The Golden Village

Chaung U Township, Magway Region

Myet Par village is on the bank of Chin Dwin River. An embankment, built in 1990, is what preserves the village from floods that threaten several times a year. The embankment burst in a terrible flood in 2002, flooding the village and destroying livelihoods. In 2003 the United Nations Development Programme supported the rebuilding of the embankment and alongside began working with the people of Myet Par to find ways of securing their livelihoods.

Of the 47 families in the village, 16 own some farmland, often less than an acre. The remaining 31 rely on casual daily wage
work for a living. Here monsoon and late monsoon paddy, inter-cropped with sesame and green gram and winter wheat and chickpea are the main crops. Even in the agricultural season there was never enough regular work for all the 31 landless families. Some 20 families left the village every summer to work on irrigation sites in Yangon, Pegu, MonYwa and Tantzae.

UNDP's effort was to stop the seasonal migration. It supported the creation homestead gardens with the provision high-quality seed and small irrigation pumps. The project also encouraged the use of natural pesticides, helped the famers with seed multiplication techniques and created a seed bank. In addition it offered courses teaching crafts like toddy-palm furniture and mat making.

As part of livelihoods assistance, UNDP provided seeds, cash grants and portable mechanized irrigation pumps. Portability meant many households in the village could use that one pump. UNDP also helped introduce planting techniques to better use land, growing flowers, vegetables and fruit trees. These small interventions have made a substantial change in incomes from the small plots most farmers own.

U Chit Ko Ko, who owns a quarter acre of land is one of many people who has benefitted from the interventions. He invested 60,000 Kyat he received in seeds and other inputs to grow vegetables like cauliflowers, tomatoes, eggplants, and gourds. His revenue from his pump-irrigated plot is 635,000 Kyat (US $747).

The village also successfully created a paddy seed bank based on seed multiplication from quality seeds. In 2008 four farmers in the village planted 12 baskets of good quality seeds that UNDP provided. They returned the seeds with interest at one basket for every four baskets they received. In 2009 thirteen farmers were able to plant using the new seed from the bank and in 2010 the number was 29.

Life in Myet Par is more stable and more secure. Fewer people leave the village to find work elsewhere. Conditions in the village have improved so much that residents now revel in a new interpretation of the name Myet Par. Until recently they believed it meant sparse grass, now they say the name, which is shared with hand-beaten gold leaf manufacturing neighbourhood of Mandalay, is 'Golden Village'.

The vegetable farmer U Chit Ko Ko, said, "We are not superstitious but the more we believe in the new and better meaning of our village name the more we witnessed of gradual improvements in our village. However, what is more important in seeing improvements, I believe it is the initiation of many good works by the villagers with the support of UNDP."

Highlights:
- 2,541 villages throughout the country received various forms of development assistance through the Human Development Initiative
- 354,923 households or 1,774,615 people benefited from UNDP HDI assistance.
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ရွေးချယ်ပြီး အကြောင်းအရင်းအမြင့်
 Belize: The Belize Development Association (BDA), a non-profit organization, was established in 1995 to promote sustainable development in Belize. The BDA works with local communities to improve their quality of life through various programs and initiatives. Some of their key projects include:

- *Public-Private Partnerships*:
  - BDA has worked with the private sector to develop sustainable agribusiness projects, promoting local economic growth.

- *Environmental Initiatives*:
  - The BDA has introduced conservation programs to protect Belize's biodiversity and natural resources.

- *Community Development*:
  - BDA has implemented education and healthcare programs to improve access to essential services in remote areas.

The BDA's mission is to empower communities, enhance quality of life, and contribute to the sustainable development of Belize.
Healthy Livestock for Better Livelihoods

Paletwa Township, Chin State

Oat Tha Linn Village is a small village situated in the northern part of Paletwa Township, Chin State. Its 278 residents are of the Khumi ethnic group. Chin State is the poorest state in Myanmar and in villages like Oat Tha Linn, employment and business opportunities are extremely limited.

