



Operationalization of the UN Strategic Framework (2012-2015) *

Strategic Priority 1: Encourage inclusive growth (both rural and urban), including agricultural development and enhancement of employment opportunities. *Convener: WFP Alternate conveners: UNDP & FAO*

| Outcomes | Outputs | Areas of UN work with Union and Region/State authorities | Other partners |
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| <p>1. Myanmar's national development policies, strategies and programmes and budget are inclusive, growth oriented, and address disparities across and within regions and socio-economic groups.</p> <p>Convener agency: UNDP</p> <p>Participating agencies: FAO, IOM, UNESCO, UN Habitat (for pro-poor urban development), UNICEF</p> <p>Key Targets: Poverty Strategy fully operational 2013; special protection programmes for most vulnerable in place 2014; pro-poor urban dev't strategy operational 2015.</p> | <p>i. Consolidated Development Policy Options (DPO) paper from UN.</p> <p>ii. National Conference on DPO and other consultations with stakeholders.</p> <p>iii. National Poverty Reduction Strategy from Government.</p> <p>iv. Regular consultations between the Government and the UNCT on poverty alleviation.</p> | <p>a. In elaborating a National Poverty Reduction and Rural Development Strategy (2011-2015), Gov't shares information on the preparatory activities and this leads to regular consultations with the UNCT on key national development priorities that need to be addressed for accelerating inclusive growth and poverty reduction.</p> <p>b. DPO shared with Gov't; jointly reviewed and used by Gov't in policy development and as basis for national seminars/workshops; additional policy relevant papers prepared by UN agencies for review by Gov't.</p> <p>c. UNCT will collaborate on socio-economic studies for Regions/States aimed at harnessing their specific growth potentials and at the same time redressing regional disparities.</p> <p>d. Gov't-UNCT to jointly explore how to ensure synergies and complementarities so that the UN Strategic Framework remains aligned with the Gov't's NPRS.</p> <p>e. Gov't to organize consultations between the Gov't, UNCT and NGOs on poverty alleviation, and on pro-poor urban development.</p> | <p>NGOs, other CSOs, private sector. Non-UN development agencies /donors.</p> |
| <p>2. The most vulnerable, who are in rural areas, have improved livelihoods, enter prise and employment opportunities, and food security.</p> <p>Convener agency: WFP</p> <p>Participating agencies: FAO, IOM, UN Habitat(all outputs), UNODC, UNOPS</p> <p>Key targets: Poverty headcount 2015 rural 18%, urban 11%; poverty gap 2015 rural 3.5%, urban 2%; unemployment rates (TBD).</p> | <p>i. Identification of vulnerable groups by geographic areas and prioritization of programmes in consultation with Union and Region/State governments.</p> <p>ii. Development of decentralized-level strategies and programmes at Region/ State and Township levels.</p> <p>iii. Coordinated implementation of targeted programmes.</p> | <p>a. Sharing analyses of vulnerable groups; agreement on prioritization criteria; discussions on how to promote linkages and interactions between Union and Region/State levels in strategy development and implementation. Includes review of other country experiences of community-based poverty alleviation programmes, and possibilities for piloting and scaling up in Myanmar.</p> <p>b. Consultations and information sharing between Union and Region/State governments and the UNCT during design, implementation and monitoring and evaluations of programmes/activities targeted at vulnerable groups.</p> <p>c. Collaboration to develop a national programme for sustainable food security.</p> | <p>NGOs, other CSOs, private sector. Non-UN development agencies/donors.</p> |
| <p>3. The most vulnerable have increased access to, and utilize financial services, including affordable agricultural credit.</p> <p>Convener agency: UNDP & FAO</p> <p>Participating agencies: UNODC</p> <p>Key targets: By 2015 loans outstanding will be in the range \$350-420 million thus meeting at least 30% of potential demand; number of people accessing microcredit in 2015: (TBD) men and (TBD) women.</p> | <p>i. Formulation of strategies and regulatory frameworks.</p> <p>ii. Increased capacity of existing micro-finance institutions and encouragement of new actors, and allocation of resources to promote greater coverage and sustainability.</p> <p>iii. Provision of technical assistance and training, as requested.</p> | <p>a. UNCT-Gov't collaboration on a study of agricultural finance and institutional reforms for expanding agricultural credit.</p> <p>b. Involvement of UNCT and other partners in the preparation of a legal framework for micro-finance by the Ministry of Finance and Revenue.</p> <p>c. Gov't-UNCT consultations on strategic approaches and coordinated programmes for micro-finance.</p> | <p>International financial institutions, private sector, NGOs. Non-UN development agencies/donors.</p> |

* Updated 8 September 2011



Strategic Priority 2: Increase equitable access to quality social services.

