



External valuation of European Union's Cooperation with Myanmar (2012-2017)

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*The opinions expressed in this document represent the authors' views; these are not necessarily
shared by the European Commission nor by the authorities of the countries concerned.*

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Table of contents

EVALUATION QUESTION 1: Strategic Relevance.....	1
EVALUATION QUESTION 2: Education.....	64
EVALUATION QUESTION 3: Peacebuilding.....	39
EVALUATION QUESTION 4: Governance	16
EVALUATION QUESTION 5: Rural Development	37
EVALUATION QUESTION 6: Instruments and modalities.....	92
EVALUATION QUESTION 7: Cross-cutting issues	36
EVALUATION QUESTION 8: Synergies, coordination and complementarity	26

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EVALUATION QUESTION 1: Strategic Relevance

EQ1. Was the EU's assistance to Myanmar coherent and corresponding to the priorities and needs in Myanmar?

Rationale: The operating environment in Myanmar in 2012-2017 was characterised by significant political reform and economic growth and a dramatic increase in international assistance, including EU assistance. Nonetheless, the country is still affected by fragility, ethnic conflict (including alleged ethnic cleansing in Rakhine State) and vulnerability to natural hazards, such as cyclones. It is thus vital that the EU responds to these changes and adapts its engagement in Myanmar to an evolving and politically sensitive operating environment (where the army still holds significant power with limited control by the civilian government). EU support is intended to assist the Government in implementing its development policy aspirations, but at the same time EU support is also intended to assist vulnerable (including ethnic) groups and should thus also respond to their needs and priorities (which are not always the same as the Government's priorities).

JC-11	Degree of responsiveness and adaptability of EU cooperation to Myanmar needs and priorities taking into account the changing context and emerging issues		
	Indicators	Sources of information	Quality of evidence
I-111	Myanmar partners were involved in the design of the strategy, the choice of focal sectors, the selection of geographical focus, and the programming of interventions		
	<p>Summary: EU support at both strategy and intervention level was well aligned with Myanmar's development priorities and needs. Great care was taken to consult and engage national stakeholders, e.g. from the Government of Myanmar (GoM) and civil society, in the development of both the EU's country strategy for Myanmar and individual interventions. Interventions used bottom-up approaches, where stakeholders (e.g. communities) were actively engaged in the identification of activities to be implemented. Geographic targeting was not explicit in the strategy but mainly decided at the intervention level, but the focus on peacebuilding implied a focus on conflict-affected ethnic minority areas; the lack of explicit geographic targeting was criticised by the European Court of Auditors, but the EC and EEAS maintained that geographic targeting had to be done on an annual basis to maintain flexibility and responsiveness in a rapidly evolving and volatile context. Nonetheless, the Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) will increase its engagement in conflict-affected areas with at least 50% of its budget and thereby reduce its presence in the Dry Zone and the Delta) and JPF will engage in Rakhine. The European Court of Auditors also found that four sectors were too many but considering the large volume of funding for Myanmar (one of the EU's largest country programmes) and absorption capacity constraints, it appears justified to cover four focal sectors. Revenue collection is essential for state-building, but while revenue not explicitly covered in the EU's country strategy, EU support did contribute</p>		

	indirectly in different ways to this, e.g. through support for rural income generation (see I-532), EITI and FLEGT, which in turn enhances the potential base for revenue collection. Support is also planned for the multi-donor Public Financial Management Trust Fund.		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU support was aligned with, and supporting, Myanmar's development priorities and development needs in general and in the focal sectors. This applies to both the overall strategy and to the individual interventions (see I-211, I-311, I-411, I-511) • Until 2015 EU support was aligned with the Framework for Economic and Social Reforms (FESR), the national development plan for 2012-2015. Since 2016 EU support has been aligned with economic policy and sectoral policies but there has been no comprehensive national development plan. The Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan 2018-2030 was launched in mid 2018. • In the absence of a finalised national development plan (National Comprehensive Development Plan), the EU used the <i>Framework for Economic and Social Reforms (FESR) of the government of Myanmar/Burma</i> as the main point of reference, as well as key sector policies, such as the Agricultural Development Strategy (ADS) (see I-211, I-311, I-411, I-511) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECA report, 2018 • I-211, I-311, I-411, I-511 • EU Support to Food Security and Rural Development, internal sector fiche • EC, Country Fiche Myanmar, 2018 	Strong confirmed by several sources including external views
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive stakeholder consultations were carried out for the preparation of the country programme and MIPs, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consultation process for the preparation of the MIP 2014-2020 and the choice of focal sectors, incl. meeting GoM at Minister's level (2012) ○ Policy dialogue and consultations with different parts of GoM, incl. Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development and line ministries (2012) ○ EU co-funded conference on Development Policy Options in Nay Pyi Taw in February 2012 – with discussions with line ministries on how to cooperate (2012) ○ Consultations with CSOs/NGOs on the MIP preparation and indicative focal sectors (2012, 2013) • Consultations with CSOs/NGOs on the EU roadmap for engagement with civil society (2013, 2014) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECA report, 2018 • EC/EEAS response to ECA, 2018 • Internal documentation 2012, 2013, 2014 	Satisfactory detailed account of dialogue/consultations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerous stakeholder consultations were carried out for programmes and interventions, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Policy dialogue and consultations with line ministries (2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentation 2012, 	Satisfactory detailed account of

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ "Roundtable discussion on Environmental Conservation Policy and National Technical Needs in Myanmar", with discussions on GoM's interest in widening the cooperation on environment and natural resources management, incl. FLEGT (2012) ○ Consultations with local GoM, civil society and agencies working in refugee camps in Thailand in the preparation of projects under the Aid to Uprooted People (AUP) programme (2012) ○ Consultations with CSOs as part of the start-up of QBEP, 3MDG, and for the preparation of LIFT's Rakhine programme (2012) ○ Scoping missions for EIDHR, DG TRADE, FLEGT with stakeholder consultations (2012) ○ Consultations with local and international NGOs to review programmes strategies and prepare new interventions under regional and thematic budget lines (NSA, EIDHR, AUP, FSTP, CSO/LA) (2012, 2013) ○ Informal dialogue with CSOs on IFS project selection (2013) ○ Dialogue with CSOs/NGOs on the calls for proposals (NSA/LA, 2013; EU support to Peace, Reconciliation and Development Program, 2014) ○ Consultation with industry association and trade union on a project in the garment industry (2013) ○ Discussions with Government and ethnic armed groups re. the setting up of the JPF (2015, 2016) ○ Consultations with GoM for the formulation of MYSAP (aquaculture) (2015) ○ Dialogue with Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and the Myanmar Police Force (MPF) for the formulation of support to the reform of MPF (2015) ○ Dialogue with Government on budget support and the preparation of a risk management framework (2015) ○ Consultations with CSOs and NGOs on the technical modalities for EIDHR call for proposals (2015) ○ Dialogue with GoM on the preparation of the envisage Sector Reform Contract ○ Dialogue with Ministry of Education to strengthen the cooperation on higher education, incl. ERASMUS (2017) ○ Dialogue with GoM on the preparation of institutional support for Public Finance Management at central and education sector level (2017) ● Consultation with the private sector for a new trade program (ARISE+, 2017) 	2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017	<i>dialogue/consultations</i>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The European Court of Auditors (ECA) found that there were insufficient needs assessment and insufficient documentation of the amount of funding allocated to each focal sector and intervention. The EC/EEAS response was that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There had been comprehensive consultation in 2012-2014 with GoM and stakeholders on the prioritisation and funding allocation for the focal sectors, with attention given to needs and absorption capacity ○ Funding allocations for interventions were justified during identification and formulation with attention given to needs, absorption capacity, funding from other sources, timeframe ○ Future allocations will be documented in 2018 and onwards ○ The MIP 2014-20 built on QBEP and LIFT sector analyses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECA report, 2018 • EC/EEAS response to ECA, 2018 	Satisfactory <i>external view and well-justified response</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ECA found that there was a lack of geographical prioritisation (none made in the MIPs), e.g. no study was done on Rakhine's needs until 2017, and JPF does not target Rakhine. The EC/EEAS response was that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Geographical decisions are made annually, due to the volatile and unpredictable peace process and situation – and the need for flexibility to address unforeseen needs ○ Existing studies were used, e.g. studies by other donors, on the needs in Rakhine ○ 10% of all funding was spend in Rakhine ○ The peace process support implied a focus on conflict-affected areas • LIFT will increase its focus on conflict-affected areas • JPF will expand to Rakhine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECA report, 2018 • EC/EEAS response to ECA, 2018 • MIP 2011-13 • MIP 2014-20 • Interviews 024, 025 	Satisfactory <i>external view and well-justified response</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ECA found that four focal sectors were too many and not in line with the 2011 Agenda for Change. The EEAS response was that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The joint Commission-EEAS programming instructions for the DCI for 2014-2020 allow for an additional focal sector in specific circumstances, e.g. transition from humanitarian to development assistance and emerging conflict risks, to support key priorities for peace- and state building. ○ The focal sector selection was participatory and agree with GoM and the EU Commissioner for Development ○ The significant increase in funding from 2012 and consideration to absorption capacities in the sectors led to the choice of having four focal sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECA report, 2018 • EC/EEAS response to ECA, 2018 • Portfolio analysis • CRIS 	Satisfactory <i>external view and well-justified response</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU country programme is one of EU's largest, so the volume of funding provided for each sector is significant, also when compared to sector-level support in other countries – fewer sectors would mean higher levels of funding per sector and potentially increased risk of absorption constraints 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ECA found that government revenue mobilisation should have been a priority in the country programme as it is key for Myanmar's development. The EEAS response was that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue mobilisation was addressed in the World Bank managed multi-donor Public Financial Management Trust Fund (planned support), policy dialogue and participation in donor coordination on Public Finance Management reform, support to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), and support to Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT). A large proportion of the natural resources are in areas affected by conflict, so increased tax revenues would depend on the peace process Support to the rural development sector has stimulated rural income and generated new income opportunities, which in turn enhances the potential base for revenue collection (see I-532) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECA report, 2018 EC/EEAS response to ECA, 2018 I-532 	<p>Satisfactory external view and well-justified response</p>
	<p>Education</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported by the EU and other development partners (DPs), the Ministry of Education (MoE) launched in 2012 a Comprehensive Education Sector Review (CESR), which established an extensive evidence base on the situation of education In 2015 MoE developed the National Education Strategic Plan (NESP) 2016-2021, which it later revised to adjust to the new government education priorities. The NESP was launched in February 2017 The NESP goal is “Improved teaching and learning, vocational education and training, research and innovation leading to measurable improvements in student achievement in all schools and educational institutions” Current EU support to education is closely aligned with – and directly support the goals of – the NESP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Myanmar Education Consortium, www.myanmareducationconsortium.org Internal documentation 2017 ANNEX of the Commission Implementing Decision on the 	<p>Strong findings are based on a broad range of sources providing comprehensive and robust data and assessments</p>

		<p>Annual Action Programme 2018 part 1 in favour of Myanmar/Burma to be financed from the general budget of the Union</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Document for Enhancing the education and skills base in Myanmar Ministry of Planning and Finance Myanmar, World Bank Group, An Analysis of Poverty in Myanmar. Trends between 	
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		2004/05 and 2015	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Sector Reform Contract (ESRC): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ After many years in the making the ESRC was approved by the DCI Committee in April 2018 and the Decision adopted in July 2018. Under the ESRC the EU will provide EUR 221 million to the Myanmar budget to expand quality education across the country and support the reform of Myanmar's education sector followed several years of discussions with the government and a thorough assessment of political, economic and administrative factors. ○ The EU considers the NESP a relevant and credible basis for an Education Sector Reform Contract. But there is also the view that further iterations would benefit from increased attention to gender and equity dimensions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUD Myanmar, Annual Management Plan 2017 • Internal documentation 2013, 2016, 2017 • Action Document for Enhancing the education and skills base in Myanmar, 2018 • Interview 203 	Strong <i>based on several EU internal reports</i>
	<p>QBEP – contract 290468</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The design and implementation of the EU's support to education was embedded in close collaboration with the government. This process included a constant analysis of needs and capacities. Most importantly, supported by the EU and other development partners, the Ministry of Education launched in 2012 a Comprehensive Education Sector Review (CESR), which established an extensive evidence base on the situation of education. On that basis, MoE developed in 2015 the National Education Strategic Plan (NESP) 2016-2021, which it later revised to adjust to the new government's education priorities. The NESP was launched in February 2017. • The Action Document for Enhancing the education and skills base in Myanmar comprises a comprehensive stakeholder analysis. The document notes that extensive consultations were held on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentation 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 • QBEP MTR, 2016 	Strong <i>evidence based on a variety of internal and external reports</i>

