.

6. The situation in Rakhine State is complex, and the Government established an Advisory Commission chaired by former United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan in September 2016. The commission's mandate was to find lasting solutions to the complex and delicate issues in Rakhine State, in accordance with established international standards, thereby helping to improve the lives of the members of all communities in Rakhine. The commission recently issued its final report and the Government announced the creation of a 15-person committee chaired by the Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, to provide suggestions for how to implement the recommendations of the Advisory Commission.

7. Myanmar ranks 145 of 187 countries in the Human Development Index.⁹ Whilst economic growth remains strong, recent increases in foreign investment are concentrated in the extractive industry, which has limited job creation potential and poses long-term environmental risks. Regional disparities and inequality persists; approximately one quarter of the country's population is considered poor, with the highest concentrations in rural areas, although urban poverty and inequality are rising, linked to growing rural-urban migration.¹⁰ Natural disasters are leading causes of people falling back into poverty.¹¹ Women lag behind men in labour force participation and financial inclusion.¹² The Government is committed to strengthening its data collection and analytical capacity to develop policies for inclusive economic growth, especially as the large youth population creates opportunities for a demographic dividend.

8. The effective management of the country's natural resources is critical for maintaining a strong base for sustainable growth and is central to the discussions on peace and federalism, considering that much of the country's mineral wealth is found in areas affected by conflict. Yet deforestation, large-scale mining and increasing urbanization threaten the sustainability of this base.¹³ Improving environmental governance will require: mainstreaming environmental, livelihood and conflict-sensitive considerations into sectoral development planning; improving capacities for environmental regulation and oversight; securing adequate resources for environmental management; and mechanisms for greater public participation.¹⁴

9. Much of the country's population and economic activities are concentrated in disaster risk-prone coastal areas and central dry zones, which have high levels of poverty and a low capacity to respond.¹⁵ Earthquakes pose additional risks with growing urbanization, yet the country's level of preparedness is very low. Women and children in female-headed households are particularly vulnerable to climate change and women are far more likely to die in a natural disaster.¹⁶

10. The theory of change suggests that securing a durable peace will require efforts to build effective national and subnational institutions to address the immediate needs of all of Myanmar's communities, build the trust necessary to underpin an eventual political settlement that helps resolve decades of conflict, and prepare institutions for increased decentralization in line with an eventual political settlement. In so doing, governance mechanisms must mitigate conflict risks posed by inequality, exclusion and vulnerability linked to climate change, disaster risk and natural resources management.

11. With the support of United Nations and bilateral partners, UNDP has already established itself as a key partner for strengthening core government functions through: enhancing capacities to sustain change via establishing policy and strategic plans (national and subnational parliaments, Supreme Court); supporting cross-sectoral civil service reforms; and building intergovernmental coordination

⁹ UNDP, *Human Development Report 2016: Human Development for Everyone*, New York, 2017.

¹⁰ World Bank, *Myanmar: A Systematic Country Diagnostic*, 2014.

¹¹ UNDP, Stephan Schmitt-Degenhardt, *A Regional Perspective on Poverty in Myanmar*, August 2013.

¹² Asian Development Bank, *Gender Equality and Women's Rights in Myanmar*, 2016 and World Bank Global FINDEX Database.

¹³ *Myanmar's National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change*, 2012.

¹⁴ UNDP Myanmar, *Needs Assessment for Effective Implementation of the Environmental Conservation Law in Myanmar*, 2016.

¹⁵ UNCT Myanmar, *Situation Analysis for UNDAF 2018-2022*.

