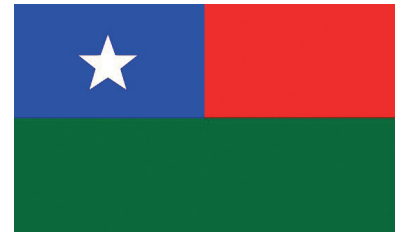


5-Year Strategic Development Plan, 2018-2022

Pa-O Self-Administered Zone
Shan State, Republic of the Union of Myanmar



VOLUME II: DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

A PROSPEROUS
COMMUNITY
FOR THIS AND
FUTURE
GENERATIONS



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Yangon, August 2018

Cover image | Participant from the Pa-O Women's Union at the Evaluation and Strategy Workshop



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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|--|
| AMW | Auxiliary Midwife |
| BEHS | Basic Education High School |
| BHS | Basic Health Staff |
| CBT | Community Based Tourism |
| CDD | Community Driven Development |
| CHW | Community Health Worker |
| CITPAR | Community Involved Tourism for the Pa-O Region |
| CF | Community Forestry |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisation |
| DFID | UK Department for International Development |
| DOA | Department of Agriculture |
| DRD | Department of Rural Development |
| DRRD | Department of Rural Road Development |
| DSW | Department of Social Welfare |
| ECCD | Early Childhood Care and Development |
| FD | Forestry Department |
| FFS | Farmer Field School |
| GAD | General Administration Department |
| GAP | Good Agricultural Practices |
| GIC | Golden Island Cottages |
| GTHS | Government Technical High School |
| IWUMD | Irrigation and Water Utilisation Management Department |
| LBVD | Livestock, Breeding and Veterinary Department |
| LRD | Land Record Department |
| LUC | Land Use Certificates |
| MIID | Myanmar Institute for Integrated Development |
| MOE | Ministry of Education |
| MOHS | Ministry of Health and Sport |
| MOHT | Ministry of Hotels and Tourism |
| NEP | National Electrification Project |
| NESP | National Education Strategic Plan |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| PDN | Parami Development Network |
| PNO | Pa-O National Organisation |
| POW | Programme of Work |
| PTA | Parent Teacher Association |
| PWU | Pa-O Women's Union |
| PYN | Pa-O Youth Network |
| RHC | Rural Health Centre |
| SAZ | Self-Administered Zone |
| SC | Sub Centre |
| SME | Small and Medium Enterprise |
| TOT | Training of Trainers |
| TVET | Technical Vocational Education and Training |
| VTA | Village Tract Administrator |
| VHC | Village Health Committee |
| WHH | Women Headed Households |

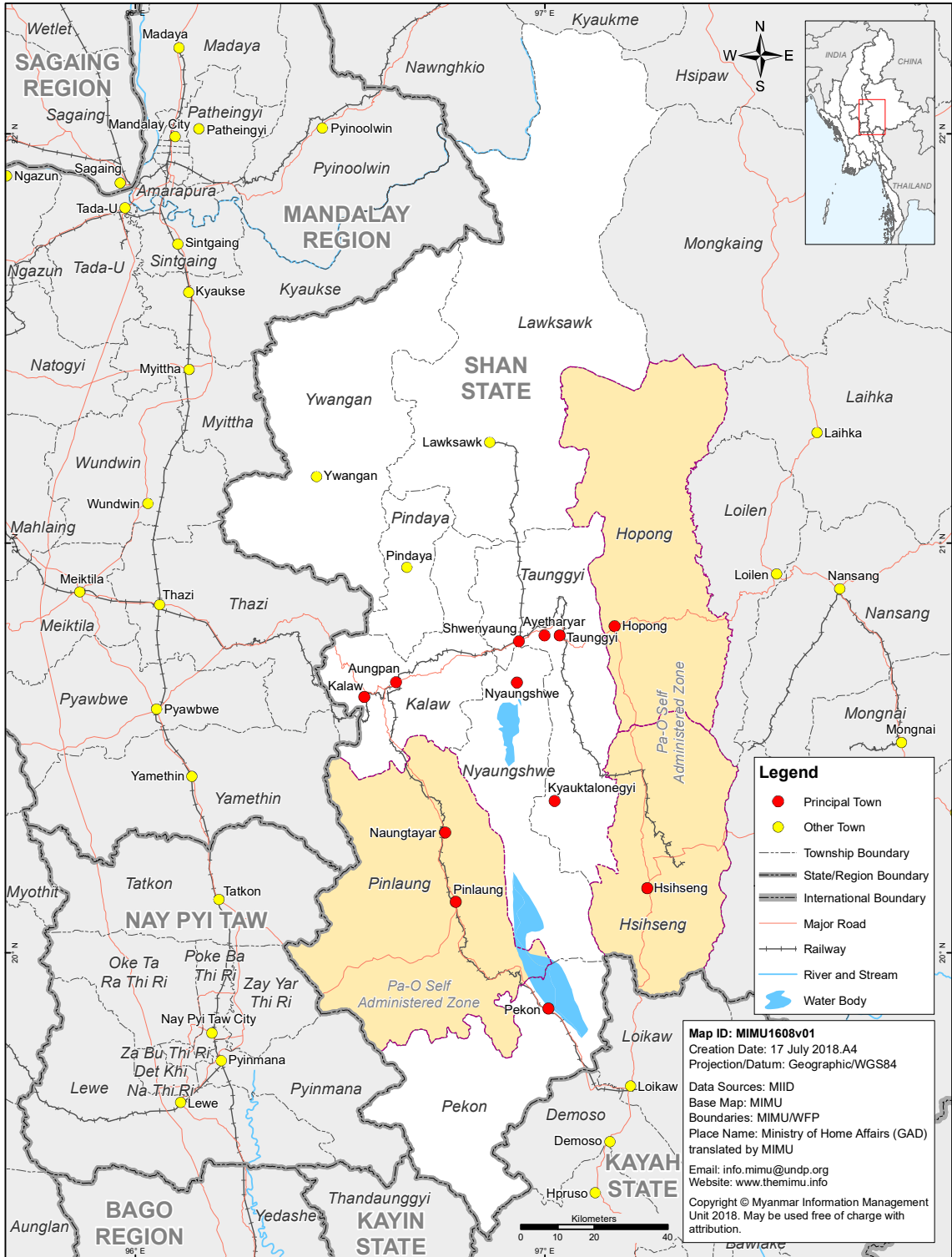
MAP OF THE PA-O SAZ



Myanmar Information Management Unit



Pa-O SAZ Zone Map for the 5-Year Strategic Development Plan



Disclaimer: The names shown and the boundaries used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

INTRODUCTION

This publication provides full details and cost breakdown of development proposals summarised in the 5-Year Strategic Development Plan for the Pa-O Self-Administered Zone (SAZ), 2018-2022. The plan is the result of a participatory process initiated between the Pa-O Leading Body, CSOs, and Myanmar Institute for Integrated Development (MIID). It provides a framework for social and economic development, responding to the needs and aspirations of residents of the SAZ. It has been funded by the UK's Department for International Development (DFID), administered by the DaNa Facility.

Following workshops with representatives of the three townships of the SAZ, teams including technical specialists and local experts carried out assessments of development sectors in the SAZ. Their reports analysed the context, challenges, and development approach and put forward recommendations with costed proposals.

The development proposals are part of the framework to guide decision making, planning and resource allocation for development initiatives and assistance in the Pa-O SAZ. It is intended for use by the Leading Body, in cooperation with government, civil society, business and international actors, in accordance with legislative and executive powers granted to Leading Bodies in the 2008 Constitution.

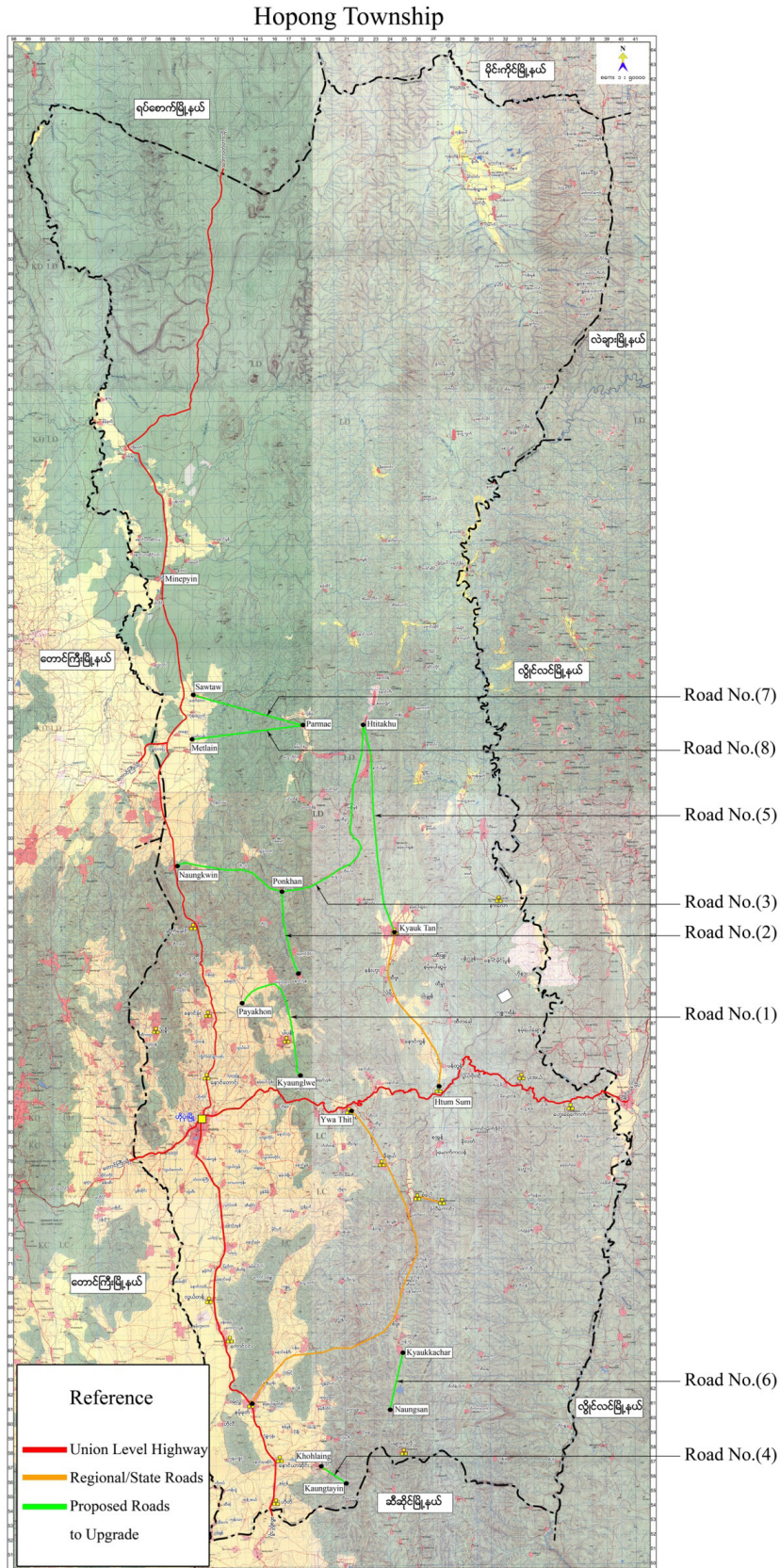
Cost estimates are made for each proposal. Integrating projects can avoid duplication and increase value for money, and opportunities for this are indicated in proposals.

This volume is one of three components of the 5-Year Strategic Development Plan for the Pa-O Self-Administered Zone, 2018-2022. It accompanies Volume I, an overview and summary of the process, and a video documentary.