	<p>the NESP with a wide range of education stakeholders across the country, with overall consensus on proposed reforms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several other documents, such as the appraisal document for the project “Decentralizing Funding to Schools” (2014), include very detailed country and stakeholder analyses • QBEP laid the foundation of relationship building with MoE and its strategic support to CESR/NESP paved the way to an EU education sector reform contract. QBEP progressively showed the necessity to align development cooperation with MoE priorities, shift from service delivery to institutional and capacity development, and avoid parallel systems. The QBEP extension directly supported selected MoE programmes, partly using MoE procurement systems, which in turn allowed more open policy dialogue with MoE • QBEP supported the government to improve access to and quality of school readiness and primary-level education for all children. The programme aimed to ensure that national education policies and plans are inclusive and informed and to support delivery of quality education services to children in 34 core disadvantaged townships throughout the country. Townships were selected, using national poverty and malnutrition indicators as proxies for education access • Government leadership within QBEP grew when MoE provided two members to the QBEP Steering Committee in 2014 • However, the QBEP final report notes that QBEP support of the decentralisation process could have been more closely aligned with its support of capacity development at the central level. It could have better anchored to government systems • With GoM agreement QBEP supported the education activities of non-state actors in ethnic minority areas (e.g. Mon National Education Committee, MNEC) and the Learning Enhancement Programme has been specifically designed for the teaching of children for whom the Myanmar language is not their mother tongue • A gradual shift in the modality of EU assistance, with channelling a part of EU resources through the national budget and using country systems, is expected to support the democratic transition and provide an important tool to leverage political and policy dialogue with the civilian government. The use of a similar results-based funding mechanism in the WB-managed school grants and stipends project, with disbursement against agreed indicators, has worked well, has increased MoE ownership, and has proven an effective tool for policy dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QBEP Final Report, 2016 • Action Document for Enhancing the education and skills base in Myanmar. Annex 2018 • Project Information Document (PID) Appraisal Stage, Decentralizing Funding to Schools (P146332), 2014 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QBEP is by design, scattered geographically around the country. Township selection was equity focused and based on rigorous criteria of deprivation, agreed as scientifically. As such the process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QBEP MTR, 2014 	<p>Strong</p>

	<p>was sound and converging with MoE priorities. The government's preference for a geographical spread was based on political considerations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MTR 2014: <i>"However, in hindsight, the scattering of target townships makes little practical sense and leads to serious inefficiencies. The logistical difficulties alone make it difficult to think of a less cost-effective arrangement"</i>. • Some QBEP programmatic sites faced the dual constraint of being remote and of having a very limited number of implementing partners. • Competent local NGOs that could implement NFPE were not sufficient despite a large number of out-of-school children aged 5-16. Difficult access to remote locations and disaster-affected target programme areas presented continual challenges in systematic monitoring, often disrupted by floods and security issues. On the other hand, selection of this geographic spread of townships reflected MoE choice at the outset, was agreed with by donors in the programme design process and was compatible with the equity and inclusion principles guiding all UNICEF programming. • The evaluation of the preceding "Improving Access to Quality Basic Education in Myanmar" project (2006-2010) already stressed: <i>"The selection of focus Townships is an imperfect targeting mechanism, but it can be seen as a stage in developing a more refined targeting approach. In the context, it was probably the best approach available"</i>. • BoQBEP, the non-cost extension of QBEP, followed up from consultations with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and built on a set of priority activities proposed by MoE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QBEP Final Report, 2016 • David J Clarke. Independent evaluation of UNICEF Education Programme "Improving Access to Quality Basic Education in Myanmar" (2006-2010), 16.12.2010 • Building on the Quality Basic Education Programme (BoQBEP), September-December 2016 	<p><i>based on several programme evaluations and reports</i></p>
	<p>Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State – contract 353601</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project was based on community participation and was well-coordinated with government authorities and other organisations supporting education in Rakhine State. • Coordination with the government was a key strength. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MTE, 2016 • Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine 	<p><i>Strong based on a variety of sources</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participative approach in all the phases of the project cycle ensured the ownership of stakeholders. This approach fully reflects the Mission/Vision of the LWF-Myanmar, being in line with its country strategy – including the strategic objective 1: “Community Empowerment – To strengthen local leadership and improve governance for equitable and sustainable development”. • The multi-stakeholders approach resulted in an incipient empowerment process that promoted an ownership sense. As part of this stakeholders contributed to resource mobilisation. The Townships Education Officers interviewed reported to have contributed with human resources during training preparation and implementation, monitoring of renovation works, while also participating in key meetings. • The project was in line with and supportive of the local government policies. There was continuous coordination, especially at township level, especially with the township education offices • A document, which contributed considerably in the definition of the strategic methodology, is the LWF study “<i>Working with Government Structures</i>” defining the guidelines of collaboration with the local Government, which constitutes a relatively new approach for the specific context of Rakhine state. • LWF is seen as the NGO with best access to the local government in Rakhine. • In general terms LWF has managed to establish a positive relationship with authorities on the ground, ranging from dialogue to joint monitoring visits. At a practical level there are still gaps in communication and coordination, often due to the fact that authorities at township level do not receive the necessary information/instructions or resources in time from the central level (e.g. textbooks, incentive payments for community teachers). 	<p>State, MTE 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LWF Myanmar, https://myanmar.lutheranworld.org/content/what-we-do-myanmar • Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State. Final narrative report, January 2019 • Interview 205 	
	<p>Peacebuilding</p>		
	<p>Support to the Myanmar Peace Centre – contracts: 315364, 361957, and 305087</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three main programme areas were identified in collaboration with GoM and the EUD, in consultation with other key stakeholders. Activities were subject to change depending on context and GoM/stakeholder priorities • New modes of cooperation around the peace process around the peace process were established between the EU and GoM under this project; these new modes moved away from previous ad hoc, sporadic mechanisms of engagement toward continuous cooperation and trust-building during the initial support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Report, Mid-Term Support to the Myanmar Peace Centre, 	<p>Satisfactory <i>mention of engagement without extensive detail</i></p>

		April 2013- March 2015	
	<p>Joint Peace Fund for Myanmar – contract: 368450</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trust building of the JPF with the stakeholders – i.e. the GoM, the Ethnic Armed Organisations (EAOs), and members of CSOs – continues through active liaison. This includes expanding to a broader range of contacts with both Tatmadaw and GoM ministers, chief ministers of States and Regions A draft of the JPF ToR (May 2015) was provided to the Government and Ethnic Armed Organisations, in English and Bamar, for the purpose of consultation with the national stakeholders; these consultations have been ongoing throughout the Fund’s design process. Their input was integrated into the Fund design The JPF should increase national voices in the formulation of strategy and public outreach, including advancing the planned convening of diverse stakeholder groups. Currently, formal mechanisms for national voices in governance and strategy are limited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Report, March 2017 JPF Description of the Action Midterm Review of the JPF, Final Report October 2018 	Strong <i>multiple sources confirm, including external review</i>
	<p>Interreligious Respect and Reconciliation through Civil Society Action in Myanmar – contract: 348033</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government authorities engaged early in the life of the programme (i.e. project introductory meetings), but once planned action had already been decided The project established long-term partnerships with local stakeholders. Implementing partners and the stakeholders have full ownership of the actions and carry out well-coordinated activities, while also avoiding overlaps and saving on costs Project design included on-going consultations with implementing partners and other civil society stakeholders. Nevertheless, it is not clear how much input the implementing partners (IPs) and other CSOs had in the design and in the situation analysis on which the project was based 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the Action Consolidated ROM 2017 PIN Evaluation Report, November 2017 	Satisfactory <i>mention of engagement without extensive detail</i>
	<p>Promoting Durable Peace and Development in Kachin – contract: 353929</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is the “brainchild” of the Joint Strategy Team, a group of nine organizations made of a mixture of Yangon-and Kachin-based CSOs focusing on humanitarian issues in Kachin and northern Shan. The Joint Strategy Team (JST) designed the initial programme and invited INGOs to join a seven-member consortium 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid-Term Review, Durable Peace Program, 	Satisfactory <i>mention of engagement without extensive detail</i>

		January 2017	
	Governance		
	<p>STEP to Democracy – Support to Electoral Processes and Democracy in Myanmar – contract: 358316</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In designing the project, a consultative process took place with different stakeholders. While this was a joint process, each specific objective was designed specifically for the stakeholder in mind Four international partners, and four local partners joined forces to ensure inclusion of key stakeholders – i.e. the Electoral Commission, political parties, CSOs and the wider public in ethnic, remote and hard to reach areas. Certain national stakeholder relationships were weak from the outset: media, parliamentarians and the Judiciary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STEP draft final evaluation, July 2018 STEP Mid-term evaluation 2016 	Satisfactory <i>mention of engagement without extensive detail</i>
	<p>Institutional Strengthening and Policy Dialogue, Myanmar – contract: 365631</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project components were designed to reflect current reform requirements as those have emerged through beneficiary and stakeholder dialogues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Progress Report, July 2016 	Indicative <i>little mention or detail of stakeholder engagement</i>
	<p>MyJustice – contract: 359042</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A national programme advisory committee established and comprises representatives from the Supreme Court, The Office of the Attorney General, the General Administration Department, the Myanmar Police Service, the EU Delegation, the Bar Association, specialist NGOs and the Team Leader of My Justice. Consultations at the highest level with NLD about the design of MyJustice took place long before the programme commenced; ongoing dialogue is maintained with the Senior Legal Adviser to NLD. Regular dialogue has been maintained with the heads of the key institutions from the outset. Positive engagement with GoM, due largely to evidence-based programming (i.e. extensive research during the inception phase) and a bottom up approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the Action Inception Report 2016 Interviews 432, 439 	Strong <i>multiple interviews confirm documented findings</i>
	<p>MyPol – contract: 379100</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive efforts were made to engage the government on the MyPol programme. This included ongoing consultations and discussions with relevant authorities on programmatic priorities and activities. The MyPol programme also organized a small planning workshop with relevant branches of the (Myanmar Police Force) MPF to gather more information and identify interests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inception report 2017 Interviews 406, 433, 438, 439 	Strong <i>multiple interviews confirm</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buy-in for the programme has been a great challenge at all levels, with the MPF indicating that much of the MyPol programme is no longer relevant: “the inception phase revealed that there is still no buy-in of all relevant stakeholders involved in the legal reform process and external accountability.” Engagement by the MPF and parliament in the second year of programming suggests that there is slow but improved progress with relevant stakeholders; MoHA relations still limited. 		<i>documented findings</i>
Rural Development			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programming in the sector was not always sufficiently based on analysis and evidence/data. LIFT commissioned studies to improve programme design and inform policy, incl. the <i>Qualitative Social and Economic Monitoring project</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 	<i>Strong external view and LIFT documentation provide evidence of studies</i>
	<p>Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A scoping assessment informed the design of the Uplands programme Lessons from previous experience informed the design of new LIFT programmes, e.g. the Delta 3 Call for Proposals (CfP) was based on lessons from Delta 2 programme, such as more targeted approaches for smallholders with commercial potential and supporting non-agricultural activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 LIFT Interim Review, 2017 I-511 	<i>Strong external views</i>
	<p>Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking (PHASE IN) – contracts: 291192, 377773</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PHASE IN was participatory with strong partnerships with communities, and beneficiary involvement in the planning, implementation and monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PHASE IN 1 final narrative report, 2018 	<i>Strong confirmed by external views</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHASE IN Phase 1 ROM, 2015 • I-511, JC-52, JC-53 	
	<p>Southeast Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (SIRP) – contract: 308770</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIRP was highly relevant to the needs of remote, poor and conflict-affected communities • SIRP was participatory with communities identifying their own priorities and preparing development plans, through the village book process and a community-led implementation approach. Most priorities identified in the village books were supported by SIRP. There was a high degree of beneficiary ownership. The village books will be a reference for village development in many villages • SIRP had good relations with both GoM and non-state actors • Schools and health centres established are managed by GoM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIRP Final Evaluation, 2017 • SIRP ROM, 2015 • JC-51, JC-52 • Interview 054 	Strong confirmed by external views
I-112	Appropriate and sufficient adjustments were made to EU interventions in response to major changes, including political developments, ethnic conflict and crises (in Northern Rakhine and elsewhere), and natural disasters (e.g. cyclones)		
	<p>Summary: EU support rapidly responded to the positive political changes and democratisation and peace processes, by lifting the sanctions on Myanmar in 2013 and with substantial increases the in funding provided, from EUR 125 mill in 2007-2013 to EUR 656 mill in 2014-2020. The EU also responded by including critical sectors such as peacebuilding, governance and rural development to its bilateral engagement in Myanmar. An EU Delegation was established in Myanmar in 2012/13, responding to the increased political and development engagement in the country. Trade-related assistance was also provided in response to the lifting of the sanctions.</p> <p>The situation in Myanmar during the period under evaluation was dynamic with major political changes, and a volatile and conflict-affected situation in ethnic states, and the situation in Rakhine deteriorated over the period culminating in the displacement of more than 720,000 Muslims in 2017. Operating in this fluid context was challenging for the EU and for implementing partners. The EU maintained flexibility in the MIP 2014-2020, leaving room to respond to emerging issues, needs, crises (including cyclones and conflict), and opportunities; the EU also maintained a diplomatic approach with a focus on building trust. The EU funded interventions adjusted their approaches over time, learning from lessons, and in particular reacting to changes in the context. For example, LIFT gradually moved towards increased cooperation with local NGOs, the private sectors and Government, whereas implementation had previously mainly been carried by international NGOs and organisations. The Quality Basic Education Programme's (QBEP) role in supporting the Comprehensive Education Sector Review (CESR) process was an appropriate response to the changing political circumstances when the new Government took over. Projects were often subject to amendments and extension requests due to disruptions to implementation and delays caused by conflict or cyclones, especially in Rakhine and ethnic states. Ultimately, it became impossible to operate in Northern Rakhine, so LIFT</p>		

