

UNDP – RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK (RRF): PILLAR 3 – *DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE*

INTENDED OUTCOME & INDICATORS	BASELINES	OUTCOME TARGETS	MAIN PARTNERS	
Promotion of democratic governance and the rule of law to strengthen democratic institutions and the advancement of human rights.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 1. Level of government effectiveness (World Governance Indicator)- 2. Level of rule of law (World Governance Indicator)- 3. Access to Justice Services- Accessibility and affordability of the civil justice system (World Justice Project)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 1. Score: -1.51 (out of +2.5); Percentile Rank: 4.78- 2. Score: 1.3 (out of +2.5); Percentile Rank: 6.16- 3. 0.4 (our of 1.0, 2014)	<p>Targets (2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Score: -1.49; Percentile Rank: 3.83- Score: 1.34/2.5; Percentile Rank: 6.16- NA <p>Targets (2014)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Score: 1.4 ; Percentile Rank: 3.83- Score: 1.3; Percentile Rank: 6.16- NA <p>Targets (2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Score: -1.35 (out of 2.5); Percentile Rank: 10- Score: -1.2 (out of 2.5); Percentile Rank: 15- 0.43 <p>Targets (2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Score: -1.35; Percentile Rank: 10- Score: -1.2; Percentile Rank: 15- 0.44 <p>Targets (2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Score: -1.32; Percentile Rank: 10- Score: -1.18; Percentile Rank: 15- 0.45	<p>UNDP</p> <p>Ministry of Planning (Foreign Economic Relations Department, Planning Department, Central Statistics Organization); Ministry of Education; Ministry of Health; Union Civil Service Board (UCSB) (Central Institute of Civil Service, Civil Service Selection and Training); Ministry of Home Affairs (General Administration Department, Myanmar Police Force); Office of the Union Attorney General; Office of the Supreme Court of the Union; Constitutional Tribunal; and Parliaments (Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, Pyithu Hluttaw, Amyotha Hluttaw, State and Region Hluttaws).</p> <p>Inter-Parliamentary Union, IDLO, BABSEA CLE, and Universities in Myanmar.</p>	
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	MAIN PARTNERS	INPUTS (USD)

Output 1: National and state/regional development planning informed by robust data and broad consultations; capacities of stakeholders strengthened to manage development cooperation in line with GPEDC principles.