¹⁶ <http://www.unep.org/asiapacific/against-all-odds-rural-women-myanmar-cope-natural-disasters-and-climate-change>

capacity (justice sector, civil service reform, disaster risk reduction, national planning).¹⁷ UNDP has helped to develop national policies on environment, disaster management/ risk reduction and financial inclusion (extending financial services to over 124,000 people, 82 per cent of them women); initiated support for subnational development planning through the first-ever mapping initiative of the local governance situation across the country; and supported 50,000 households in the Dry Zone to provide farmers with climate and disaster risk information and adaptation strategies.¹⁸ UNDP has strengthened national capacities for research, analysis and generation of high-quality data, including preparation of data readiness and baseline studies for the Sustainable Development Goals.¹⁹

12. Within the UNCT context, UNDP has established its niche through leading the development of the first-ever UNDAF for Myanmar; co-chairing sector working groups on public administration reform and disaster risk reduction; and leading or coordinating United Nations efforts on donor coordination and development effectiveness.

13. Moving forward, the comparative advantage of UNDP lies in the partnerships, access and trust developed to date to advance reforms that focus on core government functions as essential building blocks to enhance government effectiveness, responsiveness and cross-sectoral coherence. The midterm evaluations of the local governance and democratic governance and rule of law programmes identified the strengths of UNDP as: its cross-sectoral presence across all branches of government; deployment of embedded staff with core union-level institutions; high-level political support for several of the country programme's principal areas of focus; and a presence at state/regional level enabling more inclusive state and community engagement, with the potential to link activities to national-level policy development. .

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

14. The country programme has benefitted from several rounds of consultations with government, development partners and civil society, and is aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 UNDAF, 2018-2022 and the following national Sustainable Development Goal priorities:²⁰ (a) increasing access to peace and justice, institutional strengthening and combating corruption; (b) addressing climate change and building disaster resilience; (c) reducing poverty and inequalities, empowering people, increasing women's employment and financial inclusion; and (d) aligning national needs and priorities with improved statistics.²¹

15. UNDP will expand its capacity-building support initiated under the previous programme, shifting towards more integrated programming and support to United Nations-wide initiatives to better address the interlinkages between peacebuilding and social cohesion, governance, environment and natural resources management, resilience, urbanization and balanced and inclusive growth. In line with the principle of leaving no one behind, the new programme will focus on strengthening the ability of national counterparts to address the needs of the vulnerable, defined as those exposed to conflict/violence, climatic and disaster risks and those marginalized by inadequate economic opportunities and poor public service delivery.

16. UNDP will expand the use of area-based approaches to development at subnational level where demand for its support is increasing. The target areas will be determined by criteria such as poverty levels, inequality, climate vulnerability and other peacebuilding/State building factors. UNDP will

¹⁷ See Phillip Rawkins and Frederick Rawski, *Democratic Governance and Rule of Law Portfolio – Final Report*, December 2016; and Nicolas Garrigue, et al., *Independent Outcome Evaluation: UNDP Local Governance Programme 2013-2016*, February 2017.

¹⁸ *Independent Mid-Term Evaluation: Myanmar Country Programme Action Plan 2013-2017*, September 2015.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ As presented during UNDP-Government consultations on 6 April 2017.

²¹ See also 2016 *Economic Policy of the Union of Myanmar*, prioritizing the achievement of peace, national reconciliation and a federal democratic union, balanced development across states/regions, strengthening human capital and skills and participatory development processes.

use its network of field offices to support this expansion of subnational programming and where appropriate, provide programmatic and operational support to other United Nations agencies, particularly in post-conflict/disaster contexts to help communities recover their livelihoods.

17. UNDP will focus primarily on individuals and communities that are "furthest behind", which may include rural and urban poor, ethnic minorities, women and youth living in conflict-affected and disaster-prone areas, and female-headed households.

18. UNDP will promote innovation throughout the country programme and develop partnerships with the private sector to support the 2030 Agenda, particularly in the areas of natural resource management and disaster risk reduction. UNDP will also provide a platform for South-South cooperation (with Association of Southeast Asian Nations and neighbouring countries) and engagement with Myanmar's diaspora community.

Peace and governance: Sustaining peace through national reconciliation and building an effective democratic State

19. UNDP will support the peace process and formal peace architecture through technical support to the Joint Ceasefire Monitoring Committee with support from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund and the multi-donor Joint Peace Fund. UNDP will also integrate peacebuilding and conflict-sensitive approaches across the country programme by strengthening the capacities of ministries, state/region parliaments, judicial institutions and communities to adopt conflict-sensitive approaches, based on social cohesion principles, to rule of law/access to justice, township and state/region planning, service delivery and natural resources management. UNDP will also promote greater involvement of women and youth groups in the peace process.