1. INFRASTRUCTURE

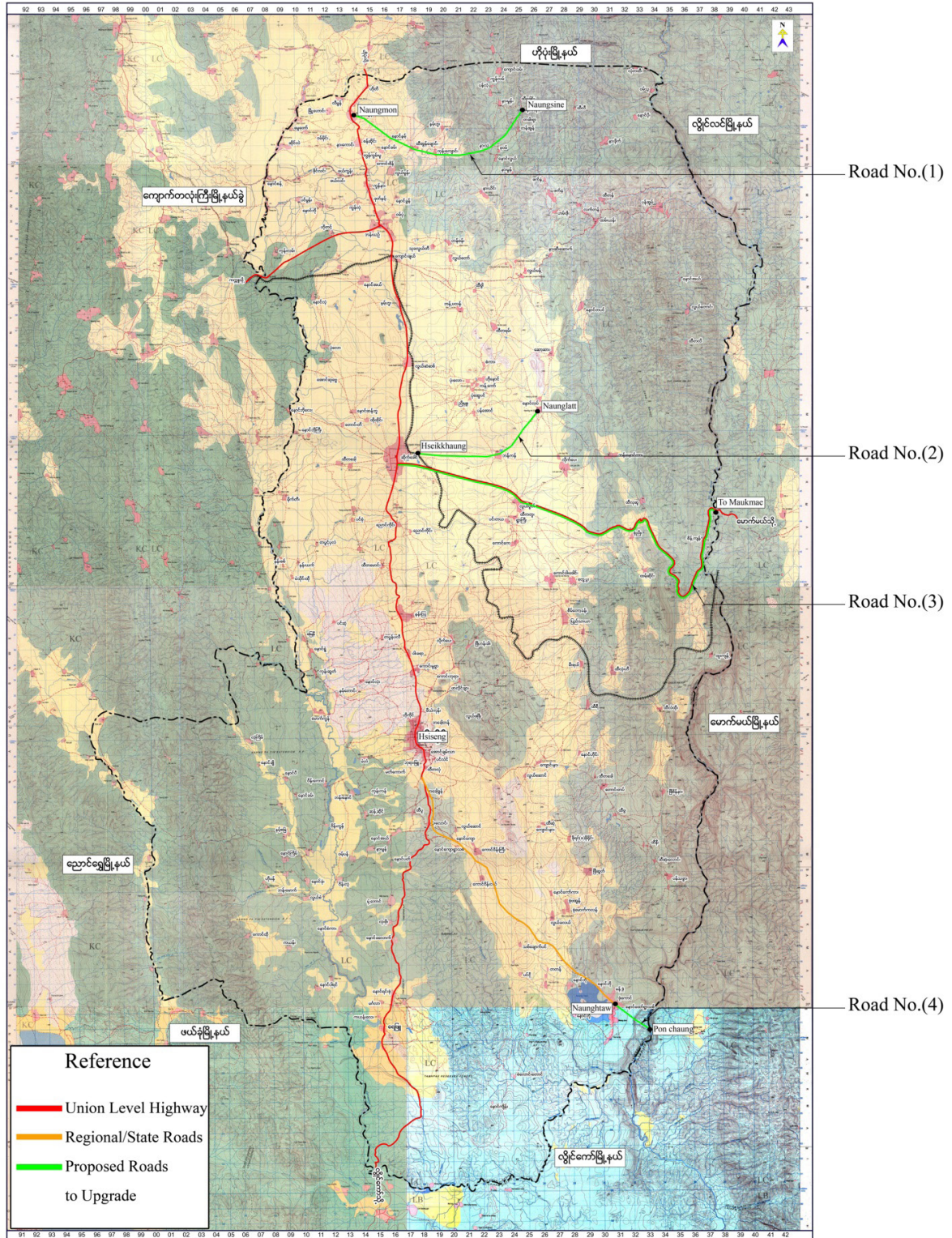
| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Background | <p>Village level roads are maintained by the Department of Rural Development (DRD) and Department of Rural Road Development (DRRD). Na Ta La, part of the Ministry of Border Affairs, also maintain some roads. Budgets are allocated by Union and Shan State government.</p> <p>The DRD maintains village water supplies according to an annual phased programme to carry out water distribution activities funded by Union and State budgets. The World Bank's Community Driven Development (CDD) programme provides funding and technical assistance for DRD and rural development infrastructure programmes. 20 irrigation facilities in the Pa-O SAZ are maintained by the Irrigation and Water Utilisation Management Department (IWUMD) with annual Union budget allocation.</p> <p>The National Grid and sub-stations provide electricity to towns and some villages. Upgrade takes place in accordance with the National Electrification Project (NEP). The NEP aims to connect various villages to the grid, usually those within 10 miles. Villages outside this radius are part of solar power programmes. The Leading Body is developing a plan for small-scale hydropower in rural villages.</p> <p>Maintenance and upgrade requests for schools and hospitals is submitted to Union government and can only occur with allotted budget</p> | |
| Objective | Evidence to support collaboration between the Leading Body and relevant government departments to plan and budget for infrastructure upgrade and maintenance | |
| Outcome | Improved infrastructure to enable socio-economic development | |
| Area | All townships | |
| Partners | Leading Body, DRD, DRRD, Na Ta La, IWUMD, World Bank, MOE, MOHS | |
| A: Upgrading village roads | | |
| | <p>Hopong</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Linking Payakhon village to Kyaunglwe village: 8 miles 2. Naungkwin to Ponkhan: 6 miles, 1 bridge 3. Naungyon to Htitakhu: 22 miles, 4 bridges 4. Khohlaiy to Kaungtayin: 4 miles 5. Htitakhu to Kyauktan: 10 miles 6. Kyaukkachar to Naungsone: 2 miles 7. Parmae to Sawtaw: 7 miles, 4 bridges 8. Parmae to Metlain: 9 miles <p>US\$ 5,150,000</p> <p>Hsihseng</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Naungnon to Naunsine: 7 miles 2. Hseikkhaung to Naunglatt: 4 miles 3. Hseikkhaung to Panchaung: 18 miles 4. Naung Htaw to Panchaung: 4 miles <p>US\$ 2,177,000</p> | <p>Pinlaung</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yinnhme to Htitali: 5 miles 2. Htitali to Tinnhtet: 2.5 miles 3. Kaukhlaing to Tinnhtet: 3 miles 4. Kaukhlaing to Taungvour: 3 miles 5. Takawhmu to Lekyar: 3 miles 6. Lekyar to Khawpuu: 5.5 miles 7. Wartaw to Htiyorn: 2 miles 8. Kalin to Htiyorn: 5 miles 9. Thitpingyi to Theinlarpyar: 2.5 miles 10. Theinlarpyar to Kaunghtain: 2 miles, 1 bridge 11. Naungkarkhaung to Lwe El: 5 miles 12. Tikyit to Paw Inn: 12 miles 13. Banpyin to Kaungwyne: 5 miles 14. Naungmom to Naunglai East/West: 1 mile 15. Naungtayar to Naung Pee: 10.4 miles 16. Naung Pee (Pinlaung junction) to Linphone: 5 miles <p>US\$ 13,180,000</p> |
| Observations | Alignment with DRD, DRRD, Na Ta La annual plans and budgets, including DRRD's annual phased programme for 5 years | |

MAP 1 HOPONG TOWNSHIP VILLAGE ROAD UPGRADE

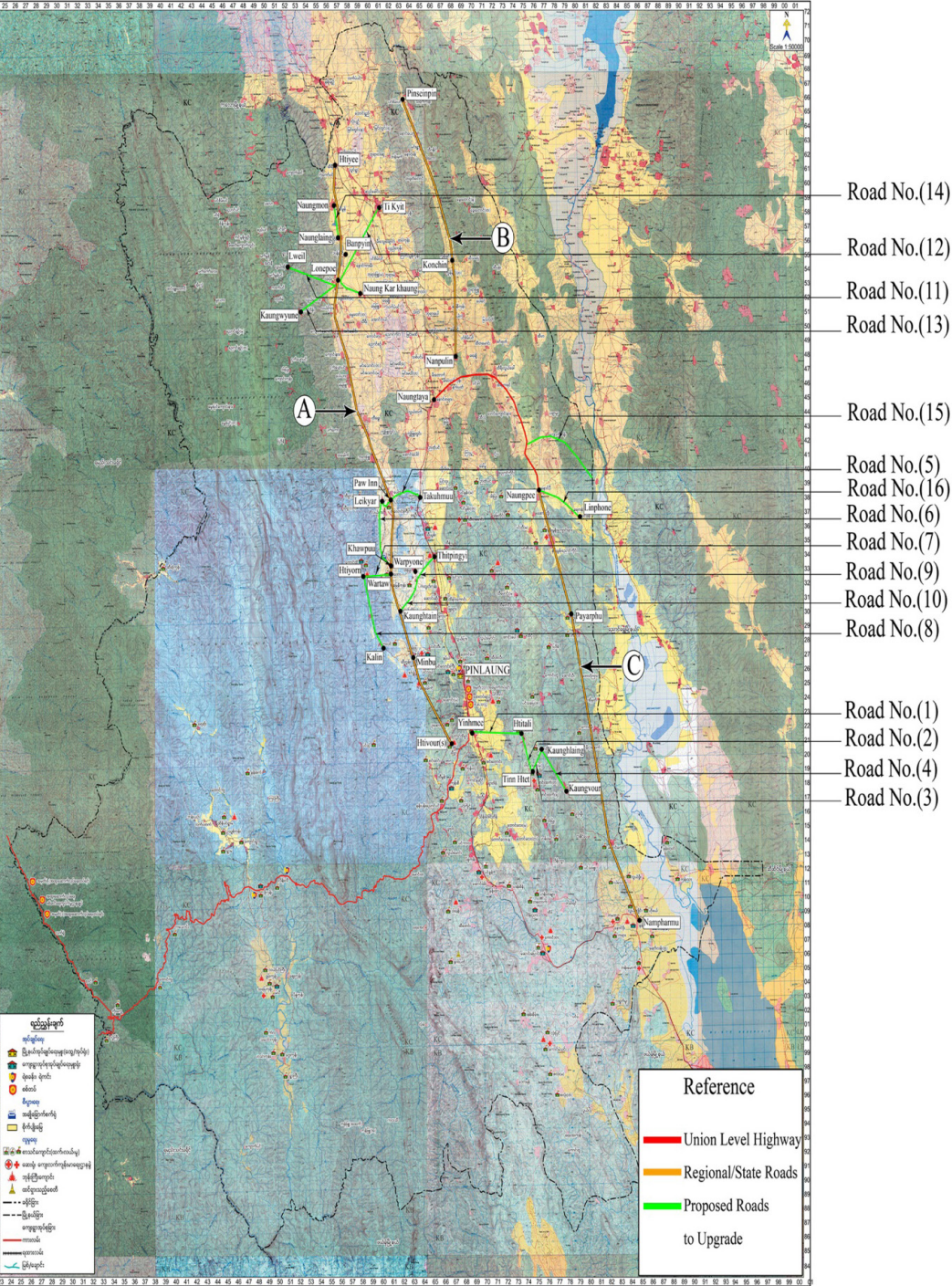


MAP 2 HSIHSENG TOWNSHIP VILLAGE ROAD UPGRADE

Hsiseng Township



MAP 3 PINLAUNG TOWNSHIP VILLAGE ROAD UPGRADE



| | |
|---|--|
| B: Domestic water supply | |
| <p>The biggest issue affecting domestic water supply is water shortage in villages. Common needs are tube wells, boosting pipe (various lengths), collector tanks. Assessment of villages needs to continue. Pilot villages are:</p> <p>Hopong, Htisaing Village: Tube well, US\$ 9,000, boosting pipe (4 furlongs), US\$ 6,750, collection tank, US\$ 3,000</p> <p>Hsihseng, Panhlaing Village: Host pipe (3.5 miles), US\$ 18,800</p> <p>Pinlaung, Warphone Village: Tube well, US\$ 11,300; Kyaung Saung Village: Collection tank, US\$ 3,000</p> | |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alignment and integration with DRD's annual phased programme to implement water distribution work with annual budget from Union and State • Alignment and integration with World Bank's CDD programme |
| C: Irrigation | |
| <p>There are 20 irrigation facilities, many needing upgrade and maintenance. Examples of irrigation needs include:</p> <p>Hopong, upgrading Naung El Weir: construction, canal network, land loss compensation: US\$ 376,000</p> <p>Hsihseng, Htihansam Spring: desilting, bund and dressing works: US\$ 263,000; Leimon Weir: Concrete floors, abutment, gate installation: US\$ 128,000</p> <p>Pinlaung, Naung Pe Spring: Excavation for filling tank, feeder channel and stone lining: US\$ 112,800</p> | |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate with IWUMD's annual work programme • Provide training to increase farmers' knowledge of participatory irrigation management and on-farm water management approaches to share water |
| D: Electrification | |
| <p>Hopong: Union Government plans to upgrade Hopong town power cables. Rural electrification depends on government annual budget. Electrification to 11 villages is planned: US\$ 908,000</p> <p>Hsihseng: Union Government plans to upgrade Hseikkay sub-station: US\$ n/a</p> <p>Pinlaung: 198 of 430 villages are without electricity. The NEP plans to connect numerous villages within 10 miles of national grid. Beyond 10 miles, plans are mostly for solar power. A village must propose its solar requirement and agree to contribute 20% of cost: US\$ n/a</p> | |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration with annual phased NEP • Ongoing assessment for small-scale hydropower to be continued |

| E: Infrastructure for education and health sectors | |
|--|---|
| Hopong | |
| 1. Basic Education Highschool (BEHS) Paunglin: | Increase accommodation facilities for teachers |
| 2. Post-Primary, Donmeekho: | Upgrade to middle school |
| 3. Primary School, Htanpaya: | Complete building construction |
| 4. Primary School, Pahlaing: | Increase accommodation facilities for teachers |
| 5. Primary School, Permeik: | Increase accommodation facilities for teachers |
| 6. Primary School, Htiphu: | Increase accommodation facilities for teachers |
| 7. Primary School, Pyaryin: | Increase accommodation facilities for teachers |
| Hsihseng | |
| 1. Office for township education officer: | New building |
| 2. BEHS, Pacharkalaw: | Accommodation for teachers |
| 3. BEHS, Naunghtaw: | Accommodation for teachers |
| 4. BEHS, Hseikkaung: | Accommodation for teachers |
| 5. Primary School, Naungbo: | Classroom extension |
| 6. Primary School, Kaungti: | Upgrade building and number of teachers |
| 7. Primary School, Naungsarpart: | Extend classrooms |
| 8. Primary School, Hti Ka Lain: | Accommodation for teachers |
| Pinlaung | |
| 1. BEHS, Tinnhtet: | Increase classroom space and teacher accommodation |
| 2. BEHS, Htitali: | Increase classroom space and teacher accommodation |
| 3. Primary School, Kyaungsaung: | Increase classroom space |
| 4. BEHS, Lekyar: | Become sanctioned BEHS, extend classrooms and accommodation |
| 5. Primary School, Lonepoe: | Increase classroom space and teacher accommodation |
| 6. Primary School, Htivour: | Increase classroom space and teacher accommodation |
| 7. Primary School, Vaungpyone: | Accommodations for teachers |
| 8. Tikyit Station Hospital | Increase bed capacity from 16-25 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education upgrade submitted to MOE and integrated with annual plans and budget • Health upgrade submitted to MOHS and integration with annual plans and budget • Upgrades to facilities should be accompanied by an increase in qualified staff and awareness raising of services among local people (Education and Health) |

2. SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE

| Title | Innovation fund | |
|--------------|--|---|
| Background | Fund to support investment for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and clusters to provide access to affordable finance | |
| Objective | An appropriate and safe ¹ financial system in the Pa-O SAZ, to ensure access to finance for SMEs and clusters with no credit history or little collateral. A Revolving Loan Fund model that allows reinvestment of interest into fund maintenance | |
| Outcome | Increased investment in processing technologies by SMEs in the Pa-O SAZ | |
| Area | All townships | |
| Timeframe | 5 years | |
| Implement | Leading Body, Parami Development Network (PDN) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), international funding agency | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish loan-facility for investment in value-added processing for SMEs Establish criteria for applicants such as submitting a business plan, application registration, options for joint collateral Training for applicants on writing business plan, financial management Training of Trainers (TOT) to build skills capacity | |
| Budget | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Establish fund, develop fund criteria TOT programme with PDN and CSOs Fund management Materials, travel costs M&E | 500,000 75,000 100,000 50,000 15,000 Subtotal 740,000 Contingency (+7%) 51,800 Total US\$ 791,800 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be incorporated with Accessible finance for farmers proposal (Agriculture) Possible link with Business Development Services Support (SME) for TOT and support | |

| Title | Vocational training courses for processing technologies |
|------------|--|
| Background | Learning opportunities are needed for SMEs on processing technology to invest in value-added processing |
| Objective | Provision of short courses on processing technologies suitable for existing sectors in cooperation with Taunggyi or Pin Pet Government Technical High School (GTHS) and Naung Kham Agriculture Training Centre. Courses cover food-drying, powder-processing, oil processing technologies, related post-harvest methods, sanitary and food safety measures |
| Outcome | At least 75 people trained per year in processing technologies increasing investment in value-added processing and output of processed products |
| Area | All townships |
| Timeframe | 5 years |
| Implement | Leading Body, GTHS and Naung Kham Agricultural Training Centre, technical specialists |

| | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------|
| Activities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreement between Leading Body, GTHS, and Naung Kham Agricultural Training Centre 2. Develop TOT and participant curriculum 3. Short courses of 1-2 months on processing, sanitary and food safety measures. Focus suggested for corn, coffee, fruits, potatoes, spices such as turmeric, and avocado oil 4. 3 courses annually for around 25 participants each | |
| Budget | 1. Meetings with Leading Body, GTHS, Naung Kham Centre | 5,000 |
| | 2. Develop curriculum with external specialists | 20,000 |
| | 3. TOT with GTHS and Naung Kham | 30,000 |
| | 4. Provision of materials, equipment, facilities | 600,000 |
| | 5. Administration costs, recruitment, teachers, student costs | 350,000 |
| | 6. M&E | 15,000 |
| | Subtotal | 1,020,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 71,400 |
| | Total | US\$ 1,091,400 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should be incorporated with TVET SAZ-level policy and feasibility for township vocational centres • Annual running costs for Naung Kham Agricultural Training Centre included in Agriculture | |

| Title | Business development services support | |
|------------|--|---------------------|
| Background | Addressing need for financial management, marketing, business planning training and market information for SMEs and clusters | |
| Objective | Support unit set up with a CSO in each township, coordinated by PDN, to provide training and support to business associations and clusters. Start-ups and social enterprises encouraged to join | |
| Outcome | Increased number of farmers, processors, traders, members of associations and clusters will have business management and financial skills with access to information and trade fairs | |
| Area | All townships | |
| Timeframe | 5 years | |
| Implement | PDN in cooperation with Township Administration and CSOs, business management specialists | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project design and management PDN in partnership with NGO for 1 year with phased follow up support for an additional year • Curriculum and supporting materials designed for financial management, business planning, marketing and use of information technology training. TOT with township CSOs followed by courses with SMEs and clusters • Participation in marketing events such as regional and national trade fairs • Information about funding opportunities | |
| Budget | 1. Project management by PDN in partnership with NGO | 75,000 |
| | 2. Township unit set up, staff costs and maintenance | 250,000 |
| | 3. TOTs for units | 40,000 |
| | 4. Facilities, materials, equipment, internet access | 150,000 |
| | 5. Trade fair participation | 25,000 |
| | 6. Travel, administration | 30,000 |
| | 7. M&E | 20,000 |
| | Subtotal | 590,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 41,300 |
| | Total | US\$ 631,300 |

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various components refer to business management support for beneficiaries. Integration can avoid duplication • Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) feasibility study for township level vocational centres can provide evidence base for township unit location and needs • Can incorporate with Innovation fund (SME), Accessible finance for farmers (Agriculture) and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable people (Social development and inclusion) |
|--------------|--|

| Title | Bamboo products development | |
|--|---|---------------------|
| Background | The Hsight Kaung village tract-based MARGA NGO has been working to develop bamboo products for livelihood support, focusing on crafts and household items like boxes, vases, mugs, trays, lamps, tissue boxes, clocks, photo frames, and pen holders. Support can develop this sector and additional products | |
| Objective | Support and TOT for MARGA to diversify bamboo products based on market demand. Products can include packaging for fruits, vegetables, baskets and traditional items for tourism, and bamboo charcoal production as a substitute for wood-based charcoal | |
| Outcome | Minimum 100 people trained per township on bamboo product development | |
| Area | All townships | |
| Timeframe | 3 years | |
| Implement | PDN to supervise the project implemented by MARGA | |
| Activities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training for MARGA on product development, marketing 2. TOT on bamboo resource management, weaving techniques, processing of bamboo for household items (drying, pressing), followed by training to villagers selected through a participatory process 3. TOT organised by MARGA to villages on production of bamboo charcoal 4. Follow up support by MARGA | |
| Budget | 1. Project arrangements with MARGA supervised by PDN | 10,000 |
| | 2. Develop and carry out TOT with MARGA – national specialist (50 days) | 10,000 |
| | 3. Provision of training materials, equipment, facilities | 40,000 |
| | 4. Staff and logistics for 3 training sessions in each township per year | 150,000 |
| 5. Marketing events in townships and in the region, 1 each year (x3) | 15,000 | |
| 6. Follow up support and logistics | 20,000 | |
| 7. M&E | 10,000 | |
| | Subtotal | 255,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 17,900 |
| | Total | US\$ 272,900 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can incorporate with livelihood opportunities for vulnerable people (Social development and inclusion) | |

3. TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

| Title | TVET policy and coordination | |
|--------------|---|---------------------|
| Background | A TVET policy led by a unit in the Leading Body is needed to guide TVET development across the SAZ and to coordinate with national plans. Policy should increase the private sector's role in TVET and initiatives should be orientated to local and regional markets and strengthen training to employment transition | |
| Objective | Establish TVET policy and a unit or committee in the Leading Body working with government, civil society, township administration, and the private sector | |
| Outcome | Policy and coordination for TVET | |
| Area | All townships | |
| Timeframe | 9 months' set up and launch, 4 years' unit staffing cost | |
| Implement | Leading Body, TVET specialist, township administration, MOE, TVET providers | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a TVET policy unit at the Leading Body with a TVET specialist for 9 months to build capacity of designated staff (potentially 3 new roles, 1 for each township) and support policy design Incorporate policy with feasibility for township-level vocational centres and TVET provider needs assessment (see below) Facilitate and coordinate policy development between the Leading Body, administration, civil society, State and Union government | |
| Budget | 1. TVET specialist – national (9 months) | 18,000 |
| | 2. Staffing – national (x3) | 100,000 |
| | 3. Township-level consultation, workshops, consultation with private sector and TVET providers | 15,000 |
| | 4. Policy launch | 3,500 |
| | 5. M&E | 10,000 |
| | Subtotal | 146,500 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 10,300 |
| | Total | US\$ 156,800 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy incorporates and subsequently guides TVET-related proposals in SME, Agriculture, Tourism, Social development and inclusion components Aligns with TVET and education-employment transition in National Education Strategic Plan (NESP, Education) | |

| Title | Feasibility study for township vocational centres | |
|------------|--|--|
| Background | Township vocational centres can increase access to agricultural and non-agricultural vocational training, information, and education to employment transition | |
| Objective | Feasibility of township level vocational centres | |
| Outcome | Recommendations and costs to incorporate into policy and to secure funding | |
| Area | All townships | |
| Timeframe | 6 months | |
| Implement | Leading Body, TVET specialist and team | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility study to establish costs, financial and management plans, and assess existing locations such as Naung Kham Agriculture Training Centre, partnership with providers like GTHS and the private sector, and options for mobile training units | |

| | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------|
| Budget | 1. TVET team with international TVET specialist (50 days) | 40,000 |
| | 2. Logistic and support costs | 10,000 |
| | 3. M&E | n/a |
| | Subtotal | 50,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 3,500 |
| | Total | US\$ 53,500 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Findings from the feasibility study can guide TVET-related proposals in this plan, such as Vocational training course processing technologies, (SME) that include costs for facility upgrade and maintenance | |

| Title | Flexible and market oriented TVET providers |
|------------|--|
| Background | <p>Various formal and informal TVET providers operate in or near the Pa-O SAZ. A better understanding of their output, needs, gaps in provision, and links to employment opportunities is needed as part of an SAZ-wide approach to increasing TVET opportunities.</p> <p>Short courses for a range of vocations would benefit people in the SAZ. These need to increase access for rural and vulnerable people and respond to contexts and cultures. Follow-up support is necessary to support skills application. The following courses have been highlighted for expansion through field assessment and participant workshops, although other courses can be incorporated in response to findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic agriculture technology training, including crop selection, technology training, GAP Livestock and animal husbandry training Motorbike repairing Mobile phone and electrical goods repair Sewing training Construction – bricklaying, welding, electrics, plumbing Tourism guiding, hospitality training English and basic computer training |
| Objective | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs assessment and capacity building for TVET providers to improve their capacity for service delivery and partnership and to feed into TVET SAZ-level policy Short technical and vocational training courses that build on recommendations from Vocational centre feasibility study, incorporate evidence base from value chain studies (Agriculture) and livelihood support to vulnerable groups (Social development and inclusion), and complement TVET-related proposals |
| Outcome | More flexible and market-oriented training courses are available and provided in the Pa-O SAZ, especially to rural and vulnerable people |
| Area | All townships |
| Timeframe | Year 1 assessment and capacity building; years 2-5 course design and provision |
| Implement | Leading Body, TVET specialist, TVET providers |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|-------------------|--------------|
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of TVET providers by TVET unit with technical support • Capacity of local formal and informal TVET providers benchmarked and assessed, covering schemes provided and gaps, networks, education and employment links, coordination and communication, material and equipment gaps • Capacity building programme, network creation, communications and coordination plan • Short course design in response to findings and needs of providers • Action plan for course provision and promotion, aiming for 50 participants in each course per year based on feasibility, locations and course promotion • Short courses through local providers with logistical and financial support for participants, including partial or full funding • Follow up and M&E by TVET unit and providers, linking participants to employers, other schemes, including accessible finance for business start-up and business support services | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Budget | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mapping and capacity needs assessment (75 days) 2. Capacity building programme designed and delivery – TVET unit and specialist; additional TVET support – national (8 months) 3. Course design – various national technical specialists (150 days) 4. Action planning – TVET unit with providers, logistics 5. Short course provision, logistic and financial support for participants 6. Follow up and support by TVET, local CSOs 7. M&E | <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">35,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">75,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Subtotal</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Contingency (+7%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> </tr> </table> | 15,000 | 35,000 | 30,000 | 10,000 | 50,000 | 75,000 | 10,000 | Subtotal | Contingency (+7%) | Total |
| 15,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 75,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subtotal | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contingency (+7%) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Findings feed into SAZ-wide policy, guide and link with TVET-related interventions in other components • Follow-up support incorporated with accessible finance (agriculture and SME) and business support services (SME) | | | | | | | | | | | |