<p><i>Baselines:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.1 Ministry of National Planning and Development have a limited role conducting surveys. Staff have limited data management skills, especially: (1) survey enumeration; (2) survey design; (3) data analysis; (4) training of trainees; and (5) survey administration. - 1.2 Outdated socio-economic data collection, sampling, and survey methods. - 1.3 Formal business sector data for the development of the Systems of National Accounts is not available. - 1.4 Planning system is highly centralised and hierarchical, and does not facilitate participatory practices or inclusiveness. - 1.5 Quantitative disaggregated (gender/vulnerable group-based) socio-economic data is not systematically incorporated into union or regional planning processes and plans, and there are no guidelines for doing so - 1.6 There has been no introduction of new methods. Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development leads a parallel exercise to the Ministry of Finance and Revenue which are later reconciled. MNPED developed planning matrix based on line Ministry plans, which are afterwards consolidated with an 	<p>Targets (year 1- 2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.1 No target; preparatory work to be completed. - 1.2 No target; preparatory work to be completed. - 1.3 No target; preparatory work to be completed. - 1.4 No target; preparatory work to be completed. - 1.5 No target; preparatory work to be completed. - 1.6 No target; preparatory work to be completed. - 1.7 No target; preparatory work to be completed. <p>Targets (year 2- 2014)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.1 50% of respondents report improvement in the areas under survey. - 1.2 At least one of the following measures is implemented: up-to-date data to inform the sampling framework, samples to be representative, data collection methods to be selected in view of respondents, and survey objectives and survey questions to be better aligned. - 1.3 Census for the formal business sector to be carried out by the UNDP 	<p>Focus area 1: Data collection and analysis</p> <p>1.1 Activity Result: Capacities of design, collection and analysis of socio-economic data strengthened and developed.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct the Integrated Household Living Conditions Assessment III and measure and analyse quantitative indicators of household living conditions • Development of a National Accounts System according to international standards, feasibility study of Green GDP • Conduct other surveys (including on the nature and extent of socioeconomic impact of HIV at the household level, with policy recommendations for impact mitigation) • Design and deliver training program on data collection methodologies • Organize two study tours on data collection and analysis issues <p>Focus area 2: Planning</p> <p>2.1 Activity Result: Strengthened planning institutional architecture.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and map out the existing data collection, planning and monitoring system at the Union and state/region level by comparing with countries with a similar context • Strengthen planning architecture, including links and feedback among “units” at the state/regional level 	<p>UNDP</p> <p>Other Partners:</p> <p>Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development; Planning Department and Directorate of Investment and Companies Administration; Ministry of Finance: Budget Department, Central Statistics Office; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement; Myanmar Positive Network; sector ministries; state / regional authorities; civil society.</p>	<p>2013</p> <p>Core: 750,000</p> <p>Non Core: 70,000</p> <p>2014</p> <p>Core: 650,000</p> <p>Non Core: 330,000</p> <p>2015</p> <p>Core: 670,000</p> <p>Non Core: 1,300,000</p> <p>2016</p> <p>Core: 550,000</p> <p>Non Core: 1,850,000</p> <p>2017</p> <p>Core: 550,000</p> <p>Non Core: 1,550,000</p>
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<p>investment plan and establishment of sector and policy targets. Consultations are not built into the process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.7 There is a lack of involvement from the private sector in development cooperation and policy discussions. Mandate, representation/participation, taskforces, information sharing, and Development Partner facilitation of private sector involvement in development cooperation discussions is low. <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Percentage of targeted Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development (MNPED) staff members reporting that they have improved the following data management skills: (1) survey enumeration; (2) survey design; (3) data analysis; (4) training of trainees; and (5) survey administration. 1.2 Quality of data collection methods (representativeness of samples, survey design, and diversification of data collection). 1.3 Availability of formal business sector data for the development of the Systems of National Accounts. 1.4 Number of consultations between the government and civil society organisations (CSOs), which result in recommendations incorporated into regional and union development plans. 1.5 Use of quantitative 	<p>and Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development (MNPED).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.4 At least two consultations on regional development plans. 1.5 No target; guidelines on the use of quantitative disaggregated socio-economic data prepared. 1.6 No target; preparatory work to be completed. 1.7 No target; preparatory work to be completed. <p>Targets (year 3- 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 50% of respondents to report improvement in the areas under survey. 1.2 At least one of the following measures is implemented: up-to-date data to inform the sampling framework, samples to be representative, data collection methods to be selected in view of respondents, and survey objectives and survey questions to be better aligned. 1.3 Yes. Business survey provides formal business sector data for the development of the Systems of National Accounts 1.4 At least two consultations on regional development plans. 	<p>2.2 Activity Result: Strengthened policy-making and planning capacities of key institutions</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the formulation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the main National Development Plan and key national strategies/plans Support the formulation, validation and implementation of development plans and strategies at the state/regional level piloted in 3 state/region(s) in the framework of the broader national planning framework Provide training on development planning concepts and methods Design and establish a framework for consultations including sub-national and sectoral consultations and with civil society Train beneficiaries on conducting consultations and participatory methods and techniques. Pilot consultations conducted Support the development of a National Human Development Report <p>Focus Areas 3: Effective Development Cooperation</p> <p>3.1 Activity Result: Multi-stakeholder engagement strengthened for effective development cooperation and finance</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop guidance materials on development assistance, such as standard operating procedure / regulatory manual Support the implementation of national, sector/thematic, and sub-national coordination mechanisms Establish preferences for aid modalities and provide training for government and partners Capacity development of various sectors for their roles in enhancing effective development 	
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<p>disaggregated (gender/vulnerable group-based) socio-economic data for planning work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.6 Pilot of new planning methods. - 1.7 Quality of public-private dialogue in development cooperation mechanisms (mandate, representation/participation, taskforces, information sharing, and Development Partner facilitation). <p><i>Related CP outcome:</i></p> <p>Promotion of democratic governance and the rule of law to strengthen democratic institutions and the advancement of human rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.5 Use of quantitative disaggregated data is regular and systematic in region/state-level planning in four target states - 1.6 No pilots implemented, but pilot study completed, but a baseline study on planning methods completed. - 1.7 Quality related to mandate, representation/participation, taskforces, information sharing, and Development Partner facilitation is low and to be ranked at the moderately unsatisfactory level. <p>Targets (year 4- 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.1 75% of respondents to report improvement in the areas under survey. - 1.2 At least one of the following measures is implemented: up-to-date data to inform the sampling framework, samples to be representative, data collection methods to be selected in view of respondents, and survey objectives and survey questions to be better aligned. - 1.3 Achieved 2015. - 1.4 At least two consultations on regional development plans. 	<p>cooperation, including government, civil society and private sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to development coordination mechanisms to implement the global partnership for effective development cooperation 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.5 Use of quantitative disaggregated data is regular and systematic. - 1.6 At least two of the following new planning methods including, but not limited to, a combination of top-down and bottom-up processes, the balancing of quantitative and qualitative information, and target setting are implemented by pilot units and assessed. - 1.7 Quality related to mandate, representation/participation, taskforces, information sharing, and Development Partner facilitation is medium and increased to the moderately satisfactory level. <p>Targets (year 5- 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.1 75% of respondents to report improvement in the areas under survey. - 1.2 At least one of the following measures is implemented: up-to-date data to inform the sampling framework, samples to be representative, data collection methods to be selected in view of respondents, and survey objectives and survey questions to be better aligned. - 1.3 Achieved 2015. 			
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.4 No target. - 1.5 Revise of the guidelines and practices. - 1.6 At least two of the following new planning methods including, but not limited to, a combination of top-down and bottom-up processes, the balancing of quantitative and qualitative information, and target setting are implemented by pilot units and assessed. - 1.7 Quality related to mandate, representation/participation, taskforces, information sharing, and Development Partner facilitation is increased to the satisfactory level. 			
Total Output 1: US\$ 8,270,000				
UNDP Core: US\$ 3,170,000				
UNDP Non-Core: US\$ 5,100,000				