20. UNDP will use its comparative advantage of trust and access to strengthen core government functions (Sustainable Development Goal 16) and the chain of decisions and actions that are needed to make policies by building capacities to improve coherence between policy formulation and legislative drafting processes at national and subnational levels. UNDP will help to strengthen the capacity of key partner institutions (Attorney General's Office, Union Civil Service Board, Ministry of Planning and Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement) for more integrated policy planning and implementation. UNDP work on environmental and social safeguards and disaster risk reduction, for example, will provide entry points to work across sectors/branches of government to improve cross-sectoral policy planning. To improve the civil service's ability to leverage improved policymaking and coherence into development results, UNDP will support Myanmar's Civil Service Reform Strategic Action Plan, promoting meritocracy, integrity and strengthening human resources management. UNDP will also stand ready to again provide support to electoral processes, if requested.

21. Linked to the work on improved policy coherence, UNDP will use its convening role and global network to improve national and subnational capacities to mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals for development that is more cross-sectoral and sensitive to conflict, disaster risk and gender dimensions, including donor coordination at both national and subnational levels. Horizontal linkages will be strengthened between executive and legislative bodies and with civil society to improve targeting of policies and services; vertical linkages will be strengthened through developing a formula-based model for participatory and inclusive planning and budgeting with improved alignment amongst township, state/region and union levels. With the support of donors such as the Governments of Switzerland and the United Kingdom, UNDP will expand these models from 2 to 15 townships in Mon State and Bago Region and promote urban-rural linkages for more balanced development. These initiatives will anchor area-based development approaches to provide more integrated interventions linked to the development and peacebuilding efforts of other United Nations agencies. UNDP will coordinate this work with other partners (e.g., Asian Development Bank, World Bank), and draw on South-South partnerships within the region to provide relevant experience and lessons on localization of the Sustainable Development Goals.

22. To improve oversight and accountability, UNDP will initiate programming to help embed anti-corruption measures in public administration reforms. UNDP, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, will support the Anti-Corruption Commission and municipal and township institutions to strengthen integrity and accountability, including piloting innovative approaches such as mobile technology to solicit feedback on service provision quality and integrity.

23. UNDP will continue strengthening the national Parliament's institutional capacity to undertake its constitutional responsibilities of law-making, oversight and representation through improving the capacity of parliamentary oversight committees (particularly on anti-corruption, human rights and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals) by undertaking public inquiries and engaging with stakeholders and the public. UNDP will enhance Parliament's administrative capacity to drive strategic and change management; and expand its capacity-building support to subnational legislative bodies across all states/regions to better manage legislative agendas, conduct inquiries, provide oversight and engage with local constituents and civil society. UNDP, together with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), will work to increase the participation of women in parliaments and governance institutions (Goal 5).

24. UNDP will continue technical and advisory support to the Supreme Court and Attorney General's Office to improve justice service delivery rooted in principles of professional integrity, non-discrimination and adherence to fair trial standards. Other agencies that exercise quasi-judicial authority will also receive support to integrate due process principles into administrative decision-making. UNDP, in collaboration with the International Development Law Organization, will strengthen coordination among justice sector agencies to increase access to justice, and expand legal awareness and training to civil society and law officers through UNDP-established rule of law centres. UNDP will initiate capacity-building support to the National Human Rights Commission, Attorney General's Office and civil society to improve Myanmar's ability to coordinate, monitor and report on human rights issues and follow up on universal periodic review recommendations. UNDP, in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund, will expand access to justice with a focus on supporting legal aid schemes for women and vulnerable persons.