	<p>and PHASE IN (Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking) instead moved their focus to Central and Southern Rakhine. LIFT and PHASE IN both responded rapidly to damage caused by cyclones, providing support for post-cyclone recovery and rehabilitation of damaged assets. LIFT amended its strategy to focus more on resilience and on nutrition sensitivity and also increased its coverage of conflict-affected areas. PHASE IN also increased its focus on building resilience.</p>												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy, focus and level of EU's support to Myanmar responded rapidly and proactively to the political changes and improvements in the democratisation process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prior to 2012, EU's bilateral support focused on the education and health sectors, with support for other areas, e.g. food security, civil society, governance channelled through thematic instruments and the Asia regional programme ○ In response to the democratisation process, EU sanctions on Myanmar were lifted in 2013, and an addendum was made to the MIP 2011-13 with an increase in funding and support for additional sectors: peacebuilding, trade/private sector development ○ With the 2014 MIP, bilateral funding was significantly increased, and two new sectors were included in the bilateral programme: rural development and governance, and support to the Health sector was discontinued as a result of the joint programming. Non-focal sector support for government capacity development (support measures) was also added ○ EU's development assistance thereby responded to, and directly supported, the democratisation and reconciliation process, through engaging in the peacebuilding and governance sectors, as well as supporting rural livelihoods in conflict-affected areas and education, which both contribute to reducing tensions ○ In response to the lifting of the sanctions, the EU also provided trade-related assistance under the MIP 2011-13 and through the Asia regional programme, e.g. ICI+ establishing a European Chamber of Commerce in Myanmar and aiming at reducing trade barriers between Myanmar and the EU ○ The EU also initiated a human rights dialogue with GoM ○ An EU Delegation was set up in Myanmar in 2012/13, in response to the increased development cooperation, dialogue with GoM and overall engagement in Myanmar (see I-113) <p style="text-align: center;">EU bilateral support to Myanmar, million EUR (committed)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Focal sector</th> <th style="width: 17%;">2007-2013 (CSP)</th> <th style="width: 17%;">2014-2020 (MIP)</th> <th style="width: 33%;">TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Focal sector	2007-2013 (CSP)	2014-2020 (MIP)	TOTAL					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of EU cooperation with Myanmar • Portfolio analysis • CRIS • CSP 2007-13 • MIP 2011-13 • MIP 2014-20 • ECA report, 2018 • EC/EEAS response to ECA, 2018 • Internal documentation 2012, 2013, 2014, 2016 	<p>Strong confirmed by multiple sources</p>
Focal sector	2007-2013 (CSP)	2014-2020 (MIP)	TOTAL										

	2007-10 (MIP)	2011-13 (MIP)	2007-13 total	MIP (2012)	MTR (2018)	
Education	14.0	22.0	36.0	241.0	241.0	277.0
Health	18.0	27.5	45.5			45.5
Peacebuilding		25.0	25.0	103.0	103.0	128.0
Governance		8.5	8.5	96.0	96.0	104.5
Trade, private sector development		10.0	10.0			10.0
Rural development				241.0	209.0	209.0
Support measures				7.0	7.0	7.0
Total	32.0	93.0	125.0	688.0	656.0	781.0

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU were through two projects under the LA (local authorities) programme the first donor to engage in support for local authorities, in response to their strengthened role in the new political environment (2013) • The EU is moving towards budget support for Myanmar. First it was planned to provide general budget support under a state-building contract, the Democratic Transition Contract, but this was not approved by all EU member states. Sector budget support was approved for the education sector in 2017, and it is under consideration to provide sector budget support for the rural development sector in 2019 • The 2014-20 MIP has flexibility to respond to unforeseen needs of vulnerable communities and crisis. For example, geographic prioritisation is not predetermined in the MIP, but decided on an annual basis, when the AAP (annual action programme) is formulated, to accommodate the peace process (see I-111) 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The political environment remains volatile and complex with inter-communal tensions. There are still risks to the peace process, and unrest has flared up in Rakhine periodically, culminating in the largescale displacement of the Muslim population since August 2017. Several ethnic areas, e.g. in Kachin and Shan, remain affected by conflict • The perceived focus of donors on Muslims in Northern Rakhine, created resentment and tensions with Rakhine Buddhist communities • Risk and uncertainties are significant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentation 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 • Context chapter • EQ5 	<p>Strong confirmed by multiple sources</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rapidly evolving context requires flexibility and an ability to react/respond to emerging issues and opportunities • Tensions up to the November 2015 elections and the politicisation of development assistance were challenge were obstacles to aid delivery • Access restrictions in the conflict-affected areas, which are a focus for the EU support, and complicated and time-consuming approval procedures for authorisation of field activities, service delivery and field visits are a challenge. Donors have raised the issue with GoM, but with limited results • The difficult context has required a diplomatic approach of the EU Delegation with a focus on building trust 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The volatile situation and unstable conditions posed a challenge for EU funded interventions. The interventions showed good flexibility and adaptability. But implementation in Rakhine and ethnic states was significantly affected by conflict: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some villages, e.g. in Northern Rakhine, Kachin and Shan, were at times difficult or even impossible to reach due to insecurity and access restrictions. Access constraints increased in 2017 and travel authorisations became more difficult to obtain ○ Activities in Rakhine were suspended on a number of occasions due to clashes and displacements (e.g. 120,000 were displaced in 2012, and 800,000 in 2017). Activities in Kachin were also suspended in 2012 ○ Project were often subject to amendments and extension requests due to disruptions to implementation and delays caused by e.g. suspension or issues with obtaining travel authorization. ○ Natural disasters, especially cyclones and floods during the monsoon disrupted implementation and destroyed assets created ○ Projects faced significant challenges in recruiting staff and finding qualified contractors and suppliers in conflict-affected areas, e.g. in Rakhine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentati on 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017 • Context chapter • EQ5 	Strong confirmed by multiple sources
	Education		
	<p>QBEP – contract 290468</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QBEP progressively aligned development cooperation with MoE priorities by shifting from service delivery to institutional and capacity development and avoiding parallel systems. • The QBEP extension directly supported selected MoE programmes, partly using MoE procurement systems, which in turn allowed for more open policy dialogue with MoE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QBEP, MTR, 2014 • QBEP, Final Report, 2016 	Strong based on broad evidence from internal

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security and emergency situations brought significant challenges across the first year of implementation, with continuing conflict in Kachin and Rakhine disrupting children's education and hampering QBEP implementation in several target townships. • The UNICEF Sittwe office was temporarily closed as a result of violent rioting. Implementation and monitoring were hindered due to security risks and resulting delays in processing travel authorisations, which were sometimes denied. • In 2013, disagreement on whether QBEP should support a segregated education system in Rakhine (which kept Muslim and Buddhist children separated) resulted in no support for IDP camp education from late 2012 to June 2013. IDP support had not been envisioned by QBEP originally, but the conflict and resulting emergency situation required a response, which QBEP provided. • Increasing tensions in Rakhine State since October 2016 and the August 2017 events, including the mass exodus of Muslim population, had an impact on QBEP activities there: (i) under Building on QBEP (2016-17), some school construction/repair were put on hold or no bid received. • QBEP continued implementation despite a highly charged political environment. • QBEP's flexibility allowed UNICEF to combine QBEP activities into a comprehensive approach for service delivery in Mon State in 2013. This became known as the Whole State Approach, a holistic approach to capacity development and evidence-based programming at the state and township levels. • In 2013 the approach transitioned from a focus on teacher training and quality support to developing the capacity of township education officers to identify township priorities and plan and budget accordingly. Important non-state actors, such as the Mon National Education Committee, became critical partners to complement state actors. • IDP support had not been envisioned by QBEP originally, but the conflict and resulting emergency situation required a response, which QBEP provided. • QBEP's role in supporting the CESR process was an appropriate response to changing political circumstances. Progress made in phases 1 and 2 (the initial assessment and the wider consultation process) would not have been possible without the support and nurturing that QBEP has provided. QBEP provided the focus and the wherewithal for stakeholder engagement • However, the transition to a new Government resulted in further delays in planned activities and risks in absorption of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentati on 2016 • EU Support to Rakhine State, internal, 19 September 2017 • European Commission , Country Fiche Myanmar 26/02/2018 • Building on the Quality Basic Education Programme (BoQBEP), September-December 2016 • 2017 Annual Report • Building on Quality Basic Education Programme 	<p><i>and external reports</i></p>
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	<p>Two non-cost extensions of QBEP – Building on QBEP (BoQBEP and BoQBEP in Rakhine) – responded to the July 2015 floods and landslides as well as ethnic tensions. The support included repair and reconstruction of affected schools, as well as provision of education to several thousand children in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps along with advocacy for expanded MoE support to the learning needs of these children, in particular in terms of learning materials, year-end examination and teacher training.</p>	<p>and Building on QBEP in Rakhine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Interview 217 	
	<p>Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State – contract 353601 The MTE identified a long list of external and internal challenges to project implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● External challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disruptions caused by Cyclone Komen and elections in 2015 - Availability of qualified human resources in Rakhine state - Difficulty to influence in formal schools - Difficulty in mobilising communities (weak participation) - Staff turnover schools, government, UN and INGO partners - Capacity of teachers and community teachers - Cultural barriers, e.g. recruiting female volunteers in Muslim communities - Government not fulfilling responsibilities (e.g. textbook provision) - Uncertainty of situation/future - Authorities’ weak commitment to support those deemed as non-citizens, and sensitivity to discuss this at State-level - Availability of land in camp settings ● Internal challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient staff numbers/work overload and limited presence in field Staff capacity, supervision and coaching Personnel management and staff rotation Due to external challenges no Muslim personnel available (nor anyone speaking their language) Cultural barrier exacerbated by conflict ● The MTE saw the project’s ability to adapt to changing circumstances and emerging issues as critical: <i>“Rather than a blanket-approach, a more individualised, site-specific approach allowing for adaptations should be undertaken. Where implementation of activities is not feasible or realistic, e.g. sufficient interest cannot be assured, it should be cancelled or adapted (for example building access ramps to schools where there are no proper paths leading to the school, or building latrines where there is not sufficient water)”</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State, MTE 2016 ● Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State, ROM Report, 2017 ● Project newsletters, https://myanmar.lutheranworld.org/sites/default/files/documents/eu_education_newsletter_issue_01_eng_final_0.pdf, https://myanmar.lutheran 	<p>Strong: based on a variety of sources</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2015 the challenging environment of Rakhine State required a continuous and time-consuming effort in terms of coordination with other actors and attention to security issues, as well as the main external challenges. • The overall positive assessment of the ROM report suggests that the project dealt well with the challenging situation in Rakhine and was not interrupted by sudden events: <i>“LWF has introduced a very good practice in Rakhine State, in the sense of involving and reaching all the different communities. Therefore, the action adopted a balanced approach, targeting both the Rakhine-Buddhist communities and the Muslim communities, involving formal primary schools, IDP camps and host communities in four townships (Sittwe, Mrauk U, Pauktaw and Ann), in an effort to balance the relief and development approaches while upholding the basic rights of all and keeping a conflict-sensitivity aspect in mind”</i>. • However, the ROM report also notes that the high staff turnover suffered in LWF Sittwe (in 2016 more than one third) affected the continuity of the various actions (an issue for most INGOs in the area). • <i>“The final narrative report states that despite working in a volatile context with unpredicted, periodical communal conflicts and security incidents with restricted access to Muslim IDP camps and villages, the project maintained the operation of 15 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) and 20 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) to enable undisruptive education services for thousands of Muslim IDP children aged between 3 and 17 via repair and reconstruction activities, provision of teaching/learning kits, volunteer teacher trainings and incentive payments, and regular monitoring and support. Similarly, the project also contributed to improved teaching and learning environments and education opportunities for thousands of children in Rakhine in 18 GFS via school facility repairs and reconstruction, teaching/learning kit support, and teacher training.”</i> 	<p>world.org/sites/default/files/documentation_newsletter_issue_4.pdf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final narrative report, January 2019 • Interview 217 	
	<p>Peacebuilding</p>		
	<p>Support to the Myanmar Peace Centre – contracts: 315364, 361957, and 305087</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MPC was designed to respond quickly to a rapidly changing peace process and the main political institutions engaging in it. To this end, <i>“the MPC has responded flexibly to the needs of the process”</i> • In late 2013, the government and Tatmadaw publicly showed openness to the idea of a nationwide ceasefire agreement (NCA). This came as a surprise to the MPC, as ceasefires with Ethnic Armed Groups have previously been unilateral with the government. In response to this openness, the MPC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final report April 2013 - March 2015 • Final milestone summary report 2016 	<p>Satisfactory <i>only broad references to responsive approaches to major change</i></p>