INTENDED OUTPUTS and SUB-OUTPUTS	SUB-OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (USD)
Output 2: Legislative, oversight, and representation functions performed by Hluttaws at Union and selected state and regional levels institutionalized.				
Baselines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.1 0% of committees surveyed; there is no evaluation of administrative, technical support, and procedural advice. - 2.2 No strategic development plan. - 2.3 There is no Learning Centre, and no strategy for the long term development and training of MPs and staff. - 2.4 No research and library services exist, so no committees can request information and research. - 2.5 No ICT system used for information management, research, and communication - 2.6 There are no hearings by targeted committees regarding the protection of the rights of women, children and vulnerable groups. - 2.7 No outreach activities conducted by committees - 2.8 No strategic development plans in place at region and state level. - 2.9 Consultations organized but no broad participation of stakeholders. - 2.10 None - 2.11 State and regional parliaments' do not play any role in peace building and do not play a function in facilitating dialogue (No 	Targets (year 1- 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.1 No target; preparatory work completed. - 2.2 No target; preparatory work completed. - 2.3 No target; preparatory work completed. - 2.4 No target; preparatory work completed. - 2.5 No target; preparatory work completed. - 2.6 No target; preparatory work completed. - 2.7 No target; preparatory work completed. - 2.8 No target; preparatory work completed. - 2.9 No target; preparatory work completed. - 2.10 No target; preparatory work completed. - 2.11 No target; preparatory work completed. - 2.12 No target; preparatory work completed. Targets (year 2- 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.1 10% of surveyed committees. 	Focus area 1: Strategic Planning 1.1 Activity Result: Development of Strategic Development Plan Actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical support to develop the plan • Consultation conducted with broader stakeholders in the process of developing and finalizing the plan 1.2 Activity Result: Organizational structure in place for implementation, coordination, evaluation, and revision if necessary. Actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working group established including Terms of Reference (ToR) and clear division of responsibilities identified • Training and workshops conducted for responsible stakeholders participating in the development of the plan • Provide technical support for establishing monitoring & evaluation and risk management system. • Facilitate the development of the process for joint (programme/parliament authorities) promotion of the strategy to donors. 	UNDP Other Partners: Pyidaungsu Hluttaw; Pyithu Hluttaw, Amyotha Hluttaw, Inter-Parliamentary Union	2013 Core: 410,000 Non Core: 80,000 2014 Core: 1,020,000 Non Core: 520,000 2015 Core: 670,000 Non Core: 2,500,000 2016 Core: 550,000 Non Core: 3,450,000 2017 Core: 550,000 Non Core: 3,950,000