4. AGRICULTURE

| Title | Develop sustainable agriculture through agro-ecology |
|------------|---|
| Background | <p>Sustainable agriculture can be promoted through agro-ecology. This embraces a people-centred approach, emulates nature, uses good quality seeds adapted to different contexts, practices crop diversification and rotation, improves soil through different techniques, promotes diversification and creates sustainable productive systems according to the resources available in each area.</p> <p>The approach can build up evidence of sustainable farming, incorporated into training. In areas where the use of fertilizers and pesticides is low, agro-ecology approaches can lead to Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and organic certification</p> |
| Objective | Adoption of agro-ecology to increase quality and sustainable agriculture practice, decreasing the cost of production, increasing crop diversification and income for farmers, and protecting the environment |
| Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture industry is sustainable and helps conserve the environment • Farmer income increases through crop diversification and applied techniques • Naung Kham Agriculture Training Centre builds evidence of agro-ecology and agro-forestry practice • Agro-ecology Unit in PDN to support farmers |
| Area | All townships |
| Timeframe | 5 years |
| Implement | Leading Body, PDN, Department of Agriculture (DOA), Livestock, Breeding and Veterinary Department (LBVD), agro-ecology specialists, INGO |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project design and management by an INGO in partnership with PDN. INGO provides 2-year direct management with phased follow-up support for additional 2 years • Design of agro-ecology curriculum and resources by agro-ecologist • Set up and run Agro-ecology Unit at PDN, with 2 agronomists designated to each township • Naung Kham Agricultural Training Centre maintained and run for 5 years, initially providing agro-ecology TOT, Farmer Field School (FFS) training, demonstration plots for PDN Agro-ecology Unit and DOA technical staff. This is followed by training for farmers in Hsihseng villages, selected through a participatory process • Evidence based on theory and practice of sustainable agriculture, agro-ecology, agro-forestry and GAP developed and maintained at Naung Kham Agricultural Training Centre • Visits to agro-ecological and agro-forestry farms and agriculture fairs • Feasibility study for agro-ecology FFS in 3 townships • FFS schedule and curriculum established and training for farmers in villages selected through a participatory process • Micro loans to support application of learning and practice during transition period • Follow up, monitoring and support by Agro-ecology Unit |

| | | |
|--------------|--|-----------------------|
| Budget | 1. Project formulation and management support for 2 years (INGO), phased follow-up support additional 2 years | 300,000 |
| | 2. Agro-ecology Unit staffing and running costs (scaled up to 6x agronomists) | 350,000 |
| | 3. Curriculum design and training for PDN and DOA staff – national (6 months) | 15,000 |
| | 4. Machinery, technology and demo plot maintenance | 150,000 |
| | 5. Naung Kham Agricultural Centre running costs | 150,000 |
| | 6. Agro-ecology and agro-forestry farm visits in Shan State | 30,000 |
| | 7. Feasibility study for mobile FFS in 3 townships | 30,000 |
| | 8. Technical assistance and farmer training – 6x nationals | 125,000 |
| | 9. FFS establishment and maintenance | 120,000 |
| | 10. Micro loans to farmers | (see below) |
| | 11. Follow up support and monitoring | 20,000 |
| | 12. M&E | 20,000 |
| | Subtotal | 1,310,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 91,700 |
| | Total | US\$ 1,410,700 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covering running costs of Naung Kham Agricultural Training Centre will benefit other proposals and avoid duplication (SME, TVET, Tourism, Social development and inclusion) Provision of micro loans for farmers is a factor of various initiatives. Accessible finance for farmers proposes a revolving loan facility. Costs for loans in this proposal are removed to avoid duplication | |

| Title | Increase farmer land registration |
|------------|---|
| Background | Better coordination and communication are needed to raise awareness and application of Land Use Certificates (LUC), especially 'Form 7'. Farmers are unaware of the legal framework and how LUC relates to encroachment and conservation, sometimes leading to local conflict around demarcation and rights. Land registration rates are found to be higher in Pinlaung Township |
| Objective | The Leading Body and the Land Record Department (LRD) can facilitate the process of land registration to ensure the rights of farmers on their land, contributing to farmers feeling more confident to engage in conservation practices, sustainable agriculture, and reducing local conflict |
| Outcome | Increase in farmers with land measured and registered |
| Area | Hopong and Hsihseng |
| Timeframe | 1-2 years |
| Implement | Leading Body, LRD, PDN, CSOs, land-rights NGO |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination meetings between the Leading Body and LRD to confirm approach and detail Meetings with Leading Body, LRD, and CSOs to plan approach and raise awareness among communities Workshops in village tracts to raise awareness of 'Form 7' and other LUCs with practical demonstration sessions on application completion and submission, facilitated by a land-rights NGO |

| | | |
|--------------|--|--------------------|
| Budget | 1. Meetings between the Leading Body, LRD, and CSOs | 4,000 |
| | 2. Workshops on completing applications, supported by CSOs and NGO | 16,000 |
| | 3. M&E | 2,600 |
| | Subtotal | 22,600 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 1,600 |
| | Total | US\$ 24,200 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential to incorporate Community Forestry certification approaches into discussion and support in forested areas (Community Forestry) | |

| Title | Promote and develop minor and perennial crops | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|--|------|------|------------|---------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|-------|-----------|---------------------|--|----------|-----------|---------|--|--------|-----------|---------------------|----------|----------|--|--|-------------------|--------|--|--|-------------------|--------|--|--|----------|------------|--|--|---------|
| Background | <p>Developing minor and perennial crops can strengthen livelihoods in the Pa-O SAZ. Many crops are already present, such as coffee, tea, fruit trees (mango, avocado, orange), pineapple, vegetables (garlic, potato, chilli) and spices like ginger and turmeric. There are opportunities for some products like honey and semi-processed products (green tea). Perennial crops such as coffee, tea, trees and pineapple have strong income potential when established. However, farmers face difficulty during the transition period until the crop is fully producing. The years of transition are critical, as is the risk of neglecting the crop due to economic difficulties. Improving the performance of minor annual crops (vegetables, turmeric, ginger, etc.) can increase household economy during the transition period of perennial crops</p> <p>Table: Perennial crops and transition to full production</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Crop</th> <th>Life</th> <th>Transition</th> <th>Prioritization area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Coffee</td> <td>Permanent</td> <td>3-4 years</td> <td>Hopong</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tea</td> <td>Permanent</td> <td>2 years</td> <td>Pinlaung</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pineapple</td> <td>7 years re-planting</td> <td>2-3 years</td> <td>Hsihseng</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avocado</td> <td>Permanent</td> <td>7 years</td> <td>Hopong</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mango</td> <td>Permanent</td> <td>3-5 years (grafted)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mandarin</td> <td>Permanent</td> <td>7 years</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Orange</td> <td>Permanent</td> <td>3-5 years (grafted)</td> <td>Pinlaung</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Table: Annual crops and prioritization area</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Turmeric</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Hopong / Hsihseng</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ginger</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Hopong / Hsihseng</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Potato</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Pinlaung</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vegetables</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>All SAZ</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | Crop | Life | Transition | Prioritization area | Coffee | Permanent | 3-4 years | Hopong | Tea | Permanent | 2 years | Pinlaung | Pineapple | 7 years re-planting | 2-3 years | Hsihseng | Avocado | Permanent | 7 years | Hopong | Mango | Permanent | 3-5 years (grafted) | | Mandarin | Permanent | 7 years | | Orange | Permanent | 3-5 years (grafted) | Pinlaung | Turmeric | | | Hopong / Hsihseng | Ginger | | | Hopong / Hsihseng | Potato | | | Pinlaung | Vegetables | | | All SAZ |
| Crop | Life | Transition | Prioritization area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coffee | Permanent | 3-4 years | Hopong | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tea | Permanent | 2 years | Pinlaung | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pineapple | 7 years re-planting | 2-3 years | Hsihseng | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Avocado | Permanent | 7 years | Hopong | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mango | Permanent | 3-5 years (grafted) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandarin | Permanent | 7 years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orange | Permanent | 3-5 years (grafted) | Pinlaung | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turmeric | | | Hopong / Hsihseng | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ginger | | | Hopong / Hsihseng | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Potato | | | Pinlaung | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vegetables | | | All SAZ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective | Support farmers to strengthen livelihoods through better performing minor and perennial crops | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome | Farmers increase income through quality minor and perennial crop production and marketing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | All townships | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timeframe | 5 years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Implement | Leading Body, DOA, INGO, agronomist | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project design and management by INGO in partnership with PDN for 3 years. Phased hand over and follow up support with PDN over 2 years Minor and perennial crop policy agreed in cooperation with DOA and in place for the SAZ Capacity building for PDN, CSOs and government officers on policy and minor and perennial crops at Naung Kham Agriculture Training Centre with farm visits in Shan State. Participants are able to advise farmers on specific minor crops appropriate for townships and monitor performance Participatory minor crop development plans through stakeholder workshops at township level. Participants include farmers, CSOs, township and Village Tract Administrators Feasibility study for mobile FFS in 3 townships FFS schedule and curriculum established and training for farmers in villages selected through a participatory process. Training on crop management, post-harvest, business development and product marketing, including product classification Micro loans to support application of learning and practice during transition Opportunities for alternative livelihoods and income for poor farmers explored to support poor farmers during transition periods Follow up, monitoring and support by PDN and government staff | |
| Budget | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Project design and management (INGO and PDN 3 years), phased follow up support (INGO) and PDN management (2 years) Workshop and facilitation for policy development Minor and perennial crop curriculum and supporting materials – national (3 months) Farm visits in Shan State Stakeholder workshops at township level for minor crop plans Feasibility study for mobile FFS in 3 townships Technical assistance and farmer training – gx nationals FFS establishment and maintenance Micro loans to farmers Follow up support and monitoring by PDN M&E | <p>500,000</p> <p>5,000</p> <p>10,000</p> <p>15,000</p> <p>18,000</p> <p>30,000</p> <p>200,000</p> <p>120,000</p> <p>(see below)</p> <p>20,000</p> <p>20,000</p> |
| | Subtotal | 938,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 66,000 |
| | Total | US\$ 1,004,000 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Naung Kham Agricultural Training Centre running costs included in Agro-ecology proposal Accessible finance for farmers proposes a revolving loan facility. Costs for loans in this proposal are removed to avoid duplication Potential to incorporate with Business development services support proposal (SME) to provide business training to farmers Options for alternative livelihoods to increase poor farmers' income incorporated with SME and Social development and inclusion components | |

| Title | Establish and strengthen farmer groups to increase market opportunities |
|------------|--|
| Background | Many farmers lack information, business skills, and support to increase livelihoods through market opportunities. Farmer groups, organisations, and clusters can enable farmers to achieve this through peer support, access to finance, collective actions, and access to information and training. Young farmers can play a vital role in farmer organisations by supporting data collection and marketing |
| Objective | Establish and strengthen farmer groups to increase market opportunities and individual livelihoods |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------|---|--------|--|---------|---|-------------|--|--------|---|--------|--------|--------|----------|---------|-------------------|--------|--------------|---------------------|
| Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmer organisations are created and functioning Farmers have access to savings and investment schemes Farmers improve their income through collective actions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | All townships | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timeframe | 5 years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Implement | PDN, CSOs, technical specialists, INGO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building to PDN and CSOs to provide advice and support to farmers on building farmer organisations. Appropriate CSOs at township-level suggested through a participatory process. Integration with Business development services support (SME) suggested Training for farmers on building and maintaining farmer organisations, marketing and collective actions. Farmers selected through a participatory process. Workshops with farmer groups to share information from value chain studies, minor crop plans, and identify action plans Accessible finance for collective actions such as post-harvest equipment, training needs, collective purchasing, value-added approaches Training and mentoring for farmer groups to organise and use finance in accordance with plans Visits to established farmer clusters in South Shan, agriculture, and trade fairs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Budget | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1. Project design and management in partnership with PDN and CSOs. INGO (2 years) phased follow-up support (2 years)</td> <td>300,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. TOT training to PDN and CSOs on farmer organisation, finance management and collective actions, and follow up – national (70 days)</td> <td>14,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Technical assistance and farmer training on farmer organisations: training, mentoring, monitoring for farmer groups to use finance – 9x nationals for 5 years with PDN and CSOs</td> <td>350,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Micro loan provision for farmer clusters</td> <td>(see below)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Workshops with farmer groups to identify action plans</td> <td>30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Provision for transport and accommodation for farmers to take part in training, farm visits, trade and agriculture fairs</td> <td>50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. M&E</td> <td>20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Subtotal</td> <td>764,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Contingency (+7%)</td> <td>53,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td>US\$ 817,500</td> </tr> </table> | 1. Project design and management in partnership with PDN and CSOs. INGO (2 years) phased follow-up support (2 years) | 300,000 | 2. TOT training to PDN and CSOs on farmer organisation, finance management and collective actions, and follow up – national (70 days) | 14,000 | 3. Technical assistance and farmer training on farmer organisations: training, mentoring, monitoring for farmer groups to use finance – 9x nationals for 5 years with PDN and CSOs | 350,000 | 4. Micro loan provision for farmer clusters | (see below) | 5. Workshops with farmer groups to identify action plans | 30,000 | 6. Provision for transport and accommodation for farmers to take part in training, farm visits, trade and agriculture fairs | 50,000 | 7. M&E | 20,000 | Subtotal | 764,000 | Contingency (+7%) | 53,500 | Total | US\$ 817,500 |
| 1. Project design and management in partnership with PDN and CSOs. INGO (2 years) phased follow-up support (2 years) | 300,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. TOT training to PDN and CSOs on farmer organisation, finance management and collective actions, and follow up – national (70 days) | 14,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Technical assistance and farmer training on farmer organisations: training, mentoring, monitoring for farmer groups to use finance – 9x nationals for 5 years with PDN and CSOs | 350,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Micro loan provision for farmer clusters | (see below) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Workshops with farmer groups to identify action plans | 30,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Provision for transport and accommodation for farmers to take part in training, farm visits, trade and agriculture fairs | 50,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. M&E | 20,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subtotal | 764,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contingency (+7%) | 53,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | US\$ 817,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessible finance for farmers proposes a revolving loan facility. Costs for loans in this proposal are removed to avoid duplication Integration with Business development services support (SME) can avoid duplication and reduce costs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Title | Cost benefit and value chain studies for crops |
|------------|--|
| Background | Improving agricultural outputs from production to marketing can have social and economic benefits for farmers |
| Objective | Cost benefit and value chain studies provide an evidence base to strengthen crop selection, post-harvest technology, marketing, knowledge and standards for product classification |
| Outcome | Evidence of cost benefit and profitable crops in the Pa-O SAZ context Recommendations to improve agriculture sector |
| Area | All townships |
| Timeframe | Year 1 |
| Implement | CSOs, agriculture and economic specialists, traders, producers, SMEs |

| | | |
|--------------|--|--------------------|
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-study cost benefit analysis to collect and analyse data for selected crops Value chain studies on crops such as avocado, pineapple, orange, ginger, turmeric, chili, tea, coffee, potato, banana provide recommendations to improve agriculture sector based on farmer-centred approach, giving analysis of quality, post-harvest techniques, infrastructure, traders, markets and processing opportunities | |
| Budget | 1. Pre-study cost benefit analysis | 15,000 |
| | 2. Value chain studies | 50,000 |
| | 3. M&E | n/a |
| | Subtotal | 65,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 4,500 |
| | Total | US\$ 69,500 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence from study incorporated into SME, TVET, Social Development and Inclusion, all Agriculture components | |

| Title | Accessible finance for farmers | |
|--------------|--|---------------------|
| Background | Lack of access to finance is a barrier for farmers during transition periods to new crops and when applying new techniques to increase production, quality, and income | |
| Objective | Research and establish an appropriate and safe financial system for farmers in the Pa-O SAZ, ensure access to finance for farmers with no credit history or little collateral, and support application by farmer groups and other vulnerable people. A Revolving Loan Fund model is suggested that allows reinvestment of interest into fund maintenance | |
| Outcome | Regulated accessible finance for farmers, farmer groups, other vulnerable people | |
| Area | All townships | |
| Timeframe | Feasibility 6 months, application and pilot/scale-up years 2-5 | |
| Implement | Local rural finance organisations, international financial assistance institutions, PDN | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revolving fund feasibility study with international and national micro loan specialists Fund unit established, staffed, with initial fund investment. Awareness raising and support | |
| Budget | 1. Feasibility study | 30,000 |
| | 2. International/national partner; fund unit established and staffed; training and M&E activity | 120,000 |
| | 3. Fund initiation | 360,000 |
| | 4. M&E | 20,000 |
| | Subtotal | 530,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 37,000 |
| | Total | US\$ 567,000 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund run in conjunction with Agriculture proposals above. Potential to integrate with Business services and Innovation fund (SME), and support to vulnerable people (Social development and inclusion) | |