The experience of U Htoung Linn’s family was typical of the village. This is how he described it: “For our living, my family used to depend on crops from shifting cultivation and turmeric grown on a small plot of land. I cultivated two acres of upland paddy and quarter
of an acre of turmeric. The yield was uncertain normally and very low. So we had to live from hand to mouth. The family also had a rat infestation, which increased their vulnerability, and U Htong Lin did not know if he could afford to keep his two daughters in school.

When the UNDP’s Community Development and Remote Townships (CDRT) Project started a programme in Oat Tha Linn, U Htong Linn became a committee member of the village livelihoods committee. The committee proposed improved livestock breeding as a livelihoods generating project. Village residents raised a small local breed of goat, which commanded a low price at market. They proposed introducing better breeds of goats that would get them better prices. The goats had to be procured from elsewhere. They arrived by boat in Oat Tha Linn, from the Magwe region, via Kyauk Taw Township in Rakhine State.

U Htong Linn was one of three people selected by the village community to raise the better breed of goats. The agreement was that U Htong Linn would raise one billy goat, and repay Kyats 45,000 to the livelihood committee within 10 months without any interest. This was not difficult to do, as U Htong Linn explained, “To increase the quantity of the better breed of goats I also bought two nanny goats with profit from selling turmeric I harvested. The number of goats increased to 25 within one and a half years and with income from selling 10 goats I could buy 14 bags of rice that was adequate for our family consumption for 7 months.” When the number of goats reached to 38 U Htong Linn sold 21, and the profit enabled him to buy 20 bags of rice, that would feed his family for a whole year.

U Htong Linn was able to invest some of his goat given profits to set up a small theatre showing movies on video and a mini rice mill. The income from these two businesses was enough to cover the family’s daily expenses. Income from the land on which they grew aromatic tubers and turmeric and their growing herd of goats and cows, made them more comfortable. They have a new house and U Htong Linn’s two daughters are in high school.

U Htong Linn’s family is now classified in the top wealth category in the village. He said that this was “a positive consequence of breeding upgraded goats. I shared my experience and success with my fellow villagers and others from nearby villages. Now, 25 households in my village are breeding improved breeds of goats.” The UNDP wealth ranking survey shows a real change in the village after the better breed of goats were introduced, with the number of poorest families being halved from 20 to 10 and the number of most well-off families going from 2 to 17.

U Htong Linn believes the unity and commitment of the village livelihood committee were vital to the success of his family and other households in the village. The committee is responsible for monitoring and managing funds provided by the UNDP. The committee, gently guided by the UNDP, learnt to manage the group’s revolving fund and setting the village’s development priorities. The process delivered not just larger incomes but also the village’s capacity to manage its development activities.

**Highlights**

- Throughout Myanmar the UNDP has supported 12,488 livestock breeding projects with technical assistance.

- USD 6,918,651 has been provided so far.

- The results have been dramatic, ensuring food security and increased incomes for 364,109 families.

- Donors contributing to UNDP’s Human Development Initiative in Myanmar include Australia, Denmark, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USA, European Commission.
စီးပွားရေး အကျင်းသက်သေ

စီးပွားရေးမှာ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ အဓိက အလုပ်ဖြစ်ပါက စီးပွားရေးအရောင်းအနားတစ်ခုဖြစ်သည်။ စီးပွားရေးသည် လူမှုရေး စီးပွားရေးမှု၊ စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းများကို အဖွဲ့အစည်းပြုထားသည်။ စီးပွားရေးကို လူမှုရေးယားရေးနှင့် ပတ်သက်သော စီးပွားရေးမှုများကို အဖွဲ့အစည်းပြုထားသည်။

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The Network that Makes Strong Lives

Naung Cho Township, Shan State

The Village Tracts of Doe Pin, KaLarKwe and KyaukKyi are too far from Naung Cho town, to allow easy access information or learning opportunities. “The villagers here found communication difficult and used to think they were missing out on important knowledge and ideas,” said Daw Htay Htay Aung, the UNDP Self Reliance Group Specialist.
In order to help them create a network that would serve as a means to share information and ideas, the UNDP encouraged community groups like Self Reliance Groups (SRG) to form a Cluster-leading Group (CLG), she said. A cluster-leading group is made up of SRGs established in villages under a village tract.