<p>dialogues held.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.12 0%- region state parliaments did not receive training by UNDP in 2013. <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.1 Percentage of surveyed committees at the Union level reporting satisfaction with administrative, technical support, and procedural advice provided by staff. - 2.2 Strategic plan used to guide the vision and mission of the parliament in regards to legislation, representation, and oversight functions. - 2.3 Percentage of MPs and staff at the union level reporting improved core and specialized skills as a result of Learning Centre Trainings. - 2.4 Number of committees at the union level that request information and/or research from research and library services . - 2.5 Percentage of target users/ units at the union level using the ICT system for information management, research, and communication. - 2.6 Increase in the number of hearings by targeted committees¹ at the union level that scrutinize policies regarding the protection of the rights of women, children, and vulnerable groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.2 Strategic Development Plan developed. - 2.3 20% of MPs and staff surveyed. - 2.4 Six committees - 2.5 10% of target users/units. - 2.6 Two hearings by targeted committees. - 2.7 One committee. - 2.8 No target; preparatory work completed. - 2.9 No target; preparatory work completed. - 2.10 No target; preparatory work completed. - 2.11 No target; preparatory work completed. - 2.12 25% of responding MPs and staff members. <p>Targets (year 3- 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.1 25% of surveyed committees. - 2.2 Strategic Development Plan referred to in Parliaments work plans and capacity related support and assistance from outside. - 2.3 30% of MPs and staff surveyed. - 2.4 Six committees. 	<p>Focus area 2: Parliamentary services</p> <p>2.1 Activity Result: Learning centre to train existing and new staff established and effectively operating.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the secretariat in conducting an organizational review report and assist in developing recommendations for strengthening learning centre services. • Develop training programmes for existing and new staff. • Provide individual training sessions to staff, with end of training feedback indicating that people have found the training useful and applicable <p>2.2 Activity Result: Management training for developing effective leadership skills and to manage the development of parliamentary services based on identified visions.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management training for senior staff developed • Executive management training for Director Generals (DGs) and Deputy Director Generals (DDGs) developed. • Strategic on-going management training for specific services such as international relations, research, library and ICT. <p>Support and advice provided for reviewing the organizational structure in identifying needs for further strengthening and development of the</p>	
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¹ Until elections in 2015, targeted committees will be Bill Committee (Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw); Public Accounts Committee (Pyithu Hluttaw and Amyotha Hluttaw); Rule of Law and Tranquility Committee (Pyithu Hluttaw); National Planning, Budget and Taxation Vetting and Coordination Committee (Pyithu Hluttaw). After a new parliament is formed, new committees may need to be selected.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.7 Number of committees at the union level conducting outreach activities (e.g. field visits, community consultations, and information bulletins). <p>State and Regional Hluttaws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.8 Strategic plan used to guide the vision and mission of selected state and regional parliaments in regards to legislation, representation, and oversight functions.² - 2.9 Number of committees in selected state and region Hluttaws³ holding broad consultations on draft legislation. - 2.10 Number of committee hearings related to oversight of state and regional governments. - 2.11 Number of hluttaw dialogues on peace building with local communities and stakeholders. - 2.12 Percentage of MPs and staff members in selected state and regional Hluttaws reporting benefitting from each capacity development activity during a post-training assessment. <p><i>Related CP outcome:</i> Promotion of democratic governance and the rule of law to strengthen democratic institutions and the advancement of human</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.5 25% of target users/units. - 2.6 Three hearings by target committees. - 2.7 Two committees. - 2.8 Strategic plan is used in 50% of selected state and regional parliaments. - 2.9 Two committees - 2.10 Two committees. - 2.11 No target; preparatory work completed. - 2.12 50% of responding MPs and staff members. <p>Targets (year 4- 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.1 40% of surveyed committees. - 2.2 Strategic Development Plan routinely used to develop, coordinate, and review annual operational plans. - 2.3 60% of MPs and staff surveyed. - 2.4 Six committees. - 2.5 40% of target users/units. - 2.6 Four hearings/target committees. - 2.7 Five committees. - 2.8 50% of state and regional parliaments. - 2.9 Four committees. - 2.10 Four committees. 	<p>institutional structure and support services.</p> <p>2.3 Activity Result: ICT infrastructure and capacities developed for internal communication and information management.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct ICT assessment • Develop a data centre for the entire parliament ICT infrastructure • Support development of an IT department for managing and maintaining the ICT infrastructure and providing help to users. • Develop plan for use of ICT including standard operating procedures and training to ensure proper usage. • Develop recommendations for use of ICT in parliamentary communications plan and further support development of website <p>2.4 Activity Result: Library and research services for the Amyotha and Pyithu Hluttaw are developed.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the recommendations of the Inter- 	
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² The number of Hluttaws is four. Pending final approval, selected state and region Hluttaws include Kachin, Mon, Mandalay and Sagaing.

³ The number of Hluttaws is four. Pending final approval, selected state and region Hluttaws include Kachin, Mon, Mandalay and Sagaing.

rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.11 Two dialogues. - 2.12 75% of responding MPs and staff members. <p>Targets (year 5- 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2.1 60% of surveyed committees. - 2.2 Strategic Development Plan's utility assessed. - 2.3 80% of MPs and staff surveyed. - 2.4 Six committees. - 2.5 60% of target users/units. - 2.6 Five hearings/target committee. - 2.7 Ten committees. - 2.8 Strategic Development Plan's utility assessed - 2.9 Eight committees. - 2.10 Eight committees. - 2.11 Four dialogues. - 2.12 75% of responding MPs and staff members. 	<p>Parliamentary Union (IPU) Report on Library Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create databases for library materials and parliamentary documentation • Provide key reference materials to e-library • Workshops developed and conducted on how to conduct parliamentary research <p>Establish a mentoring scheme for the mentoring and training of library and research staff</p> <p>Focus area 3: Committee strengthening</p> <p>3.1 Activity Result: Strengthen the legislative and oversight processes.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice, training to committee chairs, members and staff on committee procedures. • Workshop modules developed and conducted on parliamentary procedures. • Workshops, seminars and study visits on international practices in law-making processes are provided. • Support activities in strengthening the communication and procedures in the lawmaking process between the parliament and Attorney General's Office. • Follow up workshops conducted to assess the impact and effectiveness of trainings and workshops <p>3.2 Activity Result: Improve technical understanding in key committees on key development and human rights issues.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops on international conventions and laws, human rights treaties, development issues (including participatory planning in coordination with the development effectiveness component). 		
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		<p>Develop technical recommendations for how to address needs of women, children and other vulnerable groups, including people living with or affected by HIV and people with disabilities, in legislation and budgets</p>		
		<p>3.3 Activity Result: Capacity building of committees to effectively conduct consultation with the government departments, civil society, interest organizations and the public.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize introductory seminars with those working with gender, marginalized groups, people living with or affected by HIV and disabled people with the purpose of enhancing the knowledge of these issues. • Organize workshops on effective ways of communication between parliament and other public and civil organizations. • Develop recommendations for and support interaction between the committees and relevant ministries. • Support organizing open hearings and consultations with civil society groups. 		