5. EDUCATION

| Title | Monitoring rural schools | |
|--------------|---|--------------------|
| Background | The Union Government is taking measures to improve quality of education. Due to limited numbers of staff it has been difficult to do quality checks in individual rural schools. Without monitoring and needs assessments for teachers, the quality of education cannot be improved | |
| Objective | A quality assurance system to carry out monitoring and performance checks in schools | |
| Outcome | Widespread implementation of NESP in rural schools and improvement in teaching quality | |
| Area | All townships | |
| Timeframe | 5 years | |
| Implement | Leading Body Education Unit, MOE | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint staff to coordinate monitoring • Carry out interviews with staff, parents, teachers, surprise checks, analyse feedback | |
| Budget | 1. Staff provision for monitoring – national x3, part time | 45,000 |
| | 2. Logistics and support costs | 20,000 |
| | 3. M&E | 5,000 |
| | Subtotal | 70,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 4,900 |
| | Total | US\$ 74,900 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None | |

| Title | Increased resources for rural schools | |
|--------------|--|--------------------|
| Background | Limited teaching resources contributes to substandard teaching quality in many rural schools. Resources can support teachers to increase educational attainment and reduce dropout rates | |
| Objective | Increase resources in rural schools. Investment initially a 1-year programme | |
| Outcome | Increased educational attainment and lower dropout rates | |
| Area | All townships | |
| Timeframe | 1 year | |
| Implement | Leading Body Education Unit, civil society, NGOs, township administration | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Academic books on different subjects for school libraries • Increased equipment for teachers, such as printers, laptops etc | |
| Budget | 1. Project management by NGO, guidance, coordination | 15,000 |
| | 2. Investment in books and equipment for schools in 3 townships | 45,000 |
| | 3. M&E | 3,000 |
| | Subtotal | 63,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 4,500 |
| | Total | US\$ 67,500 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None | |

| Title | Mobile education series (Grade 6-9 students) | |
|--------------|--|---------------------|
| Background | Weak English language skills is an issue raised by teachers, having an impact on students' matriculation exam results | |
| Objective | Weekend training to build English language skills, including movie sessions, knowledge sharing workshops and reading groups. Pa-O Youth Network (PYN) or youth volunteers at community level can help provision | |
| Outcome | Increase in educational attainment and matriculation exam pass rate | |
| Area | All townships | |
| Timeframe | 3 years | |
| Implement | PYN, civil society, schools in collaboration with township and village level administration, education-focused NGO | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project design and management by education-focused NGO, in partnership with Leading Body Education Unit. Project materials and coordination support for schools Weekly educational videos, discussion groups, reading groups, English language lessons supported by community volunteers, PYN, other CSOs Small grants to support school logistics | |
| Budget | 1. Project design and management, guidance and project materials | 45,000 |
| | 2. Small grants to schools including provision for volunteer expenses | 90,000 |
| | 3. M&E | 5,000 |
| | Subtotal | 140,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 9,800 |
| | Total | US\$ 149,800 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following M&E, provision for ongoing support through MOE annual budget | |

| Title | Exam training programme (Grade 10-11 students) | |
|--------------|--|---------------------|
| Background | Pass rates for the matriculation exam are very low. Increasing pass rates will enable more youth to gain employment and have a variety of career paths to follow | |
| Objective | Weekend exam preparation classes by qualified teachers will increase students' opportunities and access to study, especially among rural students. The training should be for both Grade 10 and 11 students to set a foundation for the Grade 11 syllabus | |
| Outcome | Increase in matriculation exam pass rate | |
| Area | All townships | |
| Timeframe | 3 years | |
| Implement | Leading Body Education Unit, NGO, PYN | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project design and management by education-focused NGO, in partnership with Leading Body Education Unit. Project materials and coordination support for schools Weekly discussion groups and classes by teachers, supported by PYN and community-based volunteers Small grants to support school logistics | |
| Budget | 1. Project design and management, guidance and materials | 45,000 |
| | 2. Small grants to schools including provision for teacher and volunteer expenses | 90,000 |
| | 3. M&E | 5,000 |
| | Subtotal | 140,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 9,800 |
| | Total | US\$ 149,800 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following M&E, provision for ongoing support through MOE annual budget | |

| Title | Scholarships for disadvantaged students | |
|--------------|--|--------------------|
| Background | Poverty contributes to students dropping out of school to support family livelihoods or migrate to cities and nearby countries | |
| Objective | Scholarships for the poorest students will ease the financial burden and encourage students to attend school | |
| Outcome | Decrease in dropout rates | |
| Area | All townships | |
| Timeframe | 2-year pilot programme for 50 students per year | |
| Implement | Leading Body Education Unit and township/village-level administration | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leading Body Education Unit manages provision of scholarships to poor students following a participatory process | |
| Budget | 1. Staffing – national x3, 2 years | 46,800 |
| | 2. Scholarship provision to 100 students over 2 years | 20,000 |
| | 3. M&E | 5,000 |
| | Subtotal | 71,800 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 5,000 |
| | Total | US\$ 76,800 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following evaluation, ongoing support lobbied for resource from MOE or Department of Social Welfare (DSW) | |

6. HEALTH

| Title | Better access to quality basic health services for rural people | |
|---|---|---------------------|
| Background | Reinforcing basic health services can improve the health and wellbeing of rural communities. This includes recruiting and training local basic health staff (BHS), providing continuous medical education, mentoring for midwives, enhancing outreach activity, and provision for upgraded facilities and resources | |
| Objective | Strengthen basic health service through recruitment, capacity building, refurbishment, and communication | |
| Outcome | Communities in the Pa-O SAZ have better access to quality basic health services | |
| Area | All townships | |
| Timeframe | 3 years | |
| Implement | Leading Body, NGO, township health authorities, MOHS | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project design and management by NGO in partnership with Leading Body Needs assessments for human resource gaps leading to recruitment strategy with incentive schemes for BHS, especially in remote areas Mapping and assessment of Rural Health Centres (RHCs) and Sub Centres (SCs) leading to refurbishment and restocking essential medicine and equipment. Maintenance plans incorporated into MOHS annual budgets Training for midwives on standard procedures and treatment protocols in selected villages through a participatory process. Guidelines and resources developed to facilitate supportive supervision by Auxiliary Midwives (AMWs) Midwives' community outreach activity and communication through reimbursing transportation and providing incentives for the field trips, along with provision of resources and essential medicines | |
| Budget | 1. Project design and management – National NGO (3 years) | 75,000 |
| | 2. Human resource needs assessment | 15,000 |
| | 3. Recruitment strategy with incentive scheme | 20,000 |
| | 4. Assessment of RHCs and SCs refurbishment and restock needs, leading to budget allocation from MOE | 50,000 |
| 5. Training for midwives | 10,000 | |
| 6. Guidelines and format for AMWs | 5,000 | |
| 7. Midwives' community outreach and communication support | 50,000 | |
| 8. M&E | 10,000 | |
| | Subtotal | 235,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 16,500 |
| | Total | US\$ 251,500 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None | |

| Title | Strengthen service delivery systems within the community health structure | |
|------------|--|--|
| Background | Community health services play a vital role in community health and wellbeing, minimising burden on health infrastructure by supporting healthy living, making more accurate and efficient referrals, and providing community-based services such as maternal and child care. Empowering communities to take more responsibility for community-based health promotion and provision is crucial to increase health and wellbeing, especially in rural areas | |

| | | |
|--------------|--|--|
| Objective | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health prevention campaigns and activities led by Community Health Workers (CHWs) mobilise communities and raise awareness of health prevention and efficient referral Community volunteers mobilise and encourage local people to utilise qualified health services CHWs take a stronger role in community-based case management models through local volunteers Village Health Committees (VHCs) are strengthened to manage responsive health care delivery. VHCs are accountable to local communities and representative of vulnerable groups | |
| Outcome | Community groups are empowered to take shared responsibility for the support of community care, including patient tracking, monitoring, and long-term support | |
| Area | All townships | |
| Timeframe | 3 years | |
| Implement | Leading Body, health-based CSOs and NGO | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project design and management by a health-focused NGO in partnership with Leading Body and township health departments. Phased action plan for targeted villages over 3-year period through a participatory process Recruitment and training for AMWs at the community level to support pregnant women Recruitment and training for CHWs to increase health promotion and preventative services through targeted campaigns VHCs established, with training, mentoring and support on governance and accountability, to scrutinise community-based health and referral services Pilot scheme for funding provision to reimburse transportation and medical costs for emergency referrals, through a participatory process with VHCs, supported by financial management training | |
| Budget | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Project design and management – national NGO (3 years) Recruit and train AMWs Recruit and train CHWs Funding and resources for targeted campaigns Establish VHCs, with training, mentoring and support by NGO, with VHC member expenses Financial support for transport and medical costs medical costs pilot M&E | <p>75,000</p> <p>56,000</p> <p>36,000</p> <p>12,000</p> <p>20,000</p> <p>10,000</p> <p>10,000</p> <p>Subtotal 219,000</p> <p>Contingency (+7%) 15,400</p> <p>Total US\$ 234,400</p> |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation can lead to project expansion to other villages | |

| Title | Culturally appropriate and locally adapted health information messages |
|------------|---|
| Background | Gaps in health information and limited health education contribute to unequal access to health care services and lack of awareness of preventative measure. This leads to bad hygiene practice and increase in communicable and non-communicable diseases |
| Objective | Increase in awareness of preventative measures to increase health living through culturally appropriate and locally adapted health resources and messages |
| Outcome | Local people and community groups aware of presentative measures and have adapted behaviour |
| Area | All townships |
| Timeframe | 12 months |
| Implement | MOHS, Leading Body, CSOs |

| | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------|
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project design and management by national health-focussed NGO in partnership with CSO(s) through a participatory process. 12 pilot villages proposed across 3 townships Develop health plans and information, education and communication materials for health education. This must be sensitive to culture, linguistics, gender and religious backgrounds and use infographics and pictures Train local volunteers and CHWs on health information messages to deliver in their local communities CHWs carry out awareness raising sessions Behaviour change measured through pre and post M&E by NGO | |
| Budget | 1. Project design and management (NGO) with partner CSO(s), at SAZ or township level | 30,000 |
| | 2. Meetings and workshops to inform health plans and campaign material in participating villages | 7,500 |
| | 3. Resource material developed | 5,000 |
| | 4. Training for CHWs by NGO and CSO(s), logistical costs | 7,500 |
| | 5. CHW awareness raising | 7,500 |
| | 6. M&E | 5,000 |
| | Subtotal | 62,500 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 4,400 |
| | Total | US\$ 66,900 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation can lead to expansion across the SAZ | |

| Title | Strengthen coordination between health sector actors | |
|--------------|--|--------------------|
| Background | Better coordination between health sector actors will increase access, quality and responsiveness of health services in the Pa-O SAZ | |
| Objective | Strengthen coordination mechanisms between the Leading Body, MOHS, NGOs, INGOs and CSOs working in health sector through capacity building, technical support, and platforms for ongoing dialogue | |
| Outcome | Coordination mechanisms are functioning with constructive policy dialogue and assistance | |
| Area | All townships | |
| Timeframe | 1 year | |
| Partners | Leading Body, MOHS, NGO, CSOs, national health specialists | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project design and leadership by Leading Body Regular coordination meetings between actors at township level to enable constructive discussion on planning, budgeting, human resource, and supply chain management issues Mapping of health actors to increase coverage for improving health outcomes across the Pa-O SAZ and needs assessment for health-focussed CSOs Programme of capacity building for health-focussed CSOs to support delivery of health service provision | |
| Budget | 1. Regular township-level coordination meetings | 12,000 |
| | 2. Mapping of health actors and CSO needs assessment – national health specialist (45 days) | 9,000 |
| | 3. Design and deliver capacity building programme – national health specialist (50 days), support team, logistics | 25,000 |
| | 4. M&E | 10,000 |
| | Subtotal | 56,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 3,900 |
| | Total | US\$ 59,900 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None | |

| Title | Strengthen preventative and treatment programmes for narcotic drug users | |
|--------------|---|--|
| Background | Narcotic drug use is increasing in the region, particularly methamphetamine use among youth. Side effects of intravenous drug use such as HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C are also increasing. Youth often turn to drugs due to ease of access, peer pressure, lack of job opportunities and poor motivation | |
| Objective | Needles and syringes programme, HIV counselling and testing, detoxification treatment programme, awareness raising and behaviour change campaigns | |
| Outcome | Drug users have access to health services including lifesaving treatments such as antiretroviral drugs and overdose prevention | |
| Area | All townships | |
| Timeframe | 3 years | |
| Implement | Leading Body, MOHS, CSOs, NGO | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project design and management by health-focused NGO in partnership with CSO(s) • TOT for partner CSOs on reduction and preventative services and approaches • Assess harm reduction programmes which include needles and syringes exchange projects to prevent spread of HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C among drug users, with costed plans for expansion • Assess detoxification treatment programme for drug users, with costed plans for expansion • Capacity assessment of service providers and available services which are youth friendly and gender sensitive, leading to capacity building for service providers and health staff regarding harm reduction and preventive services | |
| Budget | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project design and management – national NGO with partner CSO(s) 2. TOT resources and training – national health specialist (60 days and logistics) 3. Assess harm reduction and detoxification treatment programmes – national health specialist (30 days and logistics) 4. Cost provision for reduction and treatment expansion 5. Capacity assessment and capacity building by NGO and CSOs; logistics 6. M&E | <p style="text-align: right;">150,000</p> <p style="text-align: right;">14,000</p> <p style="text-align: right;">7,000</p> <p style="text-align: right;">100,000</p> <p style="text-align: right;">15,000</p> <p style="text-align: right;">10,000</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">Subtotal 296,000</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Contingency (+7%) 20,700</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">Total US\$ 316,700</p> |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None | |