	<p>hosted hundreds of preparatory and several formal talks between the parties to the conflict to pave the way for an NCA, which was signed at the end of the grant period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MPC facilitated many meetings to respond to conflict related events in addition to the formal peace process • The MPC has had to establish itself in a rapidly shifting context and it has done this well overall • Minor clashes in southern Shan State between the Restoration Council of Shan State (RCSS) and Tatmadaw were resolved peacefully through the Joint Monitoring Committee-Shan 		
	<p>Joint Peace Fund for Myanmar – contract: 368450</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow progress in the peace process will likely contribute to a shift in attention toward the upcoming 2020 elections and a focus on party politics and more nationalistic themes and platforms. In anticipation, the JPF has designed its strategic portfolio so that its projects retain their relevance and impact without being dependent on progress in the current process. Projects are designed to be both an investment in Myanmar’s capacity to make and sustain peace as well as a means of direct support to the current process • In light of the fluid political environment, the JPF is shaping its approach to ensure it remains responsive and will be able to remain operational and relevant even in a scenario where the peace process is not moving forward • The JPF is “<i>a responsive, demand-led funding instrument, responding to the needs of Myanmar’s peace stakeholders, to enable them to shape and define their process, in line with their vision for peace</i>”. This includes informal channels of communication, which are deemed essential for the success of the process • Broad contextual issues severely impacted on JPF ability to function, including the 2015 election, resulting in a “<i>significant loss of momentum and confidence in JPF ability to support the peace process</i>” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual report 2017 • Annual report 2016 • JPF Strategy Narrative 2018 • Midterm Review of the JPF, Final Report October 2018 • Interviews 402, 424, 425, 438 	<p>Strong external review findings confirmed by multiple interviews</p>
	<p>Interreligious Respect and Reconciliation through Civil Society Action in Myanmar – contract: 348033</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political tensions caused delays to the work in Rakhine state, requiring that implementing partner devote more human resources to that aspect of the projects, than it had originally planned • People in Need (PIN) experienced challenges in its target communities as a result of wide-spread anti-Muslim rhetoric, growing Buddhist nationalism and ongoing conflict in Rakhine State. By implementing a “participative approach and continuously adapting the project design on the basis of lessons learned,” the project was able to meet outcomes at the local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Evaluation Report 2017 • Final narrative report 2017 	<p>Satisfactory only broad references to responsive approaches to major change</p>

	<p>Promoting Durable Peace and Development in Kachin – contract: 353929</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Build in greater flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances” • The peace and conflict environment in Kachin have changed significantly since the programme was conceived in 2015. DPP tried to be responsive and adaptable to the context as evidenced by having changed the formulation of its strategic objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid-term review 2017 • DPP evaluation 2018 • Interviews 402, 424, 427 	<p>Strong external review findings confirmed by multiple interviews</p>
	<p>Governance:</p>		
	<p>STEP to Democracy – contract: 358316</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project very effectively used the electoral cycle, including support to the 2017 by-elections (in which at least in some cases, STEP was the main provider of assistance and services) • Political space has gradually been eroding since 2016, and the “project has had to be very flexible in adapting to this new environment” and adapt to the context accordingly • Project has responded to evolving political context: support to the 2017 by-elections and municipal/local elections in Yangon. This represents “another illustration of the flexibility demonstrated by STEP Democracy” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft final evaluation report 2018 • ROM report 2017 	<p>Satisfactory: only broad references to responsive approaches to major change</p>
	<p>Rural Development</p>		
	<p>Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of changes and adjustments were made by LIFT in response to changes in the context, lessons learned and an increased knowledge of the needs, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LIFT moved from a reactive financing of submitted proposals to a programmatic approach with programmes and objectives defined for agro-ecological zones (Delta, Dry one, Uplands, Rakhine) ○ LIFT’s strategy was revised in 2014 with a focus on increasing resilience to shocks and enhanced focus on engaging in conflict-affected areas ○ The new strategy also enhanced the strategic engagement with the private sector, in response the rapid changes in the rural economy with increased uptake of farm machinery and migration to urban areas including Kayin, Kayah, and Thantaryi ○ The emphasis on nutrition sensitivity was increased in 2015, with 12 nutrition-specific or sensitive grants and the introduction of nutrition indicators for LIFT ○ LIFT responded to floods caused by cyclone Komen in 2015, with support for rebuilding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 • Explanatory Note, Delegation Agreement, 340-550, 2014 	<p>Strong confirmed by multiple sources</p>

	<p>livelihoods, supporting households in minimising debt increases, and decreasing the impact of loan defaults on microfinance. LIFT also funded the Tat Lan programme (2013-2018), supporting communities affected by cyclone Giri (2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In 2016, LIFT engaged in vocational training for displaced youth in Northern Rakhine, who cannot access public schools ○ LIFT moved toward are more strategic engagement with GoM ○ The proportion of LIFT funding provided to local NGOs and private enterprises increased – in order to strengthen local capacities ○ LIFT activities in Northern Rakhine were suspended in August 2017, but continued in Central and Southern Rakhine after short period of inactivity. The approach in Rakhine was modified, with a call for proposals in Dec 2017 with a focus on safe livelihoods and nutrition, covering both humanitarian and development needs, e.g. as a means to promote stability. In Rathedaung (Northern Rakhine), LIFT had supported both Muslim and Buddhist communities, but after the displacement of the Muslims, the funds were reallocated to Muslim and Buddhist communities in Central Rakhine and IDP camps ○ LIFT consults a conflict sensitivity adviser to manage the risk of working in conflict-affected areas, and LIFT staff were trained on conflict assessment. Several conflict assessments were carried out and the principles were applied in the guidelines for the Uplands programme (see JC-12). Focal persons in the programme teams support implementing partners in conflict sensitive best practice. From 2019 onward, LIFT, in partnership with Access to Health Fund will provide tailored, ongoing support on conflict sensitivity, including conflict analysis that will be updated regularly ○ In 2016, LIFT donors agreed to allow LIFT to support government initiatives, based on specific conditions. The LIFT support directly to government was initiated, the Maternal and Child Cash Transfer (MCCT) programme (2017-19) implemented in Chin State by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MSWRR) ○ With new legislation in 2016, commercial banks were enabled to lend to microfinance institutions, and LIFT engaged in risk sharing with Yoma Bank (see I-522) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The 2017 interim review found that to maintain its relevance in more developed parts of Myanmar, LIFT should engage in more systematic market system development and engage in improving the cooperation between the private sector, GoM and informal actors, and in regulatory reforms. ● After the crisis in August 2017 in Rakhine, the Danish Refugee Council and the Norwegian Refugee Council received no-cost extensions to reallocate funds to target communities in central 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Action Document, 340-550, 2014 ● LIFT Interim Review, 2017 ● LIFT Annual Report, 2017 ● DFID Annual Review, 2016 ● EQ5 ● JC-21 ● EU Support to Rakhine State, internal sector fiche, 2017 ● Interview 040, 442 	
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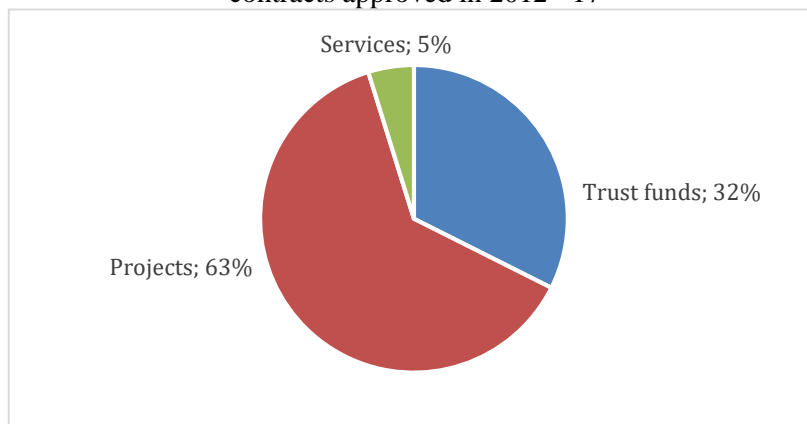
	<p>Rakhine.</p> <p>Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking (PHASE IN) – contracts: 291192, 377773</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of changes and adjustments were made by PHASE IN, adapting to major changes in the context and lessons learned, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PHASE IN 1 was significantly affected by conflict and military operations, causing delays, disruptions and suspensions (incl. partial suspensions) a number of times (2012, 2013, 2014, 2016, 2017, 2018). Restricted access to project sites and increased difficulties with obtaining activity approvals created further delays. Procurement difficulties due limited local availability and accessibility also created delays ○ PHASE IN 1 was redesigned in the first year, following a do no harm analysis, responding to the post-conflict situation ○ PHASE IN 1 was granted no cost extensions in 2016 and 2017 due to the delays ○ Nutrition centres were added to the activities in 2016 ○ PHASE IN 2, moved from Northern Rakhine to Central Rakhine following the displacement of Muslims in Aug 2017 ○ PHASE IN 1 was affected by widespread flooding caused by cyclone Komen in 2015, which destroyed or damaged assets created. The project responded by providing recovery support and rehabilitation/replacement of damaged assets – normal project activities were put on hold during the cyclone response ○ PHASE IN 2 has an enhanced focus on enhancing resilience, through community management of resources, income diversification and disaster risk reduction mini-projects ○ The focus on fish breeding was enhanced, instead of shrimp and crab breeding ○ Due to the challenges phased, the project design was revised in 2015, with reduced targets ○ The staffing structure was amended in 2014 due to staff recruitment difficulties ○ Hydrological and geophysical studies for boreholes were replaced with traditional methods of prospection and technical training, due to lack of technical expertise and previous experiences with low success rates ○ The System for Rice Intensification (SRI) support was adapted/simplified due to farmer capacity and labour constraints and the long-term perspective of SRI, whereas farmers in the insecure context had a short-term perspective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHASE IN 1 final narrative report, 2018 • PHASE IN Phase 1 ROM, 2015 • PHASE IN 1 Mid Term Review, 2016 • Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 • Interviews 010, 015, 053 • PHASE IN Summary of project revisions: CTR234029 2, 2015 • PHASE I letters • EQ5 	<p>Strong confirmed by multiple sources</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Additional staff was hired to provide oversight ensure the quality of the dams constructed. Lack of drilling equipment was dealt with by installing pumps in ponds and springs and providing water filters 		
	<p>Southeast Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (SIRP) – contract: 308770</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SIRP adapted to the volatile security situation, e.g. by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Not training large groups and using low-profile venues ○ Conducting trainings on sensitive issues outside Kayin ○ SIRP withdrew from the area in Northern Rakhine covered by Karen National Union (KNU) Brigade 2, as engagement would have required paying a 10% “tax” to the Brigade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SIRP Interim Report, 2014–15 ● SIRP ROM, 2015 ● EQ5 	Strong confirmed by multiple sources
I-113	The establishment of an EU Delegation in Myanmar facilitated strategy development and enhanced responsiveness		
	<p>Summary: After its establishment in 2012/13, the new EU Delegation managed to quickly establish a proactive dialogue with GoM, plan interventions under the 2014-2020 MIP and initiated the Joint Peace Fund (JPF), while simultaneously making the new Delegation operational. In a short time, a good relationship was established with GoM, as evidenced by the EU being invited to co-sign the ceasefire agreement as the only Western development partner. However, the EU Delegation was also challenged by significant staff constraints, especially in the early years, which negatively affected its ability to monitor a large and complex portfolio. This challenge was partly mitigated with a large proportion of the funding being under indirect management (mainly under UN managed multi-donor trust funds) and a gradual move towards fewer and larger contracts. In general, implementing partners reported that the EU Delegation provided sufficient and proactive support.</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In response to the significantly increased engagement in Myanmar, an EU Delegation was established in Yangon on 2012/13 (see I-112) ● Prior to 2012, the Myanmar cooperation had been managed by the Delegation in Bangkok with limited staff resources, facing major bottlenecks managing the large number of calls for proposals as well as contract management and follow-up, contracts and financial management was handled from Bangkok until August 2013 ● The presence in Yangon enabled a closer dialogue with GoM, civil society, development partners and implementing partners, as well as better oversight of EU funded interventions ● The EU Delegation quickly engaged proactively in policy dialogue, e.g. on land issues ● The EU Delegation quickly established itself as an important partner for GoM, as evidenced by EU being the only Western development partner invited to co-sign the ceasefire agreement (2015) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Internal documentation 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 ● ECA report, 2018 ● EC/EEAS response to ECA, 2018 ● I-112 	Strong confirmed by multiple sources