		<p>Focus arear 4: Region and State Parliaments</p> <p>4.1 Activity Result: Strategic development plans for two state/ regional parliaments developed and implemented.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of capacities of State and Region Parliaments • Process to develop strategic development plans for State and Region Parliaments based on the mapping • Implementation of strategic development plans <p>4.2 Activity Result: Collaboration and Knowledge sharing from Union to State/ Regional Parliaments and between Regional and State Parliaments.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations for the Speakers on how to establish and support an information-sharing network • Provide seminars on relevant topics and development issues during the Myanmar Parliamentary Union meetings between Speakers and Deputies • Organize workshops for speakers on parliament procedures, managing House business and other issues identified by Speakers 	<p>UNDP</p> <p>Other Partners:</p> <p>Region and state Hluttaws</p>	
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		4.3 Activity Result: Intensive dialogue & peace-building capacity development provided to MPs in three pilot state/regional parliaments. Actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 14 regional and state parliaments analysed with regard to peace-building needs + MPs capacity and three state/regional parliaments identified as pilots • Capacity development plan for peace building developed and implemented in three pilot Parliaments • Advice and consultation for developing recommendations on how state/regional parliaments can support local peace initiatives 		
				Total Output 2: US\$ 13,700,000
				UNDP Core: US\$ 3,200,000
				UNDP Non-Core: US\$ 10,500,000

INTENDED OUTPUTS and SUB-OUTPUTS	SUB-OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (USD)
Output 3: Justice institutions equipped to develop and implement frameworks for justice sector reform that reflects the needs of diverse groups, especially women and vulnerable⁴ groups.				
Baselines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.1 None – there was no system for training of trainers (TOT) - 3.2 No university law department in Myanmar has a clinic legal education in its curricula. - 3.3 Justice sector actors have expressed the need for knowledge and skill based-training. - 3.4 There have been no consultative and legislative participatory developments; legal drafting is closed. - 3.5 There are no special measures designed to increase legal awareness of vulnerable groups. - 3.6 Mapping study (December 2013) documents provide few examples in which justice sector actors have responded to priority needs of vulnerable people (e.g. in land registration disputes or cases of SGBV). - 3.7 None. There are no justice sector policies/plans which promote coordination on 	Targets (year 1- 2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.1 No target; preparatory work completed. - 3.2 No target; preparatory work completed. - 3.3 No target; preparatory work completed. - 3.4 No target; preparatory work completed. - 3.5 No target; preparatory work completed. - 3.6 No target; preparatory work completed. - 3.7 No target; preparatory work completed. - 3.8 No target; preparatory work completed. Targets (year 2- 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.1 Five justice institutions trained through the first Training of Trainers session. 	Focus area 1: Coordination capacity 1.1 Activity Result: Capacity built for participatory coordinated planning and policy making in the justice sector. Actions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops organised for discussing development of a vision for the Justice Sector with all relevant partners (such as the Office of the Supreme Court of the Union, Union Attorney General's Office, police, prisons, National Human Rights Commission, parliament, registered⁵ civil society organisations) • Provide technical and Secretariat support for justice sector coordination mechanism • Training and capacity development for planning and policy making in the justice sector • Consultative dialogues with all actors, including registered civil society organizations, for priorities and strategies for the justice sector • Support communication strategy for public information and communication on justice sector developments 	UNDP Other Partners: Office of the Supreme Court of the Union (OSCU), Union Attorney General's Office (UAGO), Ministry of Home Affairs, Police Force, Parliament (Rule of Law, Human Rights Committees).	2013 Core: 750,000 Non Core: 500,000 2014 Core: 740,000 Non Core: 1,450,000 2015 Core: 670,000 Non Core: 2,380,000 2016 Core: 550,000 Non Core: 2,450,000 2017 Core: 550,000 Non Core: 2,450,000

⁴ Vulnerable groups identified by the mapping as – women, children, poor people with little or no land.

⁵ Legally registered. In all other cases this RRF mentions 'registered', it should be read in the same way.