The CLGs help resolve conflicts between SRGs and disseminate information. The groups serve as a forum for regular interaction and networking. They also provide public goods services, for example, price monitoring of produce or products made by the SRGs, and undertake activities that benefit the whole group but are too large to be attempted by an individual member of the group, for example, making bulk purchases of inputs that SRG members need or organising a study tours or exchange visits as learning opportunities.

There are fifty-four Self Reliance Groups (SRGs) in forty-one villages in the Naung Cho Township area. Now, Five Cluster-leading Groups have been established with the help of the UNDP. “At the beginning, through this network two members, Daw Htwe Yee and Daw Khaung Nuu, from different SRG groups achieved quite a success after exchanging information about their improved flower planting techniques and linkages to the market,” Daw Htay Htay Aung said.

Daw Htwe Yee and Daw Khaung Nuu’s incomes from their flower farms increased to 250,000 Kyat (US$294) per month in just five months. That is double the average annual income in Myanmar. Information about their success with planting, growing and selling flowers quickly spread through meetings and training workshops of the CLGs. There were farmers who were part of these groups, who were already growing and selling flowers, but their flowers were of a poor quality and sold at very low prices. They wanted to know how Daw Htwe Yee and Daw Khaung Nuu had done it.

So a study tour was organised to Daw Khaung Nuu’s flower farm to learn about the methods she used to grow and market her flowers. Two groups of local farmers, among them 28 SRG members, went on the tour. Daw Khaung Nuu and her husband, U Sein Hla, explained their successes and failures in growing flowers to the group. Of the many things they shared with the group, what impressed most was how they kept accounts, their use of hand tools, controlling plant fungus, the preparation of seedlings and how they made the bio-composed fertilizer from farm waste that was crucial to the quality of flowers they grew. Daw Khaung Nuu and U Sein Hla also showed the group their successful pilot banana plantation. They had grown the Shwe Ni variety of bananas that is not grown in Shan state and fetches a good price at market.

“The visit was quite beneficial as we could also learn a range of topics such as flower planting and seedling collection; the process of the plantations; control of fungus and other flower diseases; nursery care at the plantation and using appropriate tools; and using fertilizer and bio-liquids,” said Daw Hla Sein, a participant in the study tour. Daw Hla Sein, has since applied some of these techniques while establishing a flower farm of her own.