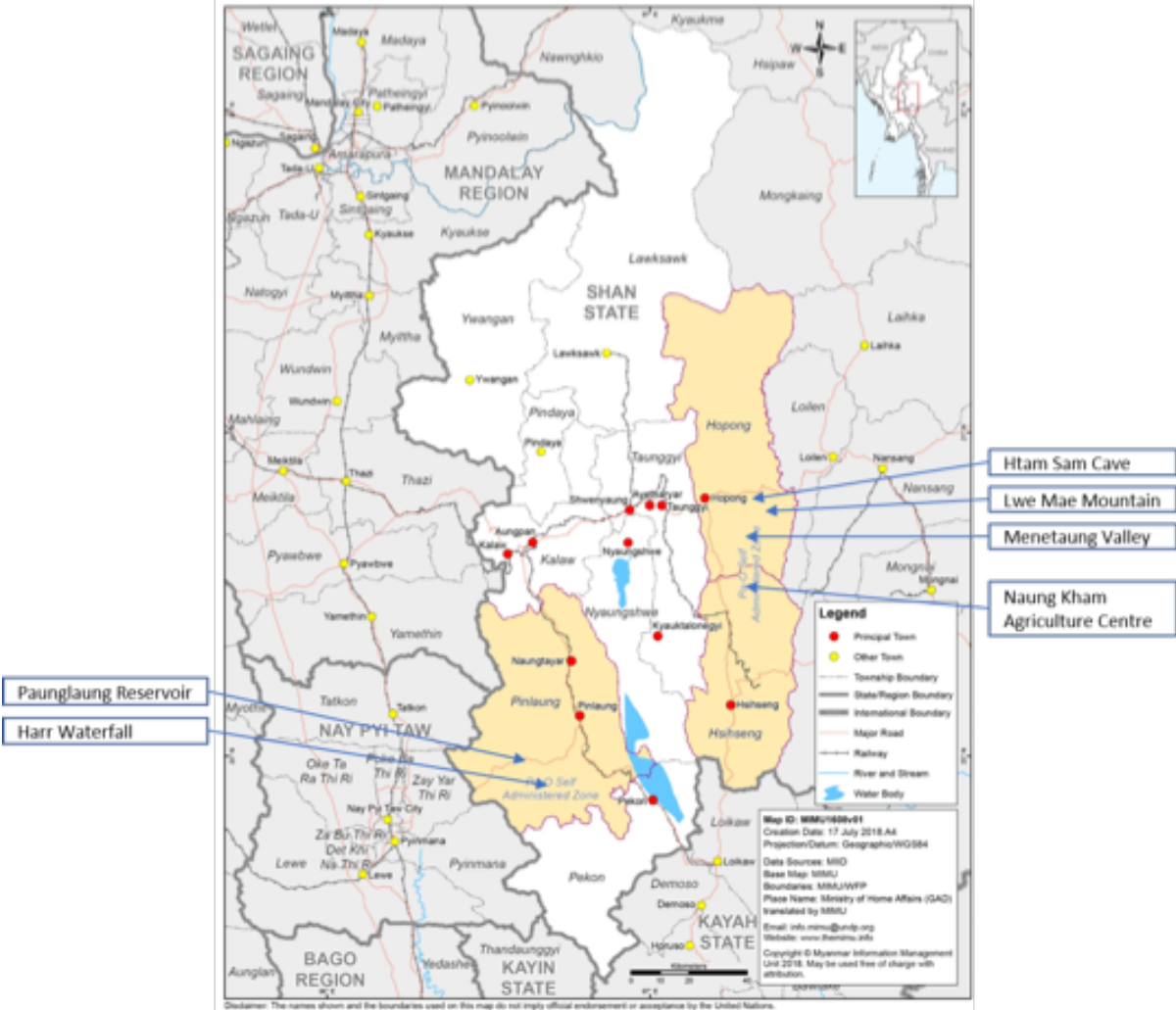
7. TOURISM

| Title | Strategic partnerships for market-focused product development | |
|--------------|---|--------------------|
| Background | <p>The Golden Island Cottages (GIC) group and Community Involved Tourism for the Pa-O Region (CITPAR) are established tourism operators and offer a base for tourism expansion in the Pa-O SAZ. GIC has many existing contacts within the travel sector and developing these in strategic partnerships will help grow their operations and develop other sites and products based upon market demand.</p> <p>Policy on restrictions to foreigner accommodation and travel in Hsihseng and parts of Hopong need to be clarified. In the meantime, Pinlaung and Hopong town² area offer the most immediate opportunities for development</p> | |
| Objective | Strengthening strategic partnerships for GIC and CITPAR to develop market-focused tourism products | |
| Outcome | Strategic partnerships with GIC and CITPAR to build market-focused tourism products for the Pa-O SAZ | |
| Area | All townships with initial focus on Pinlaung and Hopong | |
| Timeframe | 1 year | |
| Implement | Leading Body, GIC, CITPAR, national tourism operators, Ministry of Hotels and Tourism (MOHT) | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify policy framework for foreign travel and overnight stays by Leading Body in cooperation with MOHT • Identify new and existing best-practice adventure tourism operators in Yangon to develop market-orientated tourism products • Identify sites, marketability, tourism benefit forecast including financial and marketing plans linked with feasibility studies • Develop a 'brand' for the Pa-O SAZ to support destination marketing building on cultural, heritage and natural assets • Develop an outline for a public-private partnership | |
| Budget | 1. Identify tourism operators, meetings, business planning | 15,000 |
| | 2. Partnerships, financial, marketing, operational plans | 30,000 |
| | 3. Branding meetings and branding exercises | 40,000 |
| | 4. M&E | 5,000 |
| | Subtotal | 90,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 6,300 |
| | Total | US\$ 96,300 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate and respond to findings from feasibility studies (below) | |

| Title | Feasibility studies for potential tourism growth locations | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|----------|--------|----------|--|--|---|
| Background | <p>It is important that tourism growth supports conservation and provides livelihood opportunities for local people. The following locations are assessed to have tourism growth potential for niche-market adventure, eco, cultural/heritage and agri tourism:</p> <p>Table: Potential tourism growth locations in the Pa-O SAZ</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="480 465 1297 696"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="480 465 810 508">Pinlaung</th> <th data-bbox="810 465 1106 508">Hopong</th> <th data-bbox="1106 465 1297 508">Hsihseng</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 508 810 696"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paunglaung Reservoir and Bridge Harr Waterfall Pinlaung-Nay Pyi Taw and Loikaw-Aung Ban highways </td> <td data-bbox="810 508 1106 696"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Menetaung Valley and Lwe Mae Mountain Htam Sam Cave </td> <td data-bbox="1106 508 1297 696"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Naung Kham Agricultural Training Centre </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paunglaung reservoir offers potential for day stop and stop-over business, such as restaurants and boat trips Business and financial support for existing and potential SMEs along the Pinlaung-Nay Pyi Taw and Loikaw-Aung Ban highways can be provided to support growth Harr Waterfall, Menetaung Valley and Lwe Mae Mountain, Htam Sam Cave, and Naung Htar Lake and Cave offer potential for adventure and eco-tourism. Menetaung has the added potential of heritage tourism and revitalisation of traditional cultural handicraft Naung Kham Agriculture Training Centre offers potential for agri-tourism and income generating activities through small, value-added product sales | | | Pinlaung | Hopong | Hsihseng | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paunglaung Reservoir and Bridge Harr Waterfall Pinlaung-Nay Pyi Taw and Loikaw-Aung Ban highways | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Menetaung Valley and Lwe Mae Mountain Htam Sam Cave | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Naung Kham Agricultural Training Centre |
| Pinlaung | Hopong | Hsihseng | | | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paunglaung Reservoir and Bridge Harr Waterfall Pinlaung-Nay Pyi Taw and Loikaw-Aung Ban highways | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Menetaung Valley and Lwe Mae Mountain Htam Sam Cave | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Naung Kham Agricultural Training Centre | | | | | | | |
| Objective | Feasibility studies to assess growth potential, incorporating conservation, local livelihoods and skills, infrastructure assessment, and including finance, business and marketing plans | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome | Evidence base to build tourism products in the Pa-O SAZ, conserve areas of natural beauty, and highlight vocational skills, livelihoods, and infrastructure needs | | | | | | | | |
| Area | All townships with initial focus on Pinlaung and Hopong | | | | | | | | |
| Timeframe | 6-12 months | | | | | | | | |
| Implement | Leading Body, GIC, CITPAR, coordinating with MOHT. Feasibility study teams including tourism and technical specialists | | | | | | | | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leading Body liaises with MOHT to coordinate feasibility studies. Tourism specialist commissioned to write feasibility TOR Feasibility studies will include stakeholder consultation, environmental, infrastructure, skills and livelihood assessment, technical assessment depending on the study (such as rafting, hiking or caving) finance and management plans | | | | | | | | |
| Budget | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination meetings, tourism specialist – international and support Up to 6 feasibility studies on average US\$ 30,000 each M&E | <p>10,000</p> <p>180,000</p> <p>n/a</p> | | | | | | | |
| | <p style="text-align: right;">Subtotal</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Contingency (+7%)</p> | <p>190,000</p> <p>13,300</p> | | | | | | | |
| | Total | US\$ 203,300 | | | | | | | |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility study recommendations and follow up linked with strategic partnerships (above) | | | | | | | | |

| Title | Tourism and hospitality training | |
|--------------|---|--------------------|
| Background | Increasing tourism in the Pa-O SAZ can only be achieved if the skills gap is addressed. Basic skills training in CBT, guiding, entrepreneurship, hospitality and English are needed | |
| Objective | Increase basic skills in tourism, guiding, hospitality | |
| Outcome | Local people have tourism skills and increased livelihood opportunities | |
| Area | All townships | |
| Timeframe | 1 year for feasibility and TOT training | |
| Partners | PDN, CITPAR, tourism assessment team and specialist | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training needs analysis in all 3 townships for tourism, hospitality and entrepreneurial skills • Design curriculum and mobile training schedule in cooperation with TVET component • Find partner for English skills training • Implementation of trainings • Evaluation and impact monitoring | |
| Budget | 1. Mapping, feasibility and needs assessment for providers – tourism specialist and team (25 days) | 15,000 |
| | 2. Curriculum and training design – (15 days) | 9,000 |
| | 3. Training material | 2,000 |
| | 4. TOT training | 10,000 |
| | 5. Partial funding of fees or scholarship provision | 20,000 |
| | 6. M&E | 5,000 |
| | Subtotal | 61,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 4,200 |
| | Total | US\$ 65,200 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate with TVET component. CITPAR and other TVET providers can be part of needs assessment and capacity building | |