<p>crosscutting justice concerns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.8 No existing capacity development plans for justice sector actors (initial milestones to be identified once capacity development plans developed). <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.1 Number of mid-level officials from justice institutions (the Supreme Court and Attorney General's Office) trained to develop and deliver training programs to meet the needs of justice sector reform. - 3.2 Number of university law departments that include clinical legal education in their curricula. - 3.3 Percentage of trainees (in both justice institutions and law departments) reporting the relevance of training for practical use. - 3.4 Number of actions taken by justice institutions to promote consultative and participatory legislative development. - 3.5 Use of new approaches to raise legal awareness of vulnerable groups in targeted areas. - 3.6 Number of examples in which justice sector actors have responded to the priority justice needs of vulnerable people (e.g. action in specific cases or development of protocols/strategies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.2 No target; preparatory work completed. - 3.3 50% of justice actors trained by UNDP and law departments reporting relevance of training for practical use. - 3.4 Two actions taken. - 3.5 One or more of the following approaches utilized: mobile clinics, multiple reinforcement, small-group training, and community-based support groups; and at least totaling six times per target area per year. - 3.6 No targets; preparatory work completed. - 3.7 One policy/plan initiated. - 3.8 One capacity development plan for the first justice institution. <p>Targets (year 3- 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.1 Fifteen, through at least five mentoring sessions to support (i) curriculum development on fair trial principles and (ii) teaching skills. - 3.2 Four university law departments. - 3.3 60% of justice actors trained by UNDP and law departments reporting relevance of training for practical use. 	<p>1.2 Activity Result: Capacity built for participatory/ coordinated legislative review/drafting.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise the Union Attorney General's Office, Office of the Supreme Court of the Union, relevant ministries and parliamentary staff on legislative drafting including on specific thematic area, as required <p>1.3 Activity Result: (Coordinated) Case management system options developed.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnosis of justice sector case management procedures, workflows, IT infrastructure in pilot facilities • Support for strengthening case management systems in the justice institutions, including through facilitating provision of external assistance <p>Study tour for analysis of good examples of case management systems organized</p> <p>Focus area 2: Training and Capacity Development</p> <p>2.1 Activity Result: Capacity Development Plan for the justice sector actors developed.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the mapping of capacity • Support the development of a capacity plan for the justice sector actors including a training framework • Support the review of the curricula of justice sector training institutions/centres 	<p>UNDP</p> <p>Other Partners:</p> <p>Judicial Training Centre, Office of the Supreme Court of the Union, Union Attorney General's Office, Yangon University Department of Law, Myanmar National Human Rights Commission, Police Force</p>	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.7 Number of justice sector policies/plans initiated to improve coordination on crosscutting justice concerns. - 3.8 Justice sector institutional capacity development plans produced and steps toward implementation undertaken . <p><i>Related CP outcome:</i> Promotion of democratic governance and the rule of law to strengthen democratic institutions and the advancement of human rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.4 Two consultations. - 3.5 One or more of the following approaches utilized: mobile clinics, multiple reinforcement, small-group training, and community-based support groups; and at least totalling six times per target area per year. - 3.6 Two examples of justice sector actor responses. - 3.7 One policy/plan initiated. - 3.8 One capacity development plan from the second justice institution. <p>Targets (year 4- 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.1 Fifteen, through five mentoring sessions to support (i) curriculum development on fair trial principles and (ii) teaching skills. - 3.2 Six university law departments. - 3.3 70% of justice actors trained by UNDP and law departments reporting relevance of training for practical use. - 3.4 Three actions taken. - 3.5 One or more of the following approaches 	<p>2.2 Activity Result: Capacity Development Plans implemented.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide relevant training centres (Judicial, prosecutor's and police) with books, materials and (limited) equipment to fulfil their tasks effectively • Provide training on research, policy and legislative drafting techniques for Union Attorney General's Office and the Office of the Supreme Court of the Union • Support south-south exchanges and other capacity building initiatives with peer organisations on human rights (in conformity with Conventions signed by Myanmar), gender equality and women's rights, access to justice, judicial independence and accountability • Support measures/capacity development for improving access to justice including through contributing to discussions around a legal aid law or policy <p>2.3 Activity Result: Universities understand and implement clinical legal education as part of their curricula.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise workshops on clinical legal education • Support south-south exchange on clinical legal education • Support the formation of a network of Universities on clinical legal education • Support the inclusion of clinical legal education as part of the University curricula 		
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	<p>utilized: mobile clinics, multiple reinforcement, small-group training, and community-based support groups; and at least totalling six times per target area per year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.6 Four examples of justice sector actor responses. - 3.7 One policy/plan initiated. - 3.8 Implementation of two capacity development plans. <p>Targets (year 5- 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.1 Twenty, through at least five mentoring sessions to support (i) curriculum development on fair trial principles and (ii) teaching skills organized. - 3.2 Eight university law departments. - 3.3 80% of justice actors trained by UNDP and law departments reporting improvement in their skills. - 3.4 Four consultations. - 3.5 One or more of the following approaches utilized: mobile clinics, 	<p>Focus area 3: Expanding Access to Justice</p> <p>3.1 Activity Result: Mapping of justice service delivery in pilot states/regions completed.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct mapping of justice service provision (linked with mapping implemented by Pillar 1) • Mapping (numbers, competency, geographical spread, etc.) of relevant justice sector actors in the states/regions <p>3.2 Activity Result: Justice sector actors better equipped.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Institutional and operational support to criminal justice chain through the provision of e.g. IT solutions, equipment, building repairs and transportation • Provide training (skills and attitudes) for Union Attorney General's Office, court and police actors on key justice areas including human rights • Link justice services with other support areas for victims, such as psycho-social help and livelihoods opportunities. • Establish specialized help-desks in police stations e.g. for dealing with victims of sexual and gender based violence. • Initiate discussions with the police to support the development of a community policing strategy 	<p>UNDP</p> <p>Other Partners:</p> <p>Office of the Supreme Court of the Union, Union Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Home Affairs, Police Force</p>	
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	<p>multiple reinforcement, small-group training, and community-based support groups; and at least totaling six times per target area per year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 3.6 Four examples of justice sector actor responses.- 3.7 One policy/plan initiated.- 3.8 Justice sector institutional capacity development plans implementation reviewed	<p>3.3 Activity Result: Access to Justice mapping completed.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Design and conduct, in an inclusive and participatory manner, an access to justice mapping of perceptions and priority justice needs of women and the most vulnerable.• Conduct studies/research on formal and informal justice systems• Support the organization of public consultations based on data/materials collected	<p>UNDP</p> <p>Other Partners:</p> <p>Office of the Supreme Court of the Union, Union Attorney General’s Office, Ministry of Home Affairs, Police Force</p>	
<p>3.2 Activity Result: Specific groups of vulnerable claimholders empowered.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implement legal awareness and popular education on rights for the most vulnerable• Establish mechanisms for legal aid and paralegal services at community level				
<p>Total Output 3: US\$ 12,290,000</p>				
<p>UNDP Core: US\$ 3,260,000</p>				
<p>UNDP Non-Core: US\$ 9,030,000</p>				