Planet and prosperity: Promoting inclusive, resilient and sustainable development and environmental management

25. Linked to its work on integrated planning, policy coherence and Sustainable Development Goal mainstreaming, UNDP will support more strategic coordination and financing of environment-related initiatives (Goals 13, 14, 15, 16) for better value for money by strengthening the capacities of the Ministry of Planning and Finance and state/region authorities to ensure that climate, disaster and environmental risks are considered in planning and budgeting for government projects across different ministries. UNDP will continue to support the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MoNREC) to implement the National Environmental Policy Strategy Framework and Master Plan and mainstream environmental considerations throughout the Government. Assistance will be provided to MoNREC and the parliamentary Committee on Natural Resource Management and Environmental Conservation to review relevant policies and laws to strengthen environmental protection and promote a green economy, including sustainable production, consumption and use of energy resources (Goals 7, 11, 12, 13).

26. Technical support will be provided to MoNREC and state/region authorities to assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of selected extractive industries. This will include building linkages with the private sector to influence sustainable practices, improving access to justice to address grievances, supporting civic engagement in monitoring compliance with environmental standards and promoting innovative financial mechanisms such as payments for ecosystem services as an incentive to local communities for conservation.

27. UNDP will support climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies and actions, consistent with the country's intended nationally determined contribution under international climate agreements.

28. With the support of the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) and Green Climate Fund, UNDP, together with the Food and Agricultural Organizations of the United Nations and United Nations Environment Programme, will support the implementation of Myanmar's National REDD+ Strategy (2016-2020) to reduce deforestation and degradation through transformational changes in land use and forest management (Goal 13). UNDP will embrace innovative approaches in strengthening government mechanisms to access and manage environment and climate financing, seeking synergies between public and private investments, including for sustainable energy development. UNDP will scale up community-based and ecosystem-based approaches to enhance the adaptive capacity and resilience of vulnerable communities, and support innovative approaches to providing timely and quality climate risk information and livelihood diversification support to farmers (especially female heads of household) in the Dry Zone.

29. Building on the community disaster risk reduction initiatives implemented after Cyclone Nargis in 2008 and its support to the development of the Myanmar Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, UNDP will help establish mechanisms linking the Myanmar National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction with the National Disaster Management Committee to maximize the coordination and impact of risk reduction initiatives across different ministries and help prepare national progress reports under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (Goals 13, 16). UNDP will continue its support for upgrading and scaling up the application of the Myanmar Disaster Damage and Loss Database and expand support to damage-and-loss data collection, mapping and vulnerability assessments to track disaster and climate risks and help improve flood and weather forecasting and early warning systems.

30. UNDP will support initiatives to enhance the management of targeted protected areas (e.g., Inle Lake in Shan) and conservation of ecosystems and wildlife (e.g., in Kachin and Tanintharyi). UNDP will focus on promoting community-based natural resource management and conservation, integrated land use and participatory protected area management. UNDP will promote innovation such as a "ridge-to-reef" approach in Tanintharyi that connects terrestrial, coastal and marine resource management.

31. UNDP, together with other United Nations agencies such as the International Labour Organization, will help to promote more inclusive economic growth by improving policy coherence and coordination across the Government in terms of economic policymaking. UNDP will support policy units in three pilot ministries (including the Ministry of Planning and Finance) to develop evidence-based policies for inclusive growth and employment generation. UNDP will also strengthen the capacities of state/region authorities to improve the enabling environment for micro and small businesses. This will include training in financial literacy, support for enterprise development and access to markets. UNDP, in partnership with the United Nations Capital Development Fund, will expand collaboration to support the implementation of the Government's Financial Inclusion Roadmap which will strengthen the policy and regulatory environment supporting financial service providers, build the capacity to deliver financial services and leverage new technology to facilitate the growth and adoption of innovative digital financial services targeting women and youth.

III. Programme and risk management

32. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework. As per Executive Board decision 2013/9, cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

33. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. Implementation modalities (whether national, direct, non-governmental organization or United Nations agency implementation) will be determined based on maximizing the speed, efficiency and effectiveness of UNDP contributions to development results.