Convener: WHO or UNFPA Alternate convener: UNESCO or UNICEF

| Outcomes | Outputs | Areas of UN work with Union and Region/State authorities | Other partners |
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| <p>1. Children, in particular the most vulnerable, have access to and utilize quality early childhood education and primary education.</p> <p>Convening agency: UNICEF</p> <p>Participating agencies: UNESCO, UN Habitat (for iv), WFP</p> <p>Key targets: Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are attending some form of organized early childhood education programme: 30%; primary school completion: 75%; minimum competencies at grade 5 in selected townships: 40%.</p> | <p>i. National Standards with operational guidelines for Early Childhood Education (ECE) developed.</p> <p>ii. Implementation of Standards initiated.</p> <p>iii. Basic Education Sector Plan developed to accelerate achievement of Education for All (EFA) goals.</p> <p>iv. Guideline on Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in schools drafted for Government approval.</p> | <p>a. Collaborate to develop Standards and guide lines to enhance quality and access to ECE, to be used by all partners to ensure alignment.</p> <p>b. Jointly promote alignment of all partners' interventions to the 30-Year Educational Plan.</p> <p>c. Consultations on how and when to reach free and compulsory primary education.</p> <p>d. UNCT to advise on strengthening Education Management Information System (EMIS).</p> <p>e. Jointly develop methodologies for assessment of learning competency.</p> <p>f. Collaborate on the introduction of child-centered methodologies in Teacher Training Colleges.</p> <p>g. Regular consultations to ensure a constant focus on equity and quality in primary education.</p> | <p>NGOs, other CSOs incl. private sector and cooperatives. Non-UN development agencies/donors.</p> |
| <p>2. Health systems ensure that the poor, the vulnerable, most at risk, and the geographically remote populations have access to and utilize quality, uninterrupted and affordable health services, including reproductive health care and HIV prevention and treatment.</p> <p>Lead agency: WHO</p> <p>Participating agencies: IOM, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN Habitat (for vi and vii), UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, WFP</p> <p>Key targets: Exclusive breastfeeding to 6 months: 40%; children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated mosquito nets in selected townships: 80%; same for adults (TBD); rate of access to malaria diagnosis and treatment in endemic border and remote areas equal to or above the general popn; DPT3 immunization rates in selected hard to reach townships:</p> | <p>i. Strengthened health systems in terms of standards of health care, health finance, human resources, logistics and supply systems, and health management information systems.</p> <p>ii. National health plans costed using increasingly harmonized costing tools.</p> <p>iii. Introduce health financing mechanisms which promote access of vulnerable people to health care.</p> <p>iv. Strengthen and expand Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) services, with equity focus .</p> <p>v. Better HIV prevention and treatment, care and support services.</p> <p>vi. Establish a WASH task force to coordinate government departments and other agencies in this field.</p> | <p>a. GoUM and UNCT collaborate to strengthen Health Management Information Systems (HMIS) and Health Information Systems (HIS), the logistics and supply system for commodities, and guidelines on standards of care.</p> <p>b. Ensure alignment of partners' programmes with relevant national strategies and priorities (e.g. National Health Plan, National Strategic Plans on child health, reproductive health, adolescent health and HIV/AIDS); identify ways to promote synergies, coordination and inter-linkages among on-going health initiatives including GAVI/ health system strengthening, Global Fund on HIV, TB and Malaria, and Maternal, New Born and Child Health programmes; support the better functioning CCM.</p> <p>c. Support the development of standard operational procedures for key service areas i.e. HIV testing and counseling, behavioral change services for sex workers, drug users; support capacity building of community group and health systems, including treatment, care and commodity management through well defined trainings, strengthen serum and behavioral surveillance system and knowledge base (for example, population size estimation of key population groups in risk of HIV infection).</p> <p>d. UNCT will advise GoUM on strengthening coordination mechanism at all levels, including with other sectors, with the private sector and different population groups; and setting up "One Forum" for all health coordination activities at national level (CCM) and mapping of interventions to know who is doing what and where, identify gaps and ensure complementarity of inputs.</p> | <p>NGOs, other CSOs incl. Myanmar Medical Assn and Cooperatives, private sector. Non-UN development agencies/donors.</p> |