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU Delegation initiated and facilitated the established of the JPF, engaging in discussion with GoM, non-state actors and development partners (2015) • The EU Delegation is a member of LIFT (chaired by EU in 2015), QBEP and JPF boards/steering committees, and actively promoted enhanced focus on nutrition (see I-112) • The EU Delegation supported the election process (2015) • However, staff constraints, and the heavy workload associated with simultaneously a) establishing a new Delegation, b) programming and managing of the EU's largest country programmes (including managing several calls for proposals, and managing payments) d) leading the EU joint programming, and d) following and adapting to a the rapidly evolving reform process was a major challenge for the EU Delegation • The constraints affected the Delegation's ability to monitor the funded interventions, with long response and approval times for requests from EU funded interventions – although monitoring improved over the years • Challenges with obtaining permission for field travel from GoM also limited the ability to oversee interventions (see I-112) • The staff constraints were particularly pronounced in 2012/14 while the Delegation was still under establishment, the staff recruitment was still not finalised, and certain functions were still managed by the Delegation in Bangkok. In 2014, moving to a new building also increased the workload, as did poor and slow internet connectivity. Nonetheless, the Delegation managed to prepare programmes and actions, engage in joint programming, handle contract signing and disbursements, train new staff, and maintain a dialogue with GoM. Recruitment and staff deployment were finalised in late 2014, but the Delegation still had local staff shortages and a shortage of IcSP financial staff in 2015 • In 2017, the EU Delegation reported a generally sufficient staffing • The setup in Myanmar with the government based in Nay Pyi Taw and all development partners, including the EU Delegation, in Yangon, is a challenge for dialogue with government and significant time is spent on travelling between the two cities. The EUD has proposed to open a small liaison office in Nay Pyi Taw (2017) • The tendency of choosing Myanmar as a pilot country for new initiatives and approaches, e.g. for the humanitarian-development nexus, ad will as UNICEF collaboration, ILO monitoring, working with UN, democracy profile, further added to the Delegation's workload 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of EU cooperation with Myanmar • Portfolio analysis • CRIS • MIP 2010-13 • MIP 2014-20 • PHASE IN 1 final narrative report, 2018 • SIRP ROM 2015 	
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- A significant proportion of the EU funding was allocated under indirect management, mainly handled by UN managed multi-donor trust funds, thereby reducing the workload for the EU Delegation

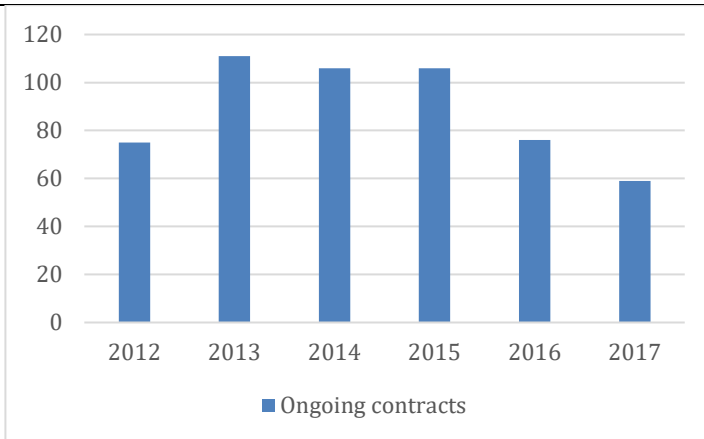
Funding for multi-donor trust funds, projects and services, contracts approved in 2012 - 17



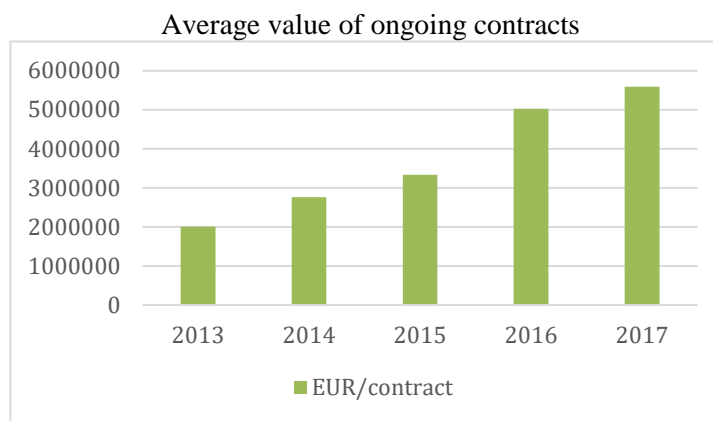
Source: CRIS, Datawarehouse and PEM analysis

- In response to the staff constraints and to reduce management needs, the portfolio has since 2013 moved towards fewer and larger contracts.

Number of ongoing contracts



Source: Internal documentation 2012-2017



Source: Internal documentation 2013-2017

Total value of ongoing contracts

	<p style="text-align: center;">Source: Internal documentation 2013-2017</p>		
<p>Education</p>	<p>QBEP - contract 290468</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2016, the EUD made important efforts to improve cooperation with UNICEF for implementation of QBEP and “considerable efforts and monitoring were deployed to ensure proper transparency in the use of the EU/multi-donor funds”. This required an active involvement of the EUD in QBEP governance structures, going beyond what would be expected in working with UNICEF Interviewees described relations between QBEP/BoBEP and the EUD as very good and constructive. Senior UNICEF staff stated that the EUD programme officer brought stability to QBEP. Government stakeholders appreciated the “very strong cooperation in the education sector” and flexibility of the Delegation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal documentation 2016 Interviews 206, 217, 221 	<p>Strong the EU’s own assessment triangulated with interviewees</p>
	<p>Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State - contract 353601</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the MTE, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) routinely sends the project newsletter to keep the EUD informed and is considered responsive when requested to provide additional information. “Little support has been required from the delegation, which has provided the needed inputs” In a similar positive tone, the final narrative report notes: “LWF has always strived to achieve a positive relationships and cooperation with the European Union Delegation in Myanmar, including the Cooperation Department responsible Program Officer and the department of Finance and Contract. During this project cycle, EU staff visited the project sites four times: three times for monitoring our activities and once for a public audit. These visits were amicable and provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MTE, 2016 Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State. Final narrative report, January 2019 	<p>Satisfactory based on documents and interviews</p>

	<p><i>useful meetings and email exchanges how to further improve the project. In addition, the annual reports, the ROM and midterm evaluation lead to exchanges regarding challenges faced and improvements to be made-.”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However, when interviewed LWF’s view differed somewhat: “<i>We did get support from the EU, particularly during the launch, which strengthened the profile put substantial weight behind the project. The visits from the Delegation during the course of the project were also good, But we could not connect with the EU the way we had envisioned. We wanted to do more advocacy on the policy reform process with the Delegation but they were too busy. Our work was not mainstreamed into the sector working groups which was a missed opportunity for the EU. The Delegation has not used data produced by the project and did not make use of the project’s results for their approach to education”</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview 207 	
	Peacebuilding		
	<p>Interreligious Respect and Reconciliation through Civil Society Action in Myanmar – contract: 348033</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUD “<i>always provided sufficient support to PIN during project implementation and willingly responded to all the questions related to the finance and administration. It is important to mention that all donor’s visits and also ROM visit was very useful source of recommendation for project implementation. PIN also appreciate donor’s understanding of fragile situation in Rakhine state and provision of flexibility to PIN to adapt project based on changing situation”</i> • Engagement with external stakeholders improved over the course of the programme; continued engagement with the EUD was recommended 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final narrative report 2017 • Consolidated ROM Report 2017 	Satisfactory confirmed by external view
	Governance		
	<p>Support to Reform of the Myanmar Police Force in the Areas of Crowd Management and Community Policing – contracts 327817</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relations between the EUD, the implementing partner International Management Group (IMG) and project partners “<i>are said to have been very good, which is an important factor that contributes to a successful outcome of projects”</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final external evaluation, December 2015 • Interview 433 	Strong external evaluation findings confirmed by interview
	<p>Supporting Participation, Accountability and Civil Society Empowerment (SPACE) – contract: 339291</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUD facilitated coordination meetings with Christian Aid, Paung Ku and other partners under the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final narrative report 2017 	Satisfactory

	<p>EU-CSO thematic programme. By sharing a list of grantee recipients, these meetings helped prevent duplication of funding and activities and helped coordinate support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive engagement with the EUD; could have benefited from more monitoring and site visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview 426 	<p><i>single source supported by interview</i></p>
	<p>Institutional Strengthening and Policy Dialogue, Myanmar – contract: 365631</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is performing satisfactorily, in close consultation with the EUD and GoM • Project team working well with EU staff; versatile instrument for GoM support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidated ROM report 2017 • Interview 411 	<p>Satisfactory <i>single source supported by interview</i></p>
JC-12	Degree to which conflict sensitivity shaped EU support for Myanmar		
	Indicators	Sources of information	Quality of evidence
I-121	Conflict sensitive tools and approaches (e.g. conflict analysis, Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States) were used to develop/revise EU country strategy		
	<p>Summary: The EU Delegation recognises the complexity and sensitivity of working in Myanmar, including on peace issues and in conflict-affected ethnic areas. Conflict sensitive analysis, the do no harm approach, and risk management processes are seen as important and necessary. Formal and informal conflict analysis informed strategic decisions. There is no indication that the 2015 EU staff handbook “Operating in situations of conflict and fragility” was used as explicit tool for programming and implementation, but the EU support to Myanmar complied with the general approach outlined in the handbook. See I-122 for the use of conflict analysis in design, implementation and response of interventions.</p>		
	General		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition that more guidance was necessary on addressing needs in ethnic areas; specifically, referencing “conflict lensing” as appropriate and necessary. Further recognition that as aid assistance grows in the coming years, it would be “<i>essential to have a conflict-sensitive approach and avoid exacerbating tensions</i>” • Conflict monitoring and response in Kachin and Rakhine as violence increases; EU-funded projects suspended • EU recognizes that the peace process and status of the ethnic states is “extremely sensitive” and “fragile” and that programming must account for the context. • Government and development partners agree to the Nay Pyi Taw Accord for Effective Development Cooperation, which commits them to the principles of aid effectiveness, including, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentation 2012 • Internal documentation 2013 	<p>Strong <i>Multiple Internal documentations and guidance documents confirm attention to conflict sensitivity;</i></p>