MAP 4: AREAS OF INTEREST FOR TOURISM GROWTH IN THE PA-O SAZ



8. COMMUNITY FORESTRY AND AGRO-FORESTRY

| Title | Strengthen conservation practice for natural forest and watershed forest and secure land tenure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|--|----------|---------------|---|---------|----------|----------------------|--|-----|-------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| Background | <p>Sustainable Community Forestry (CF) enterprise should be developed to conserve forest and upland watersheds. This includes community nurseries, agro-forestry, coppicing, intercropping, and establishing alternative livelihood opportunities. Stronger extension services between the Leading Body and Forestry Department (FD) will increase awareness and application for Land Use Certification.</p> <p>Coppicing species such as <i>Cassia Siamea</i>, <i>Cassia Spectabilis</i>, <i>Bauhinia Acuminata</i> can provide sustainable fuel wood. Bamboo is also beneficial for this purpose. Perennial crops such as avocado, coffee, orange, mango can be mixed with woody perennial or tree species to further meet fuel wood needs. Forest trees such as <i>Silver Oak (Grevillea Tobusta)</i> and <i>Gmelina Arborea</i> are good for wood and grow straight up without damaging other crops. At least 20 trees should be planted in 1 acre of farmland. For CF implementation, 150 trees are required per acre. Intelligent agroforestry and intercropping can provide more yield for different crops and sustainable wood sources on the same land.</p> <p>Table: Estimate cost to set up and run a community nursery for 1 year</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="480 913 1302 1234"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="480 913 927 954">Item</th> <th data-bbox="927 913 1302 954">Cost</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 954 927 1021">Construction materials: roof, frame, plastic covers</td> <td data-bbox="927 954 1302 1021">450</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 1021 927 1055">Fencing</td> <td data-bbox="927 1021 1302 1055">75</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 1055 927 1088">Water tank</td> <td data-bbox="927 1055 1302 1088">230</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 1088 927 1122">Water pipes</td> <td data-bbox="927 1088 1302 1122">75</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 1122 927 1155">Staff salary (2 people)</td> <td data-bbox="927 1122 1302 1155">1,900</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 1155 927 1189">Contingency (10%)</td> <td data-bbox="927 1155 1302 1189">270</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 1189 927 1234">Total</td> <td data-bbox="927 1189 1302 1234">US\$ 3,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | Item | Cost | Construction materials: roof, frame, plastic covers | 450 | Fencing | 75 | Water tank | 230 | Water pipes | 75 | Staff salary (2 people) | 1,900 | Contingency (10%) | 270 | Total | US\$ 3,000 |
| Item | Cost | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction materials: roof, frame, plastic covers | 450 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fencing | 75 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water tank | 230 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water pipes | 75 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Staff salary (2 people) | 1,900 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contingency (10%) | 270 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | US\$ 3,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective | To strengthen existing conservation practice in natural forest and watershed forests while seeking land tenure security | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable use of forest resources fulfilling the fuel wood and timber requirement of the local communities Secure water supply from the watershed forests Socio-economic development of the area through the creation of income generation activities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area | <p>A CF pilot is proposed for 2,081 acres of Reserved Forest in Ta Bat Village Tract, Hsihseng. Expansion to 18,309 acres in total can be as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="480 1559 1302 1995"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="480 1559 651 1592">Township</th> <th data-bbox="651 1559 927 1592">Village Tract</th> <th data-bbox="927 1559 1145 1592">Land type</th> <th data-bbox="1145 1559 1302 1592">Acreage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 1592 651 1693">Pinlaung</td> <td data-bbox="651 1592 927 1693">Pin Mon Naung Pee</td> <td data-bbox="927 1592 1145 1693">Reserved Forest Government disposal</td> <td data-bbox="1145 1592 1302 1693">783</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 1693 651 1794">Hsihseng</td> <td data-bbox="651 1693 927 1794">Ta Bat Par Law Par Kel</td> <td data-bbox="927 1693 1145 1794">Reserved Forest Government disposal</td> <td data-bbox="1145 1693 1302 1794">2,081 545</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="480 1794 651 1995">Hopong</td> <td data-bbox="651 1794 927 1995">Kyauk Tan Ti Lon Par Law Par Kel</td> <td data-bbox="927 1794 1145 1995">Government disposal Government disposal Government disposal</td> <td data-bbox="1145 1794 1302 1995">5,400 500 9,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | Township | Village Tract | Land type | Acreage | Pinlaung | Pin Mon Naung Pee | Reserved Forest Government disposal | 783 | Hsihseng | Ta Bat Par Law Par Kel | Reserved Forest Government disposal | 2,081 545 | Hopong | Kyauk Tan Ti Lon Par Law Par Kel | Government disposal Government disposal Government disposal | 5,400 500 9,000 |
| Township | Village Tract | Land type | Acreage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pinlaung | Pin Mon Naung Pee | Reserved Forest Government disposal | 783 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hsihseng | Ta Bat Par Law Par Kel | Reserved Forest Government disposal | 2,081 545 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hopong | Kyauk Tan Ti Lon Par Law Par Kel | Government disposal Government disposal Government disposal | 5,400 500 9,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timeframe | 15 months for pilot; 2-5 years for expansion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Implement | Leading Body, FD, GAD, CSOs, agro-forestry and community nursery specialists | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|---------|---------------|-------|-------|----------|---------|-------------------|--------|--------------|---------------------|
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project design and management by natural resources-focused NGO in partnership with Leading Body and PDN • Monthly public consultation meetings feeding into community forestry workplan and formation of forestry user groups to work with Leading Body, FD and GAD • Ground checking of boundaries, existing vegetation following FD and GAD permission and submission of CF area for approval through application letter supported by map and user group list • CF training and demonstration sessions on basic CF concepts • Establish and maintain community nursery • Boundary and demarcation of CF areas • CF certification ceremony with government and community • Establish community forest in pilot area, including labour, seeds, management and maintenance • Livelihood and agroforestry training to lessen dependence on unsustainable wood source for livelihood and fuel • Feasibility study for management and financial plan to expand pilot to 18,309 acres | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Budget | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project design and management – NGO in partnership with PDN for 15 months 2. Monthly consultation meetings and work plan 3. Formation of forestry user groups and expense costs 4. Ground checking of boundaries and approval submission 5. CF training and demonstration sessions on basic CF concepts – NGO 6. Establish and maintain community nursery 7. Boundary and demarcation of CF areas 8. CF certificate ceremony with government and community 9. Establish community forest: cost estimate is US\$ 55 per acre based on seeds, planting, labour and supporting costs 10. Livelihood and agro-forestry training 11. Feasibility study for expansion – national specialist team (30 days and logistics) 12. M&E | <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">45,000</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">2,500</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">4,000</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">3,500</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">5,500</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">5,000</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">500</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">1,000</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">114,455</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">(See SME etc)</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">6,000</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">5,000</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">Subtotal</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">192,455</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">Contingency (+7%)</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">13,505</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">Total</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">US\$ 206,000</td></tr> </table> | 45,000 | 2,500 | 4,000 | 3,500 | 5,500 | 5,000 | 500 | 1,000 | 114,455 | (See SME etc) | 6,000 | 5,000 | Subtotal | 192,455 | Contingency (+7%) | 13,505 | Total | US\$ 206,000 |
| 45,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 114,455 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (See SME etc) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subtotal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 192,455 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contingency (+7%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13,505 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| US\$ 206,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income generation activity can be incorporated with Bamboo proposal (SME) and linked to SME, TVET, and Social Development and Inclusion components • Activities should be in accordance with FD's 10-year plan to establish CF on encroached land | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

9. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INCLUSION

| Title | Youth group development enabling youth agency | |
|--|--|---------------------|
| Background | Youth groups are common in villages across the SAZ, yet their activities are generally limited to social and religious ceremonies. There is little development-focused activity by these groups and limited participation in decision-making | |
| Objective | Expand the role of young people in village leadership by strengthening pre-existing youth group structures, providing clear objectives and supporting engagement with village leaders. Communities will benefit through village development plans that align with village tract plans and technical vocational training | |
| Outcome | Communities have village plans, involving youth, aligned with village tract plans Expanded role for women in village social and leadership structure Identify specific livelihood training for village youth | |
| Area | 6 village tracts across all townships | |
| Timeframe | 8 months with 2 years follow up support | |
| Implement | PDN and national NGOs | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project design and management by PDN, linking with PYN and other CSOs Engagement with existing youth groups to gauge interest for support Training on participatory planning, gender-sensitive development, and engaging with leaders Support to youth leaders through participatory planning process Network building and support through regular meetings, introduction of digital social groups, and other activities Skills training on subject identified by the village plan to demonstrate implementation Follow-on network support to youth members over 2 years (6-monthly meetings or similar) | |
| Budget | 1. Project design and management (PDN) | 15,000 |
| | 2. Engagement with existing youth groups | 10,000 |
| | 3. Training with national NGO with members of 50 youth groups (60% women) | 40,000 |
| | 4. Participatory planning (as above) | 30,000 |
| 5. Network building (as above) | 20,000 | |
| 6. Skills training in accordance with village plan, up to 50 from each tract (300 in total) with NGO | 30,000 | |
| 7. Follow-on network support to youth members over 2 years (6-monthly meetings or similar) with members of 50 youth groups (60% women) | 20,000 | |
| 8. M&E | 5,000 | |
| | Subtotal | 170,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 11,900 |
| | Total | US\$ 181,900 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None | |

| Title | Finding future female leaders | |
|--------------|---|---|
| Background | Very few young women develop leadership skills or engage with the broader community beyond their villages. Female participation in local leadership structures is low | |
| Objective | To identify and engage with young women to strengthen their ability to contribute to their community and increase their leadership skills, at the same time generating discussion on leadership and gender norms at community level | |
| Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More women involved in community leadership • A stronger Pa-O Women's Union (PWU) with a network of female leaders across the SAZ • Experience of challenging leadership norms | |
| Area | All townships | |
| Timeframe | 1 year with 2 years follow on support | |
| Implement | PWU and national NGO | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project design and management by national women's rights-focused NGO in partnership with PWU • Provide leadership trainings to young women that focus on building confidence and technical skills needed within communities • Develop a network of female youth leaders, with core institutional and organisational development support to PWU • Create tools that begin to challenge norm of solely male leadership. These may include role plays, video, social media that can be distributed and generate discussion about leadership and gender at community level | |
| Budget | Project management – NGO in partnership with PWU | 35,000 |
| | Identification and trainings for young female leaders (up to 50 women under 30) | 50,000 |
| | Core institutional support to PWU | 75,000 |
| | Development of a gender norms toolkit and village engagement | 30,000 (toolkit) 20,000 (engagement) |
| M&E | | 5,000 |
| | Subtotal | 215,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 15,000 |
| | Total | US\$ 230,000 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None | |

| Title | Saving and loan programme for vulnerable women | |
|--------------|---|--|
| Background | <p>Many vulnerable women face the double burden of domestic and livelihood activity. Barriers to economic participation and lack of accessible finance further affect their ability to generate household income. Unregulated loans can lead to repayment anxiety, potentially contributing to forced labour, exploitation, and Gender-Based Violence.</p> <p>There are regional examples of projects that increase accessible finance tied to livelihood development, such as Metta Development Foundation's scheme providing microfinance for pig rearing small businesses in Mok Hsan Village, Taunggyi Township. This has increased income along with confidence of women and participation in village life</p> | |
| Objective | Provide accessible finance through loan schemes tied to livelihood and income development and establishment of small businesses. Local women are able to support peers through TOT training | |
| Outcome | Vulnerable women increase income, have more confidence, and participate in their communities | |
| Area | All townships with initial focus on 3 village tracts | |
| Timeframe | 2 years | |

| | | |
|--------------|--|---------------------|
| Implement | NGO | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project design and management by a national women's rights/microfinance NGO • Identification of Women Headed Households (WHH) from all village tracts • 4-day saving and loan TOT training for up to 300 women following participatory selection process, with additional visit to Mok Hsan Village • Follow up support on livelihood and business establishment, with monitoring and mentoring. Women encouraged to train peers and develop small businesses in partnership • Micro loan provision and monitoring • Feasibility of expanding project for further 3 years | |
| Budget | 1. Project management – national NGO, 2 years | 60,000 |
| | 2. TOT training design and resources | 20,000 |
| | 3. TOT training and costs – est. 5 batches of women, 60 each time (300 total) | 25,000 |
| | 4. 5x visits to Mok Hsan | 4,000 |
| | 5. Follow up support (NGO) logistics | 15,000 |
| | 6. Micro loan and mentoring | 75,000 |
| | 7. M&E | 5,000 |
| | Subtotal | 204,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 14,200 |
| | Total | US\$ 218,200 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro loan provision can be incorporated with Accessible finance for farmers proposal (Agriculture) • Potential locations for training in conjunction with Township vocational centres (TVET) and Naung Kham Agricultural Training Centre (Agriculture) | |

| Title | Early Childhood and Care Development programme for women |
|------------|---|
| Background | There is a lack of Early Childhood and Care Development (ECCD) provision across the SAZ, especially in rural communities. Issues include lack of facilities, staff, and awareness of ECCD approaches among women and families |
| Objective | Enhance ECCD capacity in the community, establish a positive learning environment, and improve the access to and quality of ECCD education |
| Outcome | Stronger ECCD provision in rural communities and livelihood opportunities for young women |
| Area | All townships with initial focus on 3 village tracts |
| Timeframe | 2 years and possible expansion |
| Implement | NGO, PDN, Leading Body, DSW |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project design and management by NGO in partnership with PDN, CSOs • Design of ECCD material and awareness raising programmes at community level, coordinated by NGO and partners. Villages selected through a participatory process • Assessment of ECCD provision and coordination with community-based education and health provision (see Education and Health). Feasibility and plan to incorporate/expand ECCD • Training for young women in ECCD practice, follow up support and mentoring • Feasibility to expand pilot |

| | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------|
| Budget | 1. Project management – national NGO partnership with PDN, CSOs, 2 years | 70,000 |
| | 2. Resource design and awareness raising | 20,000 |
| | 3. Assessment and feasibility by NGO and partners | 10,000 |
| | 4. ECCD training for 250 young women | 25,000 |
| | 5. Feasibility to expand pilot | 15,000 |
| | 6. M&E | 5,000 |
| | Subtotal | 145,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 10,000 |
| | Total | US\$ 155,000 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential locations for training in conjunction with township vocational centres (TVET) and Naung Kham Agricultural Training Centre (Agriculture) | |