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| <p>98%; under-5 diarrhea treated with oral rehydration therapy and continued feeding: 70%; under-5 suspected pneumonia correctly treated: 40%; deliveries attended by skilled personnel: 80%; modern contraceptive prevalence rate: 60%; reducing unmet need for family planning: less than 10%; household access to improved water sources: 85%; population using improved sanitation: (TBD); Less than 5,000 new HIV infections in 2015; Percentage of female sex workers and MSM who used condom at last sex; ARV treatment available to 80% of those in need; ARV prophylaxis for PMCT 80%; HIV prevalence 7% (FSW), 16% (MSM), 21% (IDU).</p> | <p>vii. Myanmar Drinking Water Quality Standards drafted, for Government approval.</p> | <p>e. Discuss how to increase involvement of stakeholders throughout all stages of programme/project management cycle (planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation).</p> <p>f. Discuss how to develop locality-specific strategies and plans, and how to strengthen leadership for health system decentralization.</p> <p>g. Jointly review health financing mechanisms in order to support the achievement of health Outputs, and undertake pilot interventions for overcoming financial barriers to accessing health care.</p> <p>h. Achieve harmonization of costing tools used by MoH and its partners.</p> <p>i. Collaborate on capacity development and the development of a human resource plan in the health sector.</p> <p>j. Facilitate the creation of a task force to take ownership of WASH sector responsibilities, including a joint review of the WASH sector.</p> <p>k. Consult on preparation of drinking water guidelines.</p> | |
| <p>3. Communities have increased access to information and awareness of their right to participate in assessing, planning, decision making, implementing and monitoring of social services.</p> <p>Convening agency: UNFPA</p> <p>Participating agencies: UNESCO, UNICEF, UNOPS</p> <p>Key targets: Townships with useful data on vulnerable groups for targeting of social services: 50%; number of community dialogues on social services (TBD); number of social-service oriented CSOs registered: (TBD).</p> | <p>i. Greater user-responsiveness in social service delivery.</p> | <p>a. Gov't and UNCT consult on how to increase communities' access to information on social services.</p> <p>b. Discuss how to increase the number of fora for community-level dialogue and participation.</p> <p>c. Promote the sharing of information and feed-back with parliamentarians at the Union and Region/State levels, thus encouraging their responsiveness to constituents' concerns about social service delivery.</p> <p>d. Gov't and UNCT collaborate to develop effective communications to increase health literacy and awareness of health rights utilizing mass media and inter-personal communication channels, and facilitate linkages and referrals between communities and health service delivery points.</p> | <p>NGOs, other CSOs including cooperatives, private sector. Non-UN development agencies/donors.</p> |



Strategic Priority 3: Reduce vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change

Convener: OCHA Alternate convener: UN Habitat

| Outcomes | Outputs | Areas of UN work with Union and Region/State authorities | Other partners |
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| <p>1. Vulnerability reduced as a result of implementation of national Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM), and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, policies and strategies.</p> <p>Convening agency: UN Habitat</p> <p>Participating agencies: FAO, IOM, OCHA, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP</p> <p>Key targets: The Strategies and Plans prepared, mainstreamed and under implementation; adequate funding secured for effective UN support.</p> | <p>i. A National Disaster Management and Action Plan (MAPDRR) finalized and operationalized.</p> <p>ii. A National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAPA) and Mitigation prepared. Initial National Communication (INC) on adaptation to climate change and Second National Communication (SNC) prepared.</p> <p>iii. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) prepared and operationalised.</p> <p>iv. Disaster Management Law issued including operationalization of Standing Order.</p> <p>v. A joint UN/GoUM strategy on assistance and provision of services to vulnerable populations affected by disasters in place.</p> | <p>a. Sensitization of high level decision makers on Disaster Risk Reduction and Response, Environment, Climate Change issues and their linkages through advocacy and awareness.</p> <p>b. Provision of UN technical and financial support as appropriate to prepare/ finalize and operationalize Government's national policies and strategies, plans and laws concerning Climate Change DRR and Emergency Response.</p> <p>c. A joint review (Gov't-UNCT- partners) and mobilization of funding for the operationalization of the Plans.</p> <p>d. Integration of Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health, HIV prevention, psychocial support and prevention, counseling on Gender Based Violence in National Disaster Management and Action Plan .</p> | <p>Research institutes, professional bodies, private sector, NGOs. INGOs, Donors, Regional Entities</p> <p>Myanmar Natural Disaster Management Body</p> <p>Environmental Conservation Committee (ECC)</p> |
| <p>2. Strengthened information and communication systems available for decision makers and key stakeholders to assess and monitor disaster risks.</p> <p>Convening agency: OCHA</p> <p>Participating agencies: FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, UN Habitat, UNICEF, UNISDR, UNOPS, WFP</p> <p>Key targets: The listed outputs achieved as indicated.</p> | <p>i. National level hazard, risk and vulnerability assessments completed.</p> <p>ii. A national early warning system for chronic and rapid on-set disasters in place.</p> <p>iii. Strategically located Emergency Operating Centres established and resourced.</p> <p>iv. A comprehensive information and communication system is established, is accessible to government and civil society actors, Region/State and District levels, and is linked to a central management hub.</p> <p>v. National staff capacities to use and analyze data for decision making strengthened.</p> | <p>a. Provision of UN support to build Government staff capacity on technology systems, and in using the technology.</p> <p>b. Collaboration on the harmonization of forecasting, early warning and dissemination systems.</p> <p>c. Collaboration on development and operationalization of vulnerability and multihazard risk assessments.</p> <p>d. Gov't and UN agencies to collaborate on developing a comprehensive database on Disaster Preparedness, Response and Climate change including baseline and technical data.</p> | <p>Local and Township authorities, Region/State administrations, academic/professional/technical institutions, private sector, NGOs, other CSOs. Non-UN development agencies/donors.</p> |