34. The successful implementation of the country programme will depend on managing several risks. The first risk is the stalling of the peace process or democratic reforms which may result in reduced opportunities for programming related to justice, human rights, subnational governance and peacebuilding. To mitigate this risk, UNDP will expand the use of its convening role to support United Nations-wide efforts to engage partners at national level on the need for sustained progress on reforms, while expanding its efforts at subnational level to promote inclusive development processes and confidence-building measures, including better donor coordination.

35. Secondly, expanding its activities related to peacebuilding increases the involvement of UNDP in politically sensitive programming, requiring UNDP to maintain its impartiality with all stakeholders. In doing so, UNDP will provide dialogue facilitation support for social cohesion and trust-building between conflict parties, decision makers and civil society. UNDP will ensure a more consistent application of human rights-based approaches to its programming to ensure participation of and support to all stakeholders.

36. Thirdly, the unpredictability of regular resources funding, and the relatively crowded development assistance context in Myanmar, may pose challenges in securing the necessary resources for the programme. UNDP will benefit from continued support from existing bilateral partners, while forging new partnerships with non-traditional partners, the private sector and multi-donor and vertical funds. UNDP will explore the possibility to help the Government implement loan-funded programmes from international financial institutions, at both national and subnational levels. To do so, UNDP is strengthening its partnerships and innovation capacities including with the private sector by investing in staff capacity. The increased emphasis on more integrated programming will help to highlight the UNDP value proposition. UNDP will undertake a programme criticality and prioritization exercise at the outset of the new programme cycle to establish contingencies for different funding scenarios.

37. To better position itself to deliver expanded programming and more coordinated United Nations support at subnational levels, UNDP is strengthening its field office architecture and will introduce interdisciplinary teams and enhance staff capacities for integrated programming, retaining programmatic and operational flexibility to respond to emerging opportunities. Additional investments will be made to strengthen national staff capacities through innovative mentoring initiatives.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

38. UNDP will ensure that project monitoring and evaluation frameworks are aligned with programme priorities, including strengthening the capacities of implementing partners in data collection and usage. The emphasis will be on data disaggregation for monitoring impacts on target groups, and the country office will ensure consistent use of the UNDP gender marker to monitor expenditure and improve gender-based planning and decision-making. s. At the subnational level, UNDP field offices will monitor field activities and provide quality assurance in line with the results framework. Indicators will be revised as warranted to ensure consistency with the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021.

39. In collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and Finance and the Central Statistics Organization, UNDP will support implementation of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics to improve data quality, and strengthen the capacity of national and subnational authorities to generate and use data for improved evidence-based policy development and monitoring of

Sustainable Development Goal implementation. UNDP will lead UNCT efforts to mainstream the Goals into Myanmar's planning and budgeting process at national and subnational levels.

40. To facilitate evidence-based programme design and support United Nations-wide engagement, a multi-year research agenda will produce policy briefs, discussion papers and periodic reports, focused on Sustainable Development Goals and human development themes. Other issues identified as part of the research agenda include: gender analyses linked to climate change, the extractives sector and disability; analysis of the policymaking process; and planning/budgeting/monitoring linked to the Goals.

41. In order to increase the transparency, visibility and impact of its interventions, UNDP will intensify efforts to communicate its development results to stakeholders, beneficiaries and partners through stories and real-life narratives, using innovative, user-friendly formats and social media tools to reach diverse audiences.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Myanmar (2018-2022)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Increase access to peace, justice, corporate governance, developing managerial and leadership skills, institutional strengthening, anti-bribery and corruption				
UNDAF ²² OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: People in Myanmar live in a more peaceful and inclusive society, governed by more democratic and accountable institutions, and benefit from strengthened human rights and rule of law protection				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance				
UNDAF outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)	Major partners / partnerships frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (\$)
Proportion of seats held by women in: (a) national Parliament and (b) local governments Baseline: National Parliament 9.7%; Local government 9.5% (2016) Target: TBD <				