**Highlights:**

- 5,474 SRGs were established in 2,541 villages and members mostly are women
- 270 cluster leading groups were formed in 49 townships
- 101 study tours were arranged
မြန်မာ့စာရေးစနစ်များပါဝင်သော သုံးစွဲသော စာဝါကျော်သို့ လိုအပ်သော အခြေခံအချက်အလက်များစွာ သို့မဟုတ် ထိုကျွန်ုပ်တို့ရဲ့ စိတ်ဖြင့်သိရှိနိုင်ခြင်းကို သက်ရောက်စေနိုင်သည့် စာဝါကျော်နှင့် အသေးစိတ်အလိုအပေါ် ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ရဲ့ စိတ်ကြိုက်များသော စာဝါကျော်ကို အသုံးပြုနိုင်သည်။ စာဝါကျော်ကို တိုင်းတာနာများပါဝင်သော သုံးစွဲသော စာဝါကျော်သို့ လိုအပ်သော အခြေခံအချက်အလက်များစွာ သို့မဟုတ် ထိုကျွန်ုပ်တို့ရဲ့ စိတ်ဖြင့်သိရှိနိုင်ခြင်းကို သက်ရောက်စေနိုင်သည့် စာဝါကျော်နှင့် အသေးစိတ်အလိုအပေါ် ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ရဲ့ စိတ်ကြိုက်များသော စာဝါကျော်ကို အသုံးပြုနိုင်သည်။ စာဝါကျော်ကို တိုင်းတာနာများပါဝင်သော သုံးစွဲသော စာဝါကျော်သို့ လိုအပ်သော အခြေခံအချက်အလက်များစွာ သို့မဟုတ် ထိုကျွန်ုပ်တို့ရဲ့ စိတ်ဖြင့်သိရှိနိုင်ခြင်းကို သက်ရောက်စေနိုင်သည့် စာဝါကျော်နှင့် အသေးစိတ်အလိုအပေါ် ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ရဲ့ စိတ်ကြိုက်များသော စာဝါကျော်ကို အသုံးပြုနိုင်သည်။ စာဝါကျော်ကို တိုင်းတာနာများပါဝင်သော သုံးစွဲသော စာဝါကျော်သို့ လိုအပ်သော အခြေခံအချက်အလက်များစွာ သို့မဟုတ် ထိုကျွန်ုပ်တို့ရဲ့ စိတ်ဖြင့်သိရှိနိုင်ခြင်းကို သက်ရောက်စေနိုင်သည့် စာဝါကျော်နှင့် အသေးစိတ်အလိုအပေါ် ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ရဲ့ စိတ်ကြိုက်များသော စာဝါကျော်ကို အသုံးပြုနိုင်သည်။
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“စုစုပေါင်းသော ဆွေးနွေးများကို ဖော်ပြရန် အခွင့်အရေးကာ အဖွဲ့အစည်းအမျိုးမျိုး လုပ်ဆောင်ရာ အပေါ်ဖျင်လာသော ဆွေးနွေးများကို ကောင်းမွန်းရမည်။

စီမံကိန်းဝန်းအားဖြင့် ကွဲပြားချက်ကွဲဆောင်းရွက်ခြင်းများ

- SRG ကွဲပြားချက်ကွဲဆောင်းရွက်ခြင်းကို ဖော်ပြရန် အခွင့်အရေးကာ အဖွဲ့အစည်းများသည် လုပ်ဆောင်ရာ အပေါ်ဖျင်လာသော ဆွေးနွေးများကို ကောင်းမွန်းရမည်။

- စီမံကိန်းဝန်းအားဖြင့် ကွဲပြားချက်ကွဲဆောင်းရွက်ခြင်း ဖော်ပြရန် အခွင့်အရေးကာ အဖွဲ့အစည်းများသည် လုပ်ဆောင်ရာ အပေါ်ဖျင်လာသော ဆွေးနွေးများကို ကောင်းမွန်းရမည်။

• တိုးတက်ခဲ့သော CLG ကွဲပြားချက်ကွဲဆောင်းရွက်ခြင်း
  ဖော်ပြရန် အခွင့်အရေးကာ အဖွဲ့အစည်းများသည် လုပ်ဆောင်ရာ အပေါ်ဖျင်လာသော ဆွေးနွေးများကို ကောင်းမွန်းရမည်။
Nurseries of Self-reliance

Putao Township, Kachin State

Mudon Village, six miles north of Putao Township in Kachin state, is home to forty-three poor Shan families. Most of these families had a hand to mouth existence, often not growing enough on their small plots of land to feed themselves.

A small push in the right direction by UNDP has transformed the village in the space of four years. In 2008 UNDP helped organise village-wide meetings to help the people of Mudon identify their most pressing problems and discuss possible solutions. Not surprisingly food was at the heart of the problem and ensuring good yields and raising incomes was what was most needed.
At the end of this process it was settled that improved agricultural techniques and livestock rearing were the optimal solutions to Mudon’s problems. To manage these activities UNDP helped the village organise a Community-Based Organisation (CBO) for Livelihoods, comprising the 30 poorest families. Together and set out the rules and regulations for the organisation. The CBO selected representatives for a Livelihoods Development Committee, to manage the actual work.