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| <p>3. Vulnerable communities, community based organizations and local authorities in high-risk areas have increased awareness and resilience to respond to natural disasters and climate change.</p> <p>Convening agency: UNDP</p> <p>Participating agencies: FAO, UNES- CO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Habitat, UNOPS, WFP</p> <p>Key targets: Listed outputs achieved as indicated (numbers and dates TBD).</p> | <p>i. Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) and Environment/Natural Resource programmes for all communities in high-risk areas initiated; Community Disaster Preparedness Plans and Community Based Natural Resources Management Programs in place, linking with Township State/Regional and National level plans.</p> <p>ii. Capacity Building and Public awareness programmes on DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) including Information, Education & Communication and mass media, reaching communities in high-risk areas.</p> <p>iii. Community-level risk mitigation infrastructure and Climate Change Adaptation infrastructure provided through small grants and micro finance programmes.</p> | <p>a. Gov't and UNCT work jointly on creation of better platforms for civil society engagement, from Township down to village/community level; capacity building for community-level DRR stakeholders; pilot updating of Township Disaster Management Plans.</p> <p>b. Work together to scale up environment and climate change efforts, integrated into existing DRR initiatives from national to regional and local levels.</p> <p>c. Joint review of current Gov't approaches and documents on best practices for disaster preparedness.</p> <p>d. Discuss how to increase public awareness on DRR and climate change.</p> | <p>Local and Township authorities, Region/State administrations, academic/professional/technical institutions, private sector, NGOs, other CSOs. Non-UN development agencies/donors.</p> |
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Strategic Priority 4: Promote good governance and strengthen democratic institutions and human rights

Convener: UNDP Alternate convener: UNHCR

| Outcomes | Outputs | Areas of UN work with Union and Region/State authorities | Other partners |
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| <p>1. Myanmar’s legal and regulatory frameworks and socio-economic policies, plans and programmes consistent with international treaties already ratified and universal standards. Additional international treaties ratified and work begun to draft national legislation to be consistent with these.</p> <p>Convening agency: UNHCR</p> <p>Participating agencies: ILO, IOM, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC</p> <p>Key targets: National Action Plans, including National Action Plan for Advancement of Women and National Action Plan for Ageing, approved by the cabinet and implemented ; Number of new legislation and number of legal and policy amendments made to conform with the requirements of the international human rights treaties and international standards/norms to which Myanmar is a State party Number of recommendations made to amend national legal and policy frameworks to comply with the international treaties and which would mitigate vulnerabilities and reduce disparities of the status of children, women and other vulnerable populations at institutional and national levels; bringing legal framework into line with ILO Convention 29 on forced labour; bringing legal framework in line with ILO Convention 87 on freedom of association.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Government structures at Central and Region/State level supported. ii. Democratic institutions capacitated. iii. Functioning of civil society associations improved. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. UNCT engagement with the Government to share international expertise, best practices (regional and beyond) and guidance on the relevant international legal instruments. b. As requested, UNCT will provide technical assistance for the drafting of national legislation to support these ratifications. c. Gov’t and UNCT will review and elaborate a programme of UN assistance to develop a public policy on civil society, including capacity development of organizations such as the Women’s Federation, Young Entrepreneurs group, the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (UMFCCI), NNGOs, and Think Tanks. The UNCT will provide technical assistance, contribute to capacity development and advise on the role of civil society in the development, implementation, and monitoring of national strategies and action plans, such as those on the advancement of women, ageing, combating forced and child labor, and combating human trafficking. | <p>NGOs, other CSOs. Non-UN development agencies/donors.</p> |