²² All UNDAF language under discussion and pending government approval

		<p><u>Baseline (2016):</u> Gender discrimination: 17% women, 19% men; racial discrimination: 15% women, 16% men <u>Target:</u> Gender discrimination: 14% women, 15% men; racial discrimination: 13% women, 13% men <u>Source:</u> Union Civil Service Board civil servant perception survey</p> <p>Output 1.2: Institutions at union and subnational levels enabled to develop effective systems and procedures for performing their representative and oversight functions</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.2.1:</u> Systems for ongoing revision of rules of procedures in place (national and states/regions) <u>Baseline (2017):</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 7 (Union level + 6 at State/Region level) <u>Source:</u> Terms of reference of structures/committees reports</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.2.2:</u> % of parliamentary committees reports recommendations accepted by government (national and states/region levels) <u>Baseline (2017):</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 60% <u>Source:</u> Government reports</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.2.3:</u> # of proposals adopted to mitigate corruption risks <u>Baseline (2017):</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 10 <u>Source:</u> government media advisories, project reports</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.2.4:</u> % of men and women civil servants feeling recruitment, promotions and postings are based on connections or bribes. <u>Baseline (2016):</u> - 22% (both genders): recruitment based on connections - 31% (both genders): promotions based on social connections - 27% women, 28% men: postings based on connections - 24% women, 27% men: promotions and postings based on bribes <u>Target:</u> - 20% (both genders): recruitment based on connections - 25% (both genders): promotions based on social connections - 14% women, 16% men: postings based on connections - 15% (both genders): promotions and postings based on bribes <u>Source:</u> Union Civil Service Board civil servant perception survey</p> <p>Output 1.3: Mechanisms, institutions and capacities strengthened to sustain peace and social cohesion</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.3.1:</u> # of Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement violations addressed effectively against established criteria (criteria to be developed) <u>Baseline (2017):</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 50 <u>Source:</u> Joint Ceasefire Monitoring Committee reports</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.3.2:</u> % of trained government participants who successfully apply the knowledge and skills on social cohesion and conflict sensitivity gained from training initiatives into their work. <u>Baseline (2017):</u> 0% <u>Target:</u> 80% <u>Source:</u> Project reports</p> <p>Output 1.4: People have improved access to responsive, inclusive and accountable justice services and national human rights</p>	
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		<p>protection mechanisms, in compliance with rule of law and international standards</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1: % of UNDP monitored trials in compliance with fair trial standards in selected areas <u>Baseline (2018):</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 25% <u>Source:</u> Project reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.2: % of survey respondents in selected areas who describe outcomes of justice sector and judicial processes as fair, disaggregated by gender. <u>Baseline (year):</u> 33% <u>Target:</u> 50% <u>Source:</u> Consolidated access to justice research conducted by UNDP, INGOs and domestic CSOs - biannual</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.3: Extent to which National Human Rights Commission has the capacity to fulfil human rights obligations <u>Baseline (2017):</u> 1 – Not Adequately <u>Target:</u> 3 - Partially <u>Source:</u> Human Rights Index, OHCHR</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.4: Number of criminal case information forms populated by justice sector institutions that contain data fields related to sexual and gender-based violence <u>Baseline (year):</u> None <u>Target:</u> 5 <u>Source:</u> Prosecutor, police and judicial case information forms</p>	
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NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Build disaster resilience and prevent climate change, reforestation, disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction. Employment creation, productive employment, promote decent work, increase youth and women employment, SMEs development and financial inclusion.				
UNDAF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: By 2022, Myanmar becomes more resilient to climate and disaster risk with efficient environmental governance and sustainable use of natural resources				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