INTENDED OUTPUTS and SUB-OUTPUTS	SUB-OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (USD)
Output 4: Strengthened capacity for service delivery and improved responsiveness of the public administration reforms				
<p><i>Baselines:</i></p> <p>4.1 Framework for Economic and Social Reforms sets some parameters for administrative reforms</p> <p>4.2 In 2012, no coordination structures active. In 2014, national coordination structures established and activated. In 2015, coordination structures are expanded and include more comprehensive government counterparts' spectrum.</p> <p>4.3 0 pilot public administration reform activities developed</p> <p>4.4 0 learning and south-south cooperation opportunities within government on public administration and public administration reform initiatives. In 2014, one exchange between the UCSB and the Singapore CSC is performed on training needs assessment and curricula development. In 2015, one exchange with Malaysia's PEMANDU organized.</p> <p>4.5 (2015) R/S governments face significant capacity gaps in planning, implementation and monitoring. There are no defined skills and competencies required for top level civil servants.</p> <p>4.6 No competencies defined for top-level civil servants.</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <p>4.1 A framework for administrative reform developed which sets priorities and guides administrative reform implementation</p> <p>4.2 Level of inclusivity of coordination</p>	<p>Targets (year 1- 2013)</p> <p>4.1 No target</p> <p>4.2 Very low (government participation in functioning administrative reform structure limited to 3-5 Ministries, excludes key central Ministries such as Finance)</p> <p>4.3 0 pilot public administration reform initiatives supported (01)</p> <p>4.4 1 Learning experience (02)</p> <p>4.5 No target</p> <p>4.6 No target</p> <p>Targets (year 2- 2014)</p> <p>4.1 Inputs gathered from multiple ministries on administrative reforms</p> <p>4.2 Low (government participation in functioning administrative reform structure expanded to 10 Ministries)</p> <p>4.3 1 pilot public administration reform initiative supported</p> <p>4.4 3 Learning experiences or south-south cooperation opportunities</p> <p>4.5 No target</p> <p>4.6 No target</p> <p>Targets (year 3- 2015)</p> <p>4.1 Framework for administrative reform drafted and endorsed by the Administrative Reform Coordination Committee</p>	<p>1.1 Activity Result: Capacities built to develop and coordinate public administrative policies and programmes.</p> <p>a) Within and across the Union government;</p> <p>b) Between the Union Government, S/R Governments, CSOs, Academia, Private Sector and development partners.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial background analysis of the civil service context and the prospects for reform conducted; Technical and logistical support for the establishment and functioning of an inter-institutional working group and group secretariat to oversee the development and implementation of public sector reforms; Technical assistance towards rationalizing the PAR coordination and monitoring structures, with the aim of increasing their efficiency and inclusivity Technical assistance and capacity development towards the establishment or refinement of overall visions and policy frameworks for administrative reform and decentralisation Technical assistance and capacity development of pilot S/R institutions to improve planning, monitoring and implementation functions and processes <p>1.2 Activity Result: Support for "pilot" public administrative reform interventions</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Options for pilot public administrative reforms developed and endorsed; 	<p>UNDP</p> <p>Other Partners:</p> <p>President's Office; Ministry of Home Affairs: General Administration Department; Union Civil Service Board; Other Ministries and agencies, such as Ministry of Planning: Planning Department, Foreign Economic Relations Department; International and national academic institutions</p>	<p>2013</p> <p>Core: 670,000</p> <p>Non-Core: 0</p> <p>2014</p> <p>Core: 500,000</p> <p>Non-Core: 240,000</p> <p>2015</p> <p>Core: 670,000</p> <p>Non-Core: 1,000,000</p> <p>2016</p> <p>Core: 550,000</p> <p>Non-Core: 450,000</p> <p>2017</p> <p>Core: 550,000</p> <p>Non-Core: 750,000</p>