* Updated 8 September 2011



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| <p>2. Strengthened availability of, and information on, social protection for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Convening agency: UNICEF</p> <p>Participating agencies: ILO, IOM, UNFPA</p> <p>Key targets: National child protection policies adopted and systems in place in 25 Townships; verified evidence of a reduction in the use of forced labour in all States and Regions; recovering victims of trafficking and vulnerable/exploited migrants having access to appropriate support: 100%; second national plan of action 2012-2016 to combat trafficking in persons and supporting assistance framework/policies/procedures: developed and operationalised; 75% are registered at birth</p> | <p>i. Improved policies, strategies, and standards developed for social protection and welfare.</p> <p>ii. Improved regulatory frameworks in place for social protection of vulnerable populations, and their access to social services enhanced.</p> <p>iii. Recovering victims of trafficking and other vulnerable/exploited migrants have improved access to reintegration support and other forms of social protection and services; supportive national policies, national action plans, assistance frameworks, and government regulations/procedures on anti-trafficking and migrant protection are fully elaborated.</p> <p>iv. Policies, regulations and systems governing birth registration and national registration strengthened and applied as a basic right.</p> | <p>a. The UN's technical expertise in these areas will be sought early in the process of the Gov't's formulation of policies, plans and programmes related to social protection and social welfare.</p> | <p>NGOs, other CSOs. Non-UN development agencies/donors.</p> |
| <p>3. Strengthened national statistical systems for data collection, processing, analysis and coordination.</p> <p>Convening agency: UNFPA</p> <p>Participating agencies: IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF</p> <p>Key targets: Appropriate data for MDGs and international conferences and conventions tracking available; reliable and harmonized indicators available for monitoring socio-economic development. up to date data from agricultural census and population census available.</p> | <p>i. Strengthened national capacity to increase availability of high quality and credible disaggregated data through census, surveys, administrative records and other data collection tools for policy formulation, planning, and monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>ii. Strengthened national capacity for monitoring , evaluation and reporting on the status of achievement of MDGs and national targets linked to international conventions.</p> <p>iii. Strengthened national capacity for coordination and harmonization of official statistics.</p> | <p>a. UNCT will provide technical expertise on data collection, analysis and use to a cross-section of ministries and to the Central Statistics Organization, including on the population and housing census and the agricultural census, with attention to disaggregation of data by age, sex , locality and ethnicity.</p> <p>b. Strengthening of Government M&E capacity with UN technical expertise.</p> <p>c. Gov't and the UNCT will collaborate to promote wide dissemination and utilization of statistical data, to encourage dialogue between data users and data producers, and to promote coordination and harmonization of official statistics.</p> <p>d. Gov't and the UNCT will collaborate in monitoring and reporting on MDGs, and on the implementation of other international targets.</p> | <p>NGOs, other CSOs, research/academic institutions, private sector. Non-UN development agencies/donors.</p> |



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| <p>4. Significant progress towards achieving effective public participation in public policy decision-making and implementation, for the progressive realization of human rights and the MDGs.</p> <p>Convening agency: UNDP</p> <p>Participating agencies: ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC</p> <p>Key targets: Evolving number over time of NGO-CSO-private sector dialogue events related to public policy formulation and implementation. Amount of training received by these organizations on public policy issues.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Clear, concise, transparent and simplified guidelines/ procedures developed and applied for the establishment of NGOs, CSOs, employers/ workers' organizations and media organizations. ii. Public policy and Government decisions harmonized with people's needs and national priorities, and implementation methods more effective. iii. Government structures, public institutions and the population responsibly utilize and protect national natural and human resources. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establish a GoUM-UNCT coordination group to work through the practical implications of how to address this outcome. b. GoUM and UNCT will review and elaborate a programme of UN support for capacity building in public institutions such as the election commission, ad-hoc commissions set up to review specific areas of public policy, and for the functioning and support structures of the new Regional/State parliaments. c. Jointly review and elaborate UN technical assistance to specific government agencies, through experts and programmatic collaboration for the development of public policy and socio-economic programmes. d. Discuss how to leverage the Government's socio-economic development efforts through the support of civil society, and others. | <p>NGOs, other CSOs. Non-UN development agencies/ donors.</p> |
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