<p>Forest area as a proportion of total land area Baseline: Overall forest area 44.0% (2015) Permanent forest estate (PFE) 31% of total land area (2015) Target: Annual rate of increase of PFE by 1.67% over 2016-2030; PFE 40% of total land area by 2030</p> <p>Proportion of biomass energy generated from natural forests (Myanmar Energy Master Plan 2015) Baseline: 71.4% (2002) Target: 45.8% by 2030</p>	<p>Central Statistics Organization Statistical Yearbook / Department of Forest</p> <p>Ministry of Electricity and Energy/MoNREC data</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Improved disaster and climate risk management systems for community resilience</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1: # of climate vulnerable people with access to fresh water, resilient agriculture and livestock practices and risk information (disaggregated by sex) <u>Baseline (2016):</u> 58,878 with access to fresh water 0 with access to resilient agriculture and livestock practices 74,785 with access to risk information <u>Target:</u> 100,000 additional people with access to fresh water (of which 50 per cent women) 75,000 with additional access to resilient agriculture and livestock practices (of which 50 per cent women) 250,000 with additional access to risk information (of which 50 per cent women) <u>Source:</u> Project reports, reports to vertical funds</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2: # of national/subnational development and key sectoral plans that explicitly address disaster and climate risk management <u>Baseline (2017):</u> 1 <u>Target:</u> 5 <u>Source:</u> National/subnational development and key sectoral plans</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3: # of disaster risk reduction frameworks that incorporate disaster and climate-induced risk management, and which address the particular needs of women and other vulnerable groups. <u>Baseline (2017):</u> 3 <u>Target:</u> 6 (cumulative – Disaster Management Policy, Disaster Recovery Framework, National Earthquake Preparedness Plan) <u>Source:</u> Frameworks</p> <p>Output 2.2: Solutions developed at the national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services as a platform for inclusive economic development</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1: # hectares of forest and protected areas/conservation areas increased/protected with UNDP support <u>Baseline (2015):</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 2.6 million hectares protected; 304,500 hectares expanded <u>Source:</u> Project report, government reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2: # of park management plans developed with UNDP support <u>Baseline (2017):</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 3 <u>Source:</u> Project report</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3: # of jobs and livelihoods created through management of natural resources, ecosystem services, disaggregated by sex <u>Baseline (2017):</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 100,000 (50% women) <u>Source:</u> Project report</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.4: # of mechanisms for stakeholder consultations on natural resources and environment. <u>Baseline (2017):</u> 1 <u>Target:</u> 4 <u>Source:</u> Reports/proceeds of meetings of working groups/mechanisms</p>	<p>Union level Ministries: - Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation - Transport and Communications - Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation - Commerce - Planning and Finance - Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Central Bank of Myanmar Myanmar Economic Bank Parliament Committee on Natural Resources Management and Environment State/region governments Natural Resource Governance Institute Myanmar Development Institute Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry United Nations Global Compact Local Network United Nations agencies IFIs Myanmar Centre for Responsible Business Myanmar Responsible Business Forum Myanmar Alliance for Transparency and Accountability Universities CSOs Bilateral agencies Green Climate Fund Global Environment Facility REDD+ Adaptation Fund</p>	<p>Regular \$15,527,500</p> <p>Other \$75,386,401</p>

		<p>Indicator 2.2.5: # of townships/district/state/region/sectors for which environmental risk assessments are conducted and recommendations and solutions provided to strengthen environmental safeguards <u>Baseline (year):</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 5 <u>Source:</u> Project reports</p> <p>Output 2.3: Evidence-based policies and programmes developed to promote inclusive economic growth and employment creation with particular focus on women and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1: # of policies, plans or strategies developed which promote inclusive economic growth and/or employment creation, in particular for women and vulnerable groups <u>Baseline (2017):</u> 1 <u>Target:</u> 6 <u>Source:</u> Project report</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2: # of women and vulnerable groups benefiting from collaboration with private sector entities leading to economic empowerment. <u>Baseline (2017):</u> 0 <u>Target:</u> 50,000 <u>Source:</u> Project report</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.3: # of women with access to improved financial services <u>Baseline (2017):</u> 150,000 <u>Target:</u> 300,000 <u>Source:</u> Project report</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.4: % of affected people having recovered their livelihoods through UNDP interventions in post-conflict/disaster areas having recovered employment/livelihoods in selected areas <u>Baseline (2017):</u> 0% <u>Target:</u> 30% <u>Source:</u> Project report</p>		
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