| Title | Protection support for elderly people | |
|--------------|--|---------------------|
| Background | There are few services available across the Pa-O region for elderly people and expansion of Department of Social Welfare (DSW) support is slow and limited in scope | |
| Objective | Provide cash transfers of MMK 20,000 per month to elderly people across the Pa-O SAZ, administered directly by the Leading Body or PDN. This structure has a second-order effect of building the administrative capacity of the Leading Body as a social services provider | |
| Outcome | Increased social protection for elderly people | |
| Area | All townships | |
| Timeframe | 5 years | |
| Implement | Leading Body, NGO, PDN, DSW | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project design and management by NGO in partnership with PDN Capacity for PDN on implementation, budget management and disbursement procedures Cash transfers to people with disabilities administered and recorded. Scheme targeting 1000 individuals, scaling up to that amount over the 5-year period Joint planning for future DSW support activities | |
| Budget | 1. Project management – NGO in partnership with PDN. NGO phase out after 1 year with 1 year follow up support | 90,000 |
| | 2. Training logistics | 15,000 |
| | 3. Cash transfers | 400,000 |
| | 4. Joint planning for future DSW support activities | 30,000 |
| | 5. M&E | 10,000 |
| | Subtotal | 545,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 38,000 |
| | Total | US\$ 583,000 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a risk that the project could undercut any existing self-sufficiency and lead to reliance on cash transfer which becomes unsustainable. A component of joint planning with DSW is aimed at mitigating this risk | |

| Title | Vulnerable groups development support research and programming | |
|---|--|---------------------|
| Background | Alternative livelihood options are needed for vulnerable groups, especially people with disabilities, Women Headed Households (WHH), and the rural poor | |
| Objective | Determine suitable livelihood opportunities for vulnerable people, training and support needs, value-chains and market links | |
| Outcome | Improved livelihoods for vulnerable groups across at least 20 villages, including people with disabilities, landless, rural poor, WHH, and elderly people | |
| Area | Up to 20 villages in 3 village tracts, 1 each in 3 townships | |
| Timeframe | 3 years | |
| Implement | NGO and local CSO partner | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project design and management • Research to determine possible livelihoods and existing/expanding markets • Training on selected livelihoods at village level in up to 20 villages, selected through participatory process. Follow-on training and mentoring will be provided by the project team • Creation of networks between village groups using mobile technology | |
| Budget | 1. Project management – NGO in partnership with CSO(s) | 90,000 |
| | 2. Research to identify alternative livelihoods (70 days) | 15,000 |
| | 3. Value chain assessment for all 3 townships | 45,000 |
| 4. Identification, engagement, training for vulnerable groups | 50,000 | |
| 5. Market access support | 40,000 | |
| 6. Follow-on training and engagement | 25,000 | |
| 7. M&E | 10,000 | |
| | Subtotal | 275,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 19,000 |
| | Total | US\$ 294,000 |
| Observations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration with Business development services support (SME) and TVET can provide market access support and vocational training to avoid duplication and lessen costs | |

10. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

| Title | Strategic Plan Steering Committee for effective coordination | |
|--------------|--|--|
| Background | Institutional capacity building is needed to effectively coordinate development in the Pa-O SAZ, both in relation to cooperation among stakeholders and coordination with national polices and plans | |
| Objective | <p>Assessment of existing coordination, monitoring and evaluation approaches can identify the skills and systems that need strengthening. Areas for consideration by the Leading Body include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steering committee for oversight and responsibility for the plan's delivery and policy framework for coordination and reporting with Shan State and Union Government • Sector-based policy to coordinate targeted development led by units or committees • Coordination and communication policy and systems utilising existing governance and information systems among Leading Body, the administration at township and village levels, civil society and business • Monitoring and evaluation policy and systems to keep track of development initiatives and to feed into oversight and reports, integrated with coordination and communication approaches | |
| Outcome | Effective coordination, communications, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting | |
| Area | All townships | |
| Timeframe | 12 months | |
| Implement | Leading Body, township administration, PDN, institutional and organisational development specialist | |
| Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of existing structures, policy and systems • Capacity building to strengthen skills, structures, systems and policy development • Training and awareness raising on policy, communications, M&E | |
| Budget | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Needs assessments – national OD specialist (75 days) 2. Capacity building and systems strengthening. OD specialist and 50 trainees in Hopong, Hsihseng and Pinlaung 3. Data management system and other equipment needs 4. Materials, logistics 5. M&E | <p>15,000</p> <p>45,000</p> <p>25,000</p> <p>10,000</p> <p>5,000</p> |
| | Subtotal | 100,000 |
| | Contingency (+7%) | 7,000 |
| | Total | US\$ 107,000 |
| Observations | • None | |

ORGANISATION MAPPING

This section provides an overview of organisations carrying out development projects in the Pa-O SAZ and nearby Taunggyi Township. Information came from workshops, field research and MIMU.¹

| No | Lead organisation | Implementing organisation | Where | | | | Project |
|----|---|--|-------|----|----|----|---|
| | | | TG | HP | PL | HH | |
| 1 | AVSI Foundation (INGO) | PDN | ✓ | ✓ | | | Promotion of alternative crops to opium in Southern Shan State (Jul 2017-Nov 2018) Social and rural development in Southern Shan State (Jul 2017-Feb 2019). Funded by Prosolidar Support to quality education programme (Mar 2018-Mar 2019) |
| 2 | British Council (INGO) | Various | ✓ | | | | My Justice: Making access to justice sustainable in Myanmar, strengthening local capacities for improved access to justice for Women in Myanmar. Funded by the European Union |
| 3 | Dan Church Aid and Norwegian Church Aid (INGO) | | | | | | Promoting gender equality in Faith-Based Organisations (Jan 2017-Dec 2019) |
| 4 | Diakonia (INGO) | Thingaha Gender Organization | ✓ | | | | Gender Based Violence reduction in Myanmar (Jul 2016-Jun 2019) |
| 5 | Family Health International (INGO) | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Civil society and media (Sep 2014-Sep 2018). Funded by USAID through FHI360 |
| 6 | GIZ (INGO) | MOHS | | | | | Food and nutrition security in Shan State (Apr 2015-Mar 2018) |
| 7 | ICCO Cooperation (INGO) | Swe Tha Har | ✓ | | | | Story of Friendship (Dec 2016-Dec 2019) <i>Working with youth to promote peace</i> |
| 8 | IDEA (INGO) | SWISSAID | | ✓ | | | Women's vocational income promotion project (Jul 2017-Jun 2018). Funded by LIFT <i>Vocational training and financial support in 50 villages of Kone Keng tract</i> |
| 9 | Integrated Development Executive Association –IDEA (INGO) | Government for Policy Reform | ✓ | | | | Community based legal services initiative (May 2017-May 2018). Funded by USAID Implementing with Tetra Tech DPK |
| 10 | International Labour Organization – ILO (UN) | Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Peace, reconciliation and development through community empowerment (Mar 2015-Mar 2019). Funded by the European Union |

¹ www.themimu.info

| | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 11 | International Organization for Migration (UN) | PDN | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Increasing the developmental impact of labour migration through stronger governance and partnership (Twe Let) (Jan 2017-Jun 2019) Funded by LIFT <i>Safe migration and vocational training for migrants</i> |
| 12 | International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (INGO) | National HIV/AIDS Programme | ✓ | | | | Integrated HIV care programme (Jan 2010-Dec 2020) |
| 13 | Ipas (INGO) | National HIV/AIDS Programme | ✓ | | | | Community-based multi-drug resistant tuberculosis care (Jan 2015-Jul 2020) |
| 14 | Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (NGO) | Government technical support in supplies for distribution | ✓ | ✓ | | | Improving the quality of post abortion care services in Myanmar (Apr 2018-Dec 2018) Promoting transitional food security (Jan 2017-Dec 2018) |
| 15 | MARGA (CSO) | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Organisational and community development for livelihoods programme (Aug 2016-Jun 2018) Reducing poverty and promoting income (Jan 2008-Dec 2018) Promotion of safe migration and anti-human trafficking (Jun 2016-Jun 2018) Sustainable household income development for farmers (Sep 2017-Jun 2018). Funded by SWISSAID and LIFT <i>Bamboo craft training, market linkage Training to avocado farmers on grafting, variety, cluster formation</i> |
| 16 | Mennonite Economic Development Associates (INGO) | | ✓ | | | ✓ | Improving market opportunities for women (2015-2020). Funded by Global Affairs Canada <i>Access to finance, leadership, addressing technical and capacity barriers</i> |
| 17 | Mercy Corps (INGO) | | ✓ | | | | Myanmar stoves campaign (Sep 2016-Dec 2018) National community driven development project (Jan 2017-Dec 2020). Under Department of Rural Development <i>Enabling rural communities to identify and address needs and prioritize action</i> |
| 18 | Mines Advisory Group (INGO) | Law Ka Tharya Foundation/ Interfaith Dialogue Group | ✓ | | | | Sone Himat (May 2016-Jun 2018) <i>Peace building and conflict prevention</i> |
| 19 | Mya Sein Young Project (Government Project) | Administered by the Department of Rural Development | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | Baseline assessment (Apr 2017-Jun 2018) National budget (Government) <i>Low interest loans for rural people (1-1.5%)</i> |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|--|
| 20 | Myanmar Anti-Narcotics Association (NGO) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Comprehensive HIV prevention and care among drug users with effective harm reduction intervention (Jan 2016-Dec 2018). Funded by UNOPS |
| 21 | Myanmar Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Producer and Exporter Association (NGO) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Myanmar Medical Association Tuberculosis Project (Jan 2018-Dec 2020) Programme to empower upland farmers to better participate in Myanmar's economic development through value chain upgrading of key crops in upland communities. (2017-2019). Funded by the DaNa Facility, DFID <i>Coffee, avocado and elephant foot yam value chains</i> |
| 22 | Myanmar Institute for Integrated Development (NGO) | | | ✓ | Improving market opportunities for small holder farmers, especially women, in Pa-O SAZ (Sep 2017 – Mar 2020). Funded by DFID through the DaNa Facility |
| 23 | PACT-Myanmar (INGO) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Swan Yi: Strengthening abilities for women's economic empowerment (Jul 2016-May 2018). Funded by The Coca-Cola Foundation <i>Accessible finance, savings and loan, microenterprise schemes for women</i> |
| 24 | People in Need (INGO) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Creating a space for the participation of Myanmar's civil society in policy dialogue (Jan 2016-Dec 2018) |
| 25 | PRIME-Agri (Consulting Organisation) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Water for livelihoods and smallholder prosperity (Dec 2015-Dec 2018). Funded by LIFT <i>Integration of smallholder farmers to value chain, irrigation management, market linkages</i> |
| 26 | Proximity Designs (Social Business) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Financial inclusion—moving ahead (Oct 2015-Jun 2018). Funded by LIFT <i>Agriculture loans for crops and equipment, rural enterprise financing</i> |
| 27 | Pyi Gyi Khin (NGO) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Strengthening of M&E systems at township level for HIV, TB and Malaria; health system strengthening in Myanmar (Jan 2015-Dec 2020). Funded by GFATM/ UNPOS Support antiretroviral (ART) centres and decentralised sites for ART access, logistic, data management (Jan 2016-Jan 2021). Funded by GFATM/ UNOPS Enhance the quality of life of people living with HIV/AIDS through ART provision, psychosocial support and increased access to prevention services. Approach with Key Population Services Centre (KPSC) (Jan 2017-Feb 2022). Funded by GFATM/UNOPS |
| 28 | Relief International (INGO) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Improving provision and access to maternal, new born and child health services in Southern Shan State (Dec 2014-Dec 2018) |
| 29 | Saetanar, Education, Peace and Development (NGO) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | School building construction, community development, agricultural development and extension. Funded by The Nippon Foundation <i>School upgrade and assistance for children from poor families</i> |
| 30 | SWISSAID (INGO) | | ✓ | ✓ | Uplands small-grants fund for civil society (Aug 2016-Nov 2018). Funded by LIFT <i>Small grants and capacity building in livelihoods, management, governance for CSOs</i> |
| 31 | The Fred Hollows Foundation (INGO) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Strengthening eye care in Myanmar (Jan 2018-Dec 2021) |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| 32 | UN Women (UN) | | | ✓ | | | | Women's contribution to social cohesion and peacebuilding (Apr 2017-Oct 2018) |
| 33 | United Nations Children Fund – UNICEF (UN) | National Nutrition Centre | | ✓ | | | | Hospital-based treatment for under-fives with severe acute malnutrition (Jan 2011-Dec 2022) |
| | | Myanmar Red Cross Society, Department of Social Welfare | | ✓ | | | | Child protection case management (Jul 2014-May 2018) |
| | | Save the Children in Myanmar | | ✓ | | | | Child protection case management (Apr 2016-May 2018) |
| | | Anti-Trafficking Task Force (MPF) | | ✓ | | | | Support to the Anti-Trafficking Persons Division (Jan 2018-Dec 2019) |
| | | Myanmar Red Cross Society | | ✓ | | | | Awareness raising and mine victims support (Aug 2015-Aug 2018) |
| 34 | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime – UNODC (UN) | | | | ✓ | | | Alternative development (Jan 2016 -Dec 2019). Funded by the European Union and the German Government <i>Assistance to opium-dependent communities</i> |
| 35 | United Nations World Health Organization – WHO (UN) | Ministry of Health and Sports | | ✓ | | | | (1) Strategies to provide equitable immunization services to all target population. (2) Sustained qualified vaccine preventable diseases surveillance system (Jan 2018-Dec 2019) |
| 36 | Voluntary Service Overseas (INGO) | Women's Organization Network | | ✓ | | | | Stop GBV (Feb 2016-May 2018) |
| 37 | World Health Organisation (UN) | National HIV/AIDS Programme | | ✓ | | | | Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS (Jan 2018-Dec 2019) |
| | | National TB Programme | | ✓ | | | | Prevention and control of Tuberculosis (Jan 2018-Dec 2019) |
| | | National Malaria Control Programme | | ✓ | | | | Technical support to National Malaria Control Programme for prevention, control and elimination of malaria (Jan 2018-Dec 2019) |
| 38 | Winrock (INGO) | | | ✓ | | | | Value chains for rural development – ginger (2014-2019). Funded by USAID |