INTENDED OUTPUTS and SUB-OUTPUTS	SUB-OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (USD)
<p>structures guiding administrative reforms</p> <p>4.3 Number of pilot public administration reform activities developed</p> <p>4.4 Number of opportunities where government counterparts can learn from other public administration reform experiences, especially south-south experiences</p> <p>4.5 Level of improvement in Pilot S/R institutions capacity to deliver on their core functions in planning, implementation and monitoring</p> <p>4.6 Targeted top level civil servants competencies and leadership skills to implement reform and promote mindset change are improved.</p> <p><i>Related CP outcome:</i> Promotion of democratic governance and the rule of law to strengthen democratic institutions and the advancement of human rights</p>	<p>4.2 Medium (administrative reform structures expanded to include region and state government officials; structures hold broad based consultations within government at Union level at State and Region level)</p> <p>4.3 2 pilot public administration reform initiatives supported</p> <p>4.4 2 learning opportunities or south-south cooperation opportunities</p> <p>4.5 Capacity assessment of 2 pilot State/ Regional governments in terms of planning, implementation and monitoring</p> <p>4.6 Preliminary assessment and baseline of existing leadership skills</p> <p>Targets (year 4- 2016)</p> <p>4.1 New Government refines or redefines the framework and establishes mechanisms for monitoring</p> <p>4.2 Medium-High (administrative coordination structures seek and incorporate inputs from multiple stakeholders outside of government, namely civil society organisations, academia and the private sector)</p> <p>4.3 2 pilot public administration reform initiatives supported</p> <p>4.4 2 learning opportunities or south-south cooperation opportunities</p> <p>4.5 Moderate improvement in capacity of pilot region and state institutions, as per capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge products on pilot interventions developed Technical support towards piloting new systems and processes Development of lessons learned to be shared across government and with development partners' <p>1.3 Activity Result: Increased capacities to improve ethics, meritocracy, and equal opportunities in the civil service.</p> <p>Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical assistance towards strategic direction for e-governance and enhanced web-portal for the UCSB, in support of increased transparency and equal opportunities Mapping of gender disaggregated perceptions of the civil service and development of baselines; Assessment and analysis of current meritocracy, equal opportunities and ethics current practices and challenges in the Myanmar civil service (perception survey), with potential for further provision of technical support in implementation. <p>1.4 Activity Result: Establish programmes and systems for administrative leadership development</p> <p>Actions</p>		

INTENDED OUTPUTS and SUB-OUTPUTS	SUB-OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (USD)
	<p>development plan monitoring framework benchmarks</p> <p>4.6 Adapted training curricula matching required skill set developed</p> <p>Targets (year 5- 2017)</p> <p>4.1 Government uses reform framework to guide and monitor administrative reforms</p> <p>4.2 High (Administrative coordination structures involve multiple stakeholders- CSOs, academia and private sector- in their deliberations and include them in the structures as full-fledged members)</p> <p>4.3 2 pilot public administration reform initiatives supported</p> <p>4.4 2 learning opportunities or south-south cooperation opportunities</p> <p>4.5 Significant improvement in the capacity of pilot region and state institutions in terms of institutional structures, revised procedures and improved skills and knowledge</p> <p>4.6 Skills of targeted top level civil servants in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of competency frameworks in accordance with job requirements and civil service principles • Organize first cohort of a leadership training programme • Revision of selected civil service training curricula, in line with competencies • Delivery of trainings to top civil servants on leadership skills and raising awareness on key issues including gender awareness and empowerment • Identify change champions within the top-levels of civil service • Supporting the government to define its vision and then implement sustainable arrangements for leadership development, as per international best practice. 		
				Total Output 4: US\$ 5,380,000
				UNDP Core: US\$ 2,940,000
				UNDP Non-Core: US\$ 2,440,000
GRAND TOTAL PILLAR 3				US \$ 39,640,000