UNDP gave the Committee Kyats 5,280,000, to establish a revolving credit fund. The committee gave loans from the revolving fund to poor households with a three per cent monthly rate if interest. Local moneylender rates were over 10 per cent. Borrowers were required to pay back at least Kyats 2,000 a month. With practically no defaulters, by December 2011, the revolving fund managed by the committee had increased to Kyats 9,080,000 (US$10,682), from the starting sum of Kyats 5,280,000.

With these loans they had from the Livelihoods Committee and technical know how from the UNDP village households invested in sustainable agriculture and raising livestock, with all 30 member households becoming owners of draught cattle. With greater security of food and income Mudon residents felt able to think about their village’s other needs. They were in no doubt that a nursery school was their first priority. They agreed to raise the Kyat 1,000,000 needed for the school building from the revenue of the revolving fund. In addition all forty-three families in the village made contributions in the form of labour and local materials like bamboo and wood. The school building, which was completed in April 2012, took two months to be built. In preparation the village selected two young women from their community to attend a nursery school teacher-training course conducted by a local NGO in Myitkyina, the state capital.

Today there are forty-nine children attending the “Shwe Kham Ti” Nursery School, 26 boys and 23 girls. All the children are under the age of five, and 24 of them children come from Mudon village.

The villagers are proud that their children attend the nursery school. They also like the fact that their children learn in groups and develop discipline. Parents are more confident that their children can finish a primary school education and more interested in their children’s education than before.

“We believe the nursery school will give the children a better chance to complete higher levels of education in the future,” said U Shwe Sein, livelihood committee member. “An added benefit,” he said. “is that parents now have more time to work during the day after sending their children to the nursery school.”

Another resident affirmed this. He said, “Things are looking up now. My daughter is now taken care of during the day and learning well. Now I have time to work more and raise the cattle that I bought with a loan from the CBO.”

The success of the school is such that the livelihoods committee, parents and other village residents have already made a plan to double the size of the school building which is currently 20 ft x 20 ft to 40 ft x 20 ft. They have also agreed to increase the size fund and to contribute food after the harvest to support the schoolteachers.

Mudon CBO is the fulcrum of change. It has set the village on a path towards self-reliance.

Highlights:

- 1,556 livelihood/village development committees were established in 1,556 villages benefitting 112,872 households
- 46 nursery schools were established in 46 villages by CBOs
 Faces of the Human Development Initiative 1993-2012

“ပြည်သူများ၏ ကြေညာချက်များ ဖော်ပြသည့် မြန်မာပြည်း၏ ကိုယ်လျော်စွာ ဖုံးစိုက်လျက် ရှိမှုကို ဖော်ပြသည်။ ပြည်သူများ၏ ကြေညာချက်များ ဖော်ပြသည့် မြန်မာပြည်း၏ ကိုယ်လျော်စွာ ဖုံးစိုက်လျက် ရှိမှုကို ဖော်ပြသည်။ ပြည်သူများ၏ ကြေညာချက်များ ဖော်ပြသည့် မြန်မာပြည်း၏ ကိုယ်လျော်စွာ ဖုံးစိုက်လျက် ရှိမှုကို ဖော်ပြသည်။ ပြည်သူများ၏ ကြေညာချက်များ ဖော်ပြသည့် မြန်မာပြည်း၏ ကိုယ်လျော်စွာ ဖုံးစိုက်လျက် ရှိမှုကို ဖော်ပြသည်။
Rural Communities
Empowered to be
Self-reliant

Naung Cho, Pekhon townships, Shan State

U Sein Hla, from Tha Phan Kaing in Naung Cho Township, is not a poet but he could not stop himself writing one when he heard that the UNDP’s work in his village was at an end. This is the poem:

Translation of the poem composed by U Sein Hla

Without having known, without having seen
They came to us from far away
Assisting for our well being,
They ushered us to escape from poverty
They gave good practices and capacity
So that we are able to be
Our village being developed after reaching them
Their voices and guidance are sweet and warm
Their Mitta (good willingness) is deep-rooted in our souls
We will remember you whenever we collect the clean water
We will remember you when we use efficient stove ever
We will remember you whenever planting with advanced technique and fertilizer
We will miss you whenever we see our blooming corn and wheat fields
We will miss you whenever we are in smooth footpaths
We will miss you in all seasons
Hoping SRG groups sustain to the time of great-grand children
Hoping UNDP sustain up to the world end
Thanks UNDP for everything you intervened.

Daw Mon Mon Thein of UNDP's township project manager in Naung Cho Township said the UNDP was "delighted to listen to a poem composed by U Sein Hla for we realized that all our hard work and dedication are well appreciated and bearing fruits especially in knowing that the villagers' knowledge and skills have been strengthened." Naung Cho is one of ten townships in Shan zone supported by the UNDP.

U Sein Hla is the husband of Daw Khaung Nuu, a member of Bya-ma-so self-reliance group (SRG) in Tha Phan Khaing Village. SRGs in Naung Cho Township have played a big part in improving the lives of poor women by giving them access to affordable credit from group-owned revolving funds as well as giving their members a chance to actively participate in decision making in the village and in their own households. A group of SRG members from the township recently visited U Sein Hla and Daw Khaung Nuu's farm to observe and learn the new agriculture techniques they had put into practice.

Staff from Pekhon Township, another UNDP supported township in Shan, have also received an overwhelming show of appreciation from the villages they been assisting for over seven years. "It is normal to feel very sad when you have to bid farewell, but our moments were also filled with joy in Thar Yar Gone Village. We went there to present the UNDP's acknowledgment certificate for the commitment, collaboration and cooperation of the community in implementing village activities. We did not expect such an overwhelming response from the village and we were really overjoyed and inspired that the village valued the UNDP assistance to them," Daw Thuzar Aung, UNDP's township project manager in Pekhon Township said.

The village community and SRGs were presented Daw Thuzar Aung and all the UNDP staff in Pekhon Township, with certificates expressing gratitude to the UNDP and promising that they will sustain all UNDP activities. The villagers in particular expressed their heartfelt thanks for the UNDP support in improving their livelihoods, access to health care and education and village infrastructure. They recognised UNDP's efforts to promote greater participation that especially benefited the poor and disadvantaged.

"Having worked with communities in many townships for more than 15 years we are confident that their capacities have been strengthened in various areas and they are now better equipped with appropriate knowledge for continuation of community infrastructure and livelihoods supported by UNDP. We are also delighted to witness different self-initiated development activities of the communities," said U Myat Thu, the UNDP's area project manager of Shan zone. Some self-initiated development activities planned and implemented without the UNDP's financial assistance include construction of bridges, renovation of footpaths and provision of educational assistance for children of poorest of the poor in their respective communities.

Under UNDP's community development projects, an extensive network, field presence and partnerships has been created and maintained with more than 4100 partner villages in 51 Townships. The UNDP Human Development Initiative (HDI) came to a close at the end of December 2012, after almost two decades of helping improve the lives of people in rural and remote communities. To build on the gains of the HDI and to continue UNDP's support to the development and poverty reduction in Myanmar, a new three-year country programme is now being finalized with the Government of Myanmar.
စိုက်ချင်းကျော်သောအတွက် ရောက်ရှိုးစွာ လုပ်ဆောင်ရန် လေးချိန်များအတွက် ပြုလုပ်ရန်အတွက် ဖြစ်သည်။

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Creating an Enabling Environment for Communities

Kalaw Township, Shan State, & Pakokku Township, Magway Region

The Community Feedback and Response Mechanism (CFRM) initiative now being implemented in a total of 30 townships across the country provides various channels for communities in those townships to have a say in UNDP activities and to get relevant responses. The project has been extended to an additional 11 remote townships of Shan and Chin States since early September. The mechanism allows those who are directly or indirectly impacted by the UNDP programmes to report their experiences, both positive and negative, in a manner that is safe, non-threatening and easily accessible.