	<p>among other principles, the “do-no-harm” approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU considering the development of an appropriate risk management framework for budget support modalities and calls for a political and conflict sensitive analysis for pursuing this modality • EU recognizes that much needed projects in key conflict areas may not reach implementation. Limited or no access to some areas, such as Rakhine, itself poses a risk. Among other factors, choice of suitable implementing partners could help mitigate the risk overall • Conflict-sensitive programming, repeated high-level meetings, and very close follow up of project implementation helped mitigate risk in EU-funded programming • EU recognizes the need to establish links between peace support and FLEGT VPA given that a significant portion of Myanmar forest resources is located in conflict affected ethnic areas. A conflict-sensitive approach for FLEGT VPA is recommended • The Delegation recommends that partners “<i>carry out solid problem analysis and draft credible mitigation strategies, especially for sensitive and volatile contexts such as conflict affected areas</i>” • Consistent with a conflict sensitive approach, EU development cooperation in the ethnic areas is always discussed and agreed with all relevant stakeholders • Particular mention of risk awareness and mitigation measures for the governance portfolio. Specifically, that MyJustice and STEP “<i>monitor the political and operational context regularly, identify changes in conflict dynamics, register and review risks affecting implementation or achievement of set goals and design prevention and mitigation strategies</i>” • Risk management processes have been established for learning, reporting and sharing information, and include beneficiaries, policy makers and donors • In the rural development sector, a risk management matrix has been regularly updated and served as a useful tool for monitoring and responding to risk; one of the most significant risk remains the impact of conflict in ethnic areas • All projects include a set of gender-disaggregated indicators and have adopted a “<i>do no harm approach</i>” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentation 2014 • Internal documentation 2015 • Internal documentation 2016 	<p><i>interviews provided examples of findings</i></p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU recognizes the difficulty of working in highly politicised and complex situations, such as Rakhine State, and remains committed to deliver development assistance in a “<i>principled and conflict-sensitive manner</i>” • EU recognizes the need to be responsive to conflict dynamics in developing the country strategy. Predetermined geographic targets are therefore eschewed in favour of a more agile and customized approach. This is reflected, for example, over discussions to expand the JPF mandate to include work in Rakhine. • Formal and informal conflict analysis inform strategic decisions. • The EU’s support was consistent with DEVCO’s guidelines on engaging fragile and conflict states. This included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conducting political economy analyses (e.g. MyJustice) ○ Adhering to principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (e.g. Nay Pyi Taw Accord for Effective Development Cooperation) ○ Applying tools and approaches to all programme sectors, not just governance and security (e.g. rural development and education) ○ Recognising the links between political, security and development objectives (e.g. the political-humanitarian-peace nexus) ○ Acknowledging, calculating, managing risk (e.g. risk assessments) ○ Applying a mix of financial instruments suitable for fragile states (e.g. IcSP, DCI, EIDHR) • There is no indication that the 2015 EU staff handbook “Operating in situations of conflict and fragility” was used as explicit tool for programming and implementation. For example, there is no record of the systematic application of the 12 “guiding questions to consider when programming” (p. 42). However, the handbook does not seem to be meant to provide an operationalised step-by-step manual but rather features important aspects to be considered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentation 2017 • Rakhine State Sector Fiche Sept 2017 • Interviews 401, 402, 437 • Operating in situations of conflict and fragility: An EU staff handbook, June 2015 	
<p>I-122</p>	<p>Programmes conducted, used and responded to conflict analysis</p>		
	<p>Summary: Programmes recognised the need for conflict sensitive approaches and analysis. In practice, this included both formal (i.e. stakeholder mapping, written conflict assessments, etc) and informal (i.e. verbal communication with staff and CSO partners) tools and</p>		

	<p>approaches. Peace sector interventions (i.e. Interreligious Respect and Reconciliation, DPP and the JPF) appear to have become more systematic in their approach to conflict sensitivity over time. The JPF in particular has put in place effective and explicitly conflict sensitive measures to review and appraise prospective applicants and manage grantees. Governance programmes in the sample referenced conflict sensitivity or analysis to a lesser degree, and in practice relied more on informal conflict analysis. For rural development programming, conflict analysis and “do no harm” featured in a number of interventions (especially informally), though it is unclear to what extent the formal practice was widespread or systematic. The exception was LIFT, which evolved from an informal ad hoc approach to conflict sensitivity to a much more rigorous, systematic and comprehensive approach. Education sector programming demonstrated relatively greater rigour in terms of conflict sensitive approaches. The multi-donor trust funds employed conflict advisors, and drew on external stakeholder conflict analyses as well.</p>		
	General		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approaches to conflict sensitivity have improved over time. More systematic analysis (e.g. conflict assessments, stakeholder mappings) being used. Nevertheless, conflict dynamics change rapidly, making it difficult to keep pace of new developments. • Multi-donor trust funds (i.e. LIFT and JPF) were effective in conflict sensitive programming, calling on their conflict advisors and external conflict analysis as well. • A focus on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus helps with conflict analysis and its integration into programming. Still more work needs to be done. • In Rakhine, locally based CSOs and CBOs have the legitimacy to conduct ongoing conflict analysis and are not restricted by travel authorizations. • In recognition of the complexity of working in Rakhine, the EU created a programme manager post to focus on Rakhine in 2017. • Northern Rakhine needs more programming to address immediate needs in addition to those that promote peace and social cohesion. • The recommendations of the Kofi Annan Commission are the framework for moving forward on support to Rakhine. Would benefit from being made actionable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews 403, 435, 436, 437, 441 	<p>Satisfactory <i>multiple interviews confirm findings, though written records remain vague</i></p>
	Education		
	<p>QBEP - contract 290468</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As support to children affected by emergencies and/or conflict was a core facet of QBEP's work, the entire project approach was based on a constant assessment of the conflict situation. QBEP's strong focus on non-formal and ethnic education demonstrated a high degree of conflict sensitivity. This was particularly the case for the programme's two non-cost extension period BoQBEB which, inter alia provided education to children in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps. At a practical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MTR, 2014 • Final Report, 2016 • 2017 Annual 	<p>Strong <i>Findings are consistent across documents and</i></p>

	<p>level the training of voluntary teachers in Rakhine included conflict-sensitive approaches comprising dimensions on psychosocial support, gender awareness and story-telling and toy making training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QBEP/BoQBEP was supplemented by the ECHO-funded action Conflict Areas Support for Education (CASE and CASE+) which was based on a strong conflict sensitive approach and directed at increasing access and provision of education services by indigenous providers of education in conflict and post conflict areas of ethnic states and regions. • The EU's conflict sensitive approach to education has recently been further strengthened through the action "Strengthening Indigenous Provision of Education in Ethnic Areas of Myanmar" which complements the EU Education Sector Reform Contract (ESRC) and thus ensures a conflict-sensitive EU support to education provision in Myanmar. 	<p>Report Building on Quality Basic Education Programme and Building on QBEP in Rakhine, January – December 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Summary Sheet Conflict Areas Support for Education + (CASE • Action Document for Strengthening Indigenous Provision of Education in Ethnic Areas of Myanmar 	<p><i>confirmed by external views</i></p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews 203, 209, 210, 212, 217 	
	<p>Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State - contract 353601</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project worked in a volatile context with unpredicted, periodical communal conflicts and security incidents and had thus a strong conflict sensitive approach. The project was in line with EU policy and programming. The project was innovative in the sense that it brought together work in both communities (Rakhine and Muslim) and from two perspectives (relief and recovery), taking a conflict sensitivity aspect in mind. Education assistance to IDP children was introduced as an emergency response measure to ensure children enjoy their right to education. As one interviewee put it, “The government would not step in to provide access to education for those children. But we should not hold children hostage for political problems”. On the other hand, the work with formal government schools, was initiated from a perspective of conflict sensitivity (addressing the negative perceptions of INGOs favouring Muslims) and looking at all needs in the Rakhine state. Engaging with all communities and supporting both temporary learning spaces (TLS) and government schools was also important regarding the concern that providing support only to in IDP camps would eventually upgrade TLS into permanent schools and thus contribute to segregation and run counter to a conflict sensitive approach. LWF consulted conflict analysis reports, as well as the LWF Psychosocial Support study of the Rakhine camps from 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State, MTE, 2016 Final narrative report, January 2019 Interview 205 	Strong based on comprehensive documents and a group interview
	Peacebuilding		
	<p>Support to the Myanmar Peace Centre – contracts: 315364, 361957, and 305087</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations for future support to the MPC: Concepts of “do-no-harm” and conflict sensitivity should be promoted in the work of the MPC, as well as in the donor’s support to the MPC Support to the MPC included developing a conflict early warning system. While work toward its development began, resistance from the armed forces was evident, believing that monitoring conflict was among its security responsibilities. Discussions continued between the MPC and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of ISDP Support Final Report Final narrative report 	Strong multiple sources confirm findings, including external review

	<p>Tatmadaw throughout the programme (note: it is unclear whether the early warning system was ever established)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict Early Warning System appears to have been reframed to become a Township Conflict Index • Recognised need for “<i>comprehensive analysis</i>” of situation in ethnic areas • Component 3 aims to develop strategies for “<i>well-coordinated, conflict-sensitive and responsive development and humanitarian assistance</i>” • Following a January 2013 request by the government for support in undertaking a Joint Peacebuilding Needs Assessment (JPNA) in conflict-affected areas, a number of donors (UN, WB, UK, and the EU) together with the Myanmar Peace Centre formed a joint task force to develop an approach for this undertaking which is inspired by the Post-Conflict Needs Assessment (PCNA) and Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) Global Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation: Midterm support to the MPC 2015 • Description of the Action • MIP 2014-2020 	
	<p>Joint Peace Fund for Myanmar – contract: 368450</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a funding organisation, the JPF requires applicants to complete a standalone section of their applications on their approach to conflict sensitive programming. Conflict sensitivity was an explicit part of the review, appraisal and decision making process in selecting grantees. Even organisations not approved for funding receive guidance on completing the conflict sensitivity template; this serves as awareness raising for potential civil society partners on the importance of conflict sensitivity. Conflict sensitivity guidance was developed by the JPF to address applicants’ low capacity and understanding of conflict sensitivity • JPF procured conflict analysis visual mapping services in 2017 to produce graphical visual representations of research and analysis • JPF projects involving Rakhine State can only be funded if they demonstrate a direct link to the implementation of the NCA and other formal elements of the peace process, subject to rigorous risk management and conflict sensitivity analysis, and “do-no-harm” principles • JPF programming was based on rolling analysis with key stakeholders and partner research than applied in its interventions. Informal, ongoing analysis manifested in Board updates, presentations, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final annual report 2017 • ECA Report 2018 • Midterm Review of the JPF, Final Report 	<p>Strong <i>multiple interviews confirm findings of informal use of tools</i></p>

	<p>and staff explanations of programme components and decisions. Partners and expert stakeholders reported sharing sensitive analysis of political context with JPF staff. This occurred on a regular basis, although the degree of systematization is not clear. Both formal and informal written analyses from research partners are incorporated into JPF's work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme staff systematically monitor and report on their respective grants through a conflict sensitive lens. This is in part an inherent part of the politically sensitive nature of the JPF mandate. Capacity building opportunities for JPF staff on conflict sensitivity evident. Fewer opportunities to capacitate implementing partners on conflict sensitivity • JPF was designed to “<i>take into account international best practice for conflict sensitivity and risk management and mitigation</i>”, acknowledging the “<i>imperative of ‘doing no harm’ during its implementation</i>”. Do-no-harm and conflict sensitivity are founding principles of the JPF, articulated in the operational guidelines and the JPF Strategy approved in 2018 • JPF conducts regular formal and informal conflict analysis to both inform support for the formal peace process as well as in supporting CSOs in broader, community-level peacebuilding activities. State and regional conflict analyses conducted, including a regular monthly analysis on the peace process for the JPF Funding Board • Strategy and advisory team within the JPF responsible for conflict sensitive analysis. Applying a conflict sensitive approach to all grantees (including all parties to the conflict) is essential in order to uphold the JPF’s impartiality and neutrality • Some grants more politically sensitive than others, and therefore treated more carefully; partnerships may have specific conditions written in to the contract, including on reporting requirements, communication protocols and customized indicators • No conflict sensitivity guidelines received from the EU or any other donor. JPF rigour exceeds that of Fund members • JPF committed to ongoing learning and good practice. The Fund was invited to participate and provide feedback to other trust funds on their conflict sensitive practices. This included guidance on developing conflict sensitive indicators that were not disaggregated by ethnicity • The JPF is a demand-driven fund and is therefore “<i>open to assessing where we would invest and support in the future which does not exclude any given state or region in the Union</i>” 	<p>October 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews 424, 425, 437, 441 	
	<p>Interreligious Respect and Reconciliation through Civil Society Action in Myanmar – contract: 348033</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the Action 	<p>Satisfactory <i>Conflict sensitivity</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research component of the programme will focus on existing models of creating mutual understanding among faiths and will include research of deep-rooted causes of religious conflicts in targeted programme areas • The action will take customised approaches in each target area, taking into account the specific conflict environment in Mon State, Kayin State and Rakhine State • Recommendations for future programming: “Conflict sensitivity should be a key element underpinning the design of any new project. This requires that a thorough conflict analysis be conducted in each planned project area, and that conflict sensitive programming be integrated to project design. Conflict analysis should not just inform initial project design. The project should include provisions for ongoing conflict analysis” • More thorough conflict analysis of each of the three target areas would have been beneficial. Findings could then have been fed back into the training, awareness raising and mentoring activities conducted under the projects • Relatively limited degree of conflict analysis • Early in the programme, heavier reliance on informal conflict analysis, primarily from staff in the field. More recent programmes conduct more rigorous conflict analysis, including for example, stakeholder mappings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation report • Interview 436 	<p><i>recognized by multiple documents; single but informative interview confirm findings</i></p>
	<p>Promoting Durable Peace and Development in Kachin – contract: 353929</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict sensitivity was identified as a key area for further support for consortium members. Two-part workshop was conducted and well received; further workshops requested by third parties and national CSOs • Consortium members have strengthened their management systems, including developing a conflict analysis report • Trainings held in two IDP camps on conflict resolution and “do no harm” • Risk management systems, including regular situation updates and contextual analysis at Programme Management Committee (PMC), were in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report Year 3, 2018 • MTR 2017 • DPP final Evaluation 	<p><i>Strong external evaluations/r eviews confirm findings</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict monitoring and quarterly conflict analyses: revised from paper-based to tablet based, yielding more statistically valid representation of perceptions and used more actively for advocacy • Regular situation updates and contextual analysis were in place to inform and respond to changing context. As a result, the programme adjusted the formulation of its strategic objectives from its 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report Year 3 2018 	<p><i>Strong detailed external assessment</i></p>

	<p>original ones, expanded its project coverage areas (by including Puta-O and Sumprabum), and adopted measures to respond to the changing needs of communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxfam employed a conflict adviser who conducted a workshop on conflict sensitivity and do-no-harm approach • In preparation for expanding the second phase of the DPP programme, a <u>conflict analysis of Northern Shan state</u> was commissioned and highlights the complexity of working in Northern Shan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPP final Evaluation • DPP II Description of the Action, 2018 	<i>of conflict analysis in use</i>
Governance			
	<p>Supporting Participation, Accountability and Civil Society Empowerment (SPACE) – contract: 339291</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consortium partner engaged CSOs on context and conflict analysis of a certain area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Narrative report 2018 • Interview 423 	<i>Satisfactory interview confirms limited documentation</i>
	<p>Institutional Strengthening and Policy Dialogue, Myanmar – contract: 365631</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict-sensitive planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation will permeate EU action at all levels, grounded on do no harm analysis • Profile on “Protracted Conflict and Forced Displacement” was developed by the programme • Significant progress made toward mainstreaming conflict sensitivity in programming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action document • Progress reports, March and May 2018 	<i>Satisfactory evidence based on multiple internal progress reports</i>
	<p>MyJustice – contract: 359042</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment to adopt a conflict sensitive and do no harm approach; that conflict analysis would constitute an “essential and regular” part of the PEA; and that all interventions will be screened for their conflict sensitivity • The tasks of the British Council include maintaining “conflict-sensitive strategic leadership” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception report 2016 • Interview 435 	<i>Satisfactory evidence-based on planning documents, though confirmed by interview</i>
	<p>MyPol – contract: 379100</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contextual analysis on political, institutional and security levels informed the need to revise original project assumptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First progress 	<i>Satisfactory evidence based in</i>

		<p>report MyPol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview 423 	<p><i>initial progress report, confirmed by interview</i></p>
<p>Rural Development Sector</p>			
	<p>Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LIFT conflict adviser carried out a conflict assessment in northern Shan State to assess the impact of conflict on the LIFT funded Upland Township Fund and Metta’s agricultural value chain project – the effects had been limited other than the general insecurity preventing farmers from accessing fields and staff visiting some villages • In the Southeast, LIFT engaged with multiple stakeholders, incl. both GoM and ethnic armed groups, working on creating livelihoods opportunities for IDPs – to transition from humanitarian to development assistance • A lesson learned was that the international community mostly provided assistance to Northern Rakhine, which was predominantly Muslim, led to resentment among Buddhists in Rakhine, which are also very poor, as they felt overlooked. LIFT’s engagement in Northern Rakhine was stalled in August 2017 due to the humanitarian crisis, and LIFT moved its focus to support both Buddhist and Muslim communities (which are accessible) in Central Rakhine and in IDP camps. Operational principles for Rakhine were established to ensure coherence and coordination, and a call for proposals, which as aligned with the recommendations of the Kofi Annan Commission was launched in Dec 2017 with a focus on safe livelihoods and nutrition to meet humanitarian and development needs, proposals received covered: microfinance, nutrition, skills, farm-based livelihoods, and anti-trafficking • Another lesson learned from Northern Rakhine is that it is costly work in conflict-affected areas, faces frequent delays, requires flexibility to changing dynamics – targets need to be modest and the risk of losing investments must be acknowledged • The Land Core Group (LCG) project “<i>Fostering equitable access and control over land and related natural resources in Myanmar</i>” trained ethnic minority communities on their rights vis-à-vis current land legislation and financial management to enhance their capacity to engage with GoM. LCG also plays a key role in facilitating dialogue between CSOs and GoM regarding land tenure • Progress reporting reflects changes in conflict and risk situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim Review, 2017 • Annual Report, 2017 • DFID Annual Review, 2016 • Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 • EU Support to Land, internal thematic fiche • Description of the 	<p>Strong LIFT has a strong monitoring system and findings are confirmed by external views</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close coordination with peace-building programmes was called for • LIFT has conflict sensitivity guidelines and conflict analysis is required, depending on the type of project • LIFT has a conflict sensitivity adviser employed, e.g. for carrying out conflict analysis. • Certain measures were taken in 2015 in the planning of LIFT’s geographic programmes to analyse conflict and integrate conflict sensitivity, but to varying degrees, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Delta 3 programme: intention to pilot an independent local conflict solving mechanism (based on National Land Use Policy) ○ Dry Zone programme: no mentioning of conflict • Uplands programme: a conflict analysis was carried out as a central part of the scoping study. It recommended that conflict-sensitive stakeholder consultations were carried out as part of the programme development - Conflict-sensitive principles were developed by the scoping study for the programme implementation. • LIFT launched in December 2018 a call for support to Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MoALI) for the Implementation of the Programme “Reclamation of Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands, Re-allocation and Development by the Rural Poor”. However, the law is sensitive, and opposed by a range of CSOs, Ethnic Armed Organisations, political parties and communities, who find that the law puts farmers at risk of dispossession of their land. Some CSOs therefore expressed concern about the call and do not intend to submit proposals, although the project will focus on returning concession land in the Dry Zone to original owners and landless people. • In 2015, LIFT introduced a set of conflict sensitive principles for implementing partners as a tool during design and implementation. These principles, as well as the hiring of a conflict adviser, aimed to support new efforts in areas with a legacy of ethnic conflict and state failure. • From 2015-2017, LIFT conducted conflict sensitivity reviews of projects in the Uplands, Rakhine State, and the migration programme. LIFT also provided training to staff on conflict sensitivity. • LIFE programming in Rakhine follow a conflict sensitive approach that is aligned with the Kofi Anan Commission, including recommendations on conflict prevention, among other issues. • As LIFT planned to shift to working in conflict affected areas in 2019, a new conflict strategy was developed to inform both strategic direction and implementation; in the process, LIFT’s conflict sensitive principles were revised. With these changes, <i>“The LIFT approach to conflict sensitivity has evolved from an ad hoc start...through a steep learning curve... [to] a comprehensive and strategic approach to conflict sensitivity that is adjustable to the local situations in the programme</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action, 2014 • Action Document, 2014 • Delta 3 Programme Framework, 2015 • Dry Zone Programme Framework, 2015 • Uplands Programme Scoping Report, 2015 • LIOH-MATA open letter to LIFT • Interviews 026, 054, 056, 057, 064, 442 	
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	<p><i>and project implementation area”.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFT monitors conflict dynamics through regular discussions with national and international partners, local CSOs, regional/state government representatives, and EAO NCA signatories, among others. An in-depth participatory conflict analysis will inform and guide the implementation of the new strategy. • LIFT has actively sought to identify lessons on conflict sensitivity, including on partnerships, inclusion, relations to local and national government, and programme flexibility and adaptability. 		
	<p>Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking (PHASE IN) – contracts: 291192, 377773</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHASE IN specifically identified at opportunities to make Muslims and Buddhists work together. • Irrigation support had a positive impact on inter-communal relations, as Muslim and Buddhist farmers worked the same land covered by the infrastructure constructed. • Water engine pump groups brought together Muslim and Buddhist farmers. (see I-521). • A perception that the international community favoured Muslims resulted in a deterioration in the relationship between NGOs and Buddhists in Rakhine and at times strained the relationship with GoM. Violence disrupted PHASE IN in 2016, and a no-cost extension was granted, and a new activity was added with support to nutrition centres for both Buddhists and Muslims. • The project was redesigned in 1st year (2012) due to a "do-no-harm" analysis. The project was adjusted to meet needs in an inter-communal post-conflict situation with community and GoM sensitivity and restricted movement, and therefore reduced access to resources and income opportunities. • Progress reporting reflects changes in conflict and risk situation. • Intention to support communities in identifying potential land and water conflicts, and to apply mechanisms to prevent/mitigated conflicts prior to infrastructure construction and provision of materials. • Conflict sensitivity was not always formalised, but was a part of day-to-day implementation, e.g. considering the ethnicity and gender and sending out mixed teams to interact with communities, and making clear to local authorities that PHASE IN would only engage in things that could be done across communities. • Phase 2 design learned from Phase 1 and acknowledge the need for flexibility due to security-related disruptions to implementation, and limited scope for linking with GoM, and related challenges for achieving impact and sustainability over the short term – but emphasising that there 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid-term Review, 2016 • Description of the Action, Phase 1, 2013 update • Phase 1 Letters (aid to uprooted people) • Phase 1, Final Narrative Report, 2018 • Phase 1 ROM, 2015 • Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in 	<p><i>Strong Findings are consistent across documents and confirmed by external views</i></p>