One means of providing feedback through the initiative is the ‘suggestion box’ being installed in villages. The suggestion box is one of many ways made available to villagers in the UNDP-supported villages to provide
feedback and suggestions that are related to UNDP activities,” said Daw Khin Mya Mya, township project manager of UNDP office in Shan State’s Kalaw Township, which is one of 11 townships in the state where the phase-II stage has been undertaken.

The community chooses the location of the suggestion box in a village, with assistance from UNDP staff. In order to ensure privacy for those who wish to send suggestions or feedback letters, suggestion boxes are set up in public places where everyone can access them securely and round-the-clock. Posters explaining the types of feedback villagers can give are also placed near the suggestion boxes. In addition to the suggestion boxes, villagers can communicate with the UNDP main office in Yangon or the township offices via regular mail, telephone and email. Hotline numbers, mailing addresses and email addresses are also displayed prominently in a public place.

U Thin Khaing, programme analyst who is in charge of CFRM initiative, said the mechanism helps to understand the benefits and drawbacks of the UNDP programme and to get information that can be used to adjust its implementations to best meet the community needs.

U Htay Win, a villager from Kan Taw Village in Pakokku Township, who led his community to send suggestion letters to the UNDP offices in the township and Yangon, said the mechanism was quite beneficial as they could express their opinions and concerns anytime. Pakokku is one of four townships included in a 2011 pilot project for the feedback mechanism. “We are delighted that our concerns were addressed quite satisfactorily,” U Htay Win said. Because of the existence of the mechanism, community members could express their concerns on the performance of a village committee established with the support of the UNDP. The UNDP’s township feedback and response committee in Pakokku Township addressed their concerns. “Now there is no misunderstanding among us and we feel that we are more united and committed to work for our community,” U Htay Win said confidently.

U Khin Maung Oo, township project manager of project office in Pakokku Township said the initiative benefits not only to communities but also the staff who implement the UNDP’s development activities. “This initiative helps us to monitor our support more effectively. In addition, any problems or complaints can also be solved at an early stage,” he said. “We aim to resolve issues related to the feedback and suggestions made by beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries (including potential beneficiaries) in a just and efficient manner, ensuring they receive a resolution that is both appropriate and transparent,” U Thin Khaing said.

In order to implement the community feedback and response mechanism initiative efficiently training of trainers (ToT) workshops were organised in three phases for township project managers, technical specialists and township CFRM focal persons. The last training of trainers workshop was organised in July 2012 attracting more than 60 staff from townships and Yangon offices. Sensitisation sessions were also conducted for communities to understand processes and benefits of the initiative.

**Highlights:**

- The community feedback and response mechanism was established in 1,473 villages in 30 townships across Myanmar
- Nearly 2,000 communications with suggestions and feedback were received by July this year, of which nearly 33 percent represented the feedback asking for additional assistance from the UNDP.
- About 20 percent of total feedback expressed villagers’ gratitude for the support they have received.
- Nearly 40 percent of total suggestions and feedbacks were from women.
မိုက်ခွန်းစာရင်းကို ပြင်ဆင်ပြီး စာတွဲများတွင် ပြောဆိုရန် အကယ်၍

မိုက်ခွန်းစာရင်း(CFRM)ကို ပြင်ဆင်ပြီး စာယူများအားလုံး စာရင်းသော စာတွဲများတွင် ပြောဆိုရန် အကယ်၍

CFRM စာယူများကို ပြင်ဆင်ပြီး စာယူများအားလုံးအားလုံး စာရင်းသော စာတွဲများတွင် ပြောဆိုရန် အကယ်၍