	<p>is interest and capacities for development and PHASE IN lays the foundation for later development work, once the situation improves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 aims to improve social cohesion and intra-/inter-community communication – using the methodology and curriculum developed by Care for the OFED project (USAID funded), with training for staff and community-members on: self-awareness and empathy, non-violent communication, facilitation and mediation, conflict resolution – for both Muslims and Buddhists. Learning from the major disruptions of Phase 1 caused by insecurity and conflict (and also by cyclone Komen), Phase 2 has a social cohesion communication component to reduce the impact of disruptions. 	<p>Myanmar, EU 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview 053 	
	<p>Southeast Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (SIRP) – contract: 308770</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict sensitivity was based on learning by doing and personal relationships and knowledge of national staff rather than a formalised analytical approach. Communities were involved in planning and decision-making (the elaboration of village books) and training on peacebuilding (147 males and 157 females were trained on peacebuilding), which created ownership and made villagers more united – e.g. by making villagers aware that they themselves have a role in peacebuilding and conflict-resolution and creating an enhanced knowledge of the peacebuilding and ceasefire process. There has been a change in mind-sets with increased collective action and unity, SIRP contributed to this, but so did the overall peace- process. However, villagers in areas controlled by both GoM and non-state actors were reluctant towards the intended sharing the village books and maps produced with outsiders, since they contain sensitive information such as the location of resources and access routes, and also historic timelines with sensitive information on past conflict, threats, displacement and forced labour. They feared repercussions, land-grabbing, appropriations, unofficial taxation from either side, or even conscription of villagers into fighting units. But the mapping and historic timelines were still completed – these elements of the village books were not appropriate for conflict areas and not appropriately handled by SIRP implementers. One village in Mon State dropped out of SIRP due to these issues. SIRP partners respected the sensitivities related to the provision of peace-building and active citizenship training for communities, e.g. by not training in large groups, by conducting the training outside Kayin, and by using low profile community venues for the trainings. SIRP engaged with both GoM and non-state actors, e.g. Karen National Union (KNU) to get their endorsement prior to investing in infrastructure. Cooperation with both sides mostly worked well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interim Report, 2014–15 NRC Four-pager, 2017 Final Evaluation, 2017 Final Narrative Report, 2017 ROM, 2015 Interview 054 	<p><i>Strong Findings are confirmed by external views</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIRP field staff were trained on active citizenship and peacebuilding. • The support for the issuing of ID cards provided a legal identify for +31,000 persons in areas previously affected by conflict, thereby facilitating voting rights and the ability to move. However, the ID card component is also risky, as some ethnic minorities are excluded from obtaining ID cards by GoM (the controversial 1982 Citizenship Act). • Progress reporting reflects changes in conflict and risk situation. • In one area, the KNU Brigade 2 insisted that SIRP should pay a 10% to the brigade for “<i>management and coordination costs</i>”, NRC (the Norwegian Refugee Council) refused as it is against their policy to fund armed groups, negotiations failed, and the project could not be implemented in the 12 concerned villages. Brigade 1 also sought taxation, but SIRP did not pay – however, contractors probably had to do so. • The risk matrix in the proposal was not comprehensive. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Myanmar Sustainable Aquaculture Programme (MYSAP) carried out a peace and context analysis on 2015, which contained a risk mapping matrix. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview 058 	Satisfactory <i>Reliable source, but limited detail</i>
JC-13	Degree to which EU’s bilateral development cooperation was coherent and well-coordinated with the EU’s other development instruments		
	Indicators	Sources of information	Quality of evidence
I-131	The transition from regional instruments, thematic instruments, EIDHR, and IcSP to bilateral funding under the country programme went smoothly without creating gaps in implementation		
	Summary: The transition between instruments was often, but not always, smooth. There were no significant gaps in the transition of LIFT support from the Food Security thematic funding to bilateral funding and the transition was smooth and did not affect implementation. However, there was a major gap period of 1.5 years in the support for the Reform of the Myanmar Police Force, when it was transferred from IcSP to DEVCO management.		
	Peacebuilding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Myanmar Peace Centre (MPC) was funded from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2015 with grants from IcSP as part of the package for comprehensive support to the peace process in Myanmar – IcSP enabled the EU to respond proactively and provide timely support for MPC. In 2015, MPC with a grant from the bilateral funding under the 2014-20 MIP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentati on 2013, 2015 • Interview 006 	Satisfactory <i>Multiple sources confirm findings</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A bilateral bridge contract sought to provide funding for the MPC from 1 April 2015 to 30 June 2016. Longer term funding was expected to come from the JPF, if needed. However, the MPC stopped its operations on 31 March 2016 and closed down on 30 June 2016 after handing over its archives, assets and resources to GoM as its mandate was not extended. The mandate was transferred to the National Reconciliation and Peace Centre, which receives funding from JPF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the Action (revision 3): Support to the Myanmar Peace Centre 	
	<p>Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the Reform of the Myanmar Police Force was funded in 2013 with a grant from the thematic IcSP; this programme ended in mid-2015. In 2016, the police reform was supported with a grant from the bilateral funding under the 2014-20 MIP; however, there was a major gap period of 1.5 year in the funding during the transition from the FPI (Foreign Policy Instruments) managed IcSP to the DEVCO managed bilateral funding • IcSP funded the inception period for the bilateral capacity building programme (started in 2013), thereby allowing a quick start-up and supporting GoM in addressing urgent policy bottlenecks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentation 2012, 2013, 2015 • Interview 006 • MyPol inception reports 2017 	Satisfactory <i>interview confirms documented findings</i>
	<p>Rural development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LIFT multi-donor trust fund was initiated by the EU and became operational in 2009. The EU provided a grant in 2009 for LIFT, funded under the Food Security Thematic Programme. LIFT received a second EU grant in 2014 (after rural development had become a focal sector), funded under the MIP 2014-20/bilateral support for Myanmar. This transition in funding instrument appears to have been smooth and not created any delays of negative effects for LIFT and its delivery • PHASE IN 1 received a grant under the Aid to Uprooted People thematic programme in 2012. PHASE IN 2 received a grant in 2016 under the MIP 2014-20/bilateral support for Myanmar. The delays and challenges experienced related to the situation in Rakhine (see I-112), but seemingly not to the change in funding instrument • SIRP received a grant in 2012 under the Aid to Uprooted People thematic programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portfolio analysis • CRIS • LIFT documentation • PHASE IN documentation • Internal documentation 2013, 2014, 2015 • I-112 	Satisfactory <i>No issues were brought up in any of the programme documentation, the Internal documents or any other documentation</i>

I-132	The selection of new focal sectors and transition from regional/thematic funding to bilateral funding enabled a more comprehensive and systematic engagement in these sectors		
	<p>Summary: EU support for rural development was initially funded under thematic programmes for Food Security (e.g. LIFT) and Aid to Uprooted People (e.g. PHASE IN, SIRP). The EU-initiated LIFT was initially conceived as a recovery response to cyclone Nargis, but later developed a broader rural development mandate. When rural development was introduced as a focal sector in the 2014-2020 MIP, the EU introduced a single overarching framework for its engagement in the sector, and the funding for LIFT was significantly increased. The choice of rural development as a focal sector has also made it possible for the EU to plan sector budget support for rural development (nutrition). Moreover, thematic instruments (the Aid to Uprooted People and NSA/LA thematic programmes) enabled the EU to engage in service delivery in areas controlled by ethnic non-state actors, which could not be reached by the bilateral interventions (e.g. the trust funds). The ENRTP (Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Programme) also enabled support to important themes of relevance to the focal sectors but outside their scope, such as a broader engagement in climate change adaptation and governance and sustainable management of ecosystem services of importance to rural livelihoods (e.g. forest governance under the FLEGT process). Blending has also been introduced in the support for the sectors as a means to mobilise increased funding from investment banks (see I-615).</p>		
	<p>Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first EU-funded police project (IcSP) titled “Support for the reform of the MPF in the areas of crowd management and community policing” was implemented between 2013 and 2015, paving the way for a more comprehensive and multiannual security sector reform programme: The “Support to the Reform of the Myanmar Police Force” Project (MYPOL Reform Project) • There appeared to be little continuity, however, between the two projects. The initial and core part of the work plan was designed after the end of the IcSP police project, “<i>with very limited involvement from the MPF representatives, and no thorough needs’ assessment undertaken when devising the action</i>”. As a result, the overall work plan designed from the previous project perspective is not readily and fully endorsed by the main project counterpart now in 2017. The action will therefore be reviewed extensively and adjusted to the current needs of the MPF • The IcSP project paved the way for MyPol “<i>by introducing some key dimensions such as community policing (CP), legal accountability, crowd management (CM), and parliamentary oversight</i>” Recommendations from the final evaluation were “<i>taken in due consideration</i>” for the design of MyPol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MyPol inception report 2016 • Description of the action 2016 • MyPol inception report 2017 	<p>Satisfactory: <i>findings supported by multiple documents</i></p>
	<p>Rural Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to the introduction of rural development as a focal sector in Myanmar, rural development interventions were funded under the Food Security Thematic Programme (e.g. LIFT), and under the Aid to Uprooted People Thematic Programme (e.g. PHASE IN, SIRP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portfolio analysis • CRIS 	<p>Satisfactory <i>findings supported by</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFT was initially funded as a means for recovery from the impacts of cyclone Nargis • The introduction of rural development as a focal sector in the 2014-20 MIP provided a single overarching framework for EU's engagement in the sector in Myanmar • With the shift in funding for LIFT from the Food Security Thematic Programme to bilateral funding, the EU funding was increased significantly, from EU 31 mill in the 2009 grant, to EUR 60 mill in the 2014 grant • The funding for PHASE IN did not increase with the shift from Aid to Uprooted People thematic funding to bilateral funding, the 2012 grant was EUR 8 mill, whereas the 2016 grant was EUR 7 mill. • Aid to Uprooted people has been discontinued as an important funding source for Myanmar (the last programme in Myanmar closed in 2017); and is now focused on support for refugees that reside in neighbouring countries, e.g. for Rohingyas in Bangladesh • Blending has been introduced in the support for the rural development sector, e.g. for aquaculture and irrigation development • It is considered to introduce budget support in 2019 for the rural development sector (livestock and private sector development), which is made possible by its selection as a focal sector in the 2014-20 MIP. The sector budget support will be complemented with technical assistance. Support for LIFT will be continued with a focus on ethnic areas and Rakhine, LIFT will increasingly work through GoM budgets, and LIFT will the window for EU funding for NGOs, to ensure alignment with GoM priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIP 2014-20 • Interviews 002, 003 • Internal documentation 2017 	<i>different sources</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thematic funding enabled the EU to engage in actions, which could not be captured under the focal sectors, but which complemented the bilateral engagement, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trade was discontinued as a focal sector in the 2014-20 MIP but had been supported bilaterally under the 2011-13 MIP – and trade-related support was also provided under thematic instruments (ICI+) and regional programmes, e.g. the Trade Development Programme (TDP) and ARISE+. The trade-related support was complementarity to the rural development and governance related bilateral support, by assisting with liberalising trade and thereby improving the access for rural products to the international/European markets, and by promoting labour, social and environment standards – and fair business practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIP 2014-20 • MIP 2011-13 • Internal documentation 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 	<i>Satisfactory findings supported by several Internal documentation reports</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Blending projects funded by the Asia Investment Facility mobilise further investments, including commercial investments, in the rural development sector, e.g. in aquaculture and irrigation ○ Interventions funded under ○ The Aid to Uprooted People and NSA/LA thematic programmes allowed for EU engagement in conflict-affected areas that could not be reached by the MDEF/QBEP, LIFT and 3MDG trust funds (i.e. areas controlled by ethnic non-state actors), and covering themes not addressed by the trust funds, such as the monastic education system in hard-to-reach areas, education in IDP camps in Rakhine, primary health care and reproductive health, and strengthening local non-state actors' advocacy capacities vis-à-vis public services. At least two calls for proposals were launched with key issues to consider including how to ensure complementarity with the bilateral programmes ○ NSA projects strengthened civil society ownership ○ Over 50% of projects selected in the 2013 and 2014 calls were implemented by a Myanmar NGO as the leading partner ○ The NSA/LA calls for proposal guidelines clearly indicated that activities funded by MDEF/QBEP and 3MDG should not be duplicated – the 2015 CSO call for proposals requested proposals to be complementary to, and coherent with, EU's bilateral interventions and primarily focus on the four focal sectors in the 2014-20 MIP ○ Funding from ENRTP (Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Programme) allowed for engagement in environment natural resource management and climate change beyond the scope of the rural development focal sector but of relevance to the integrity of the ecosystem services supporting rural livelihoods, e.g.: a) linking up to the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry (MoECAFF), b) supporting biodiversity conservation, c) engaging in climate change adaptation under GCCA (the Global Climate Change Alliance), and d) strengthening forest governance and sustainable timber production and trade under the FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade) process including enhancing civil society engagement ○ IFS provided funding for sensitive projects, including cross-border projects and a project on tackling irregular migration and addressing its root causes (e.g. in Northern Rakhine, implemented by IOM (the International Organisation for Migration), starting in 2017), which could not be funded under the MIPs 		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The IcSP (Instrument for contributing to Stability and Peace) funded projects which complemented the bilateral peacebuilding and governance support by supporting NGOs in relation to Civilian Cease-fire monitoring in ethnic states, dealing with forced labour by armed forces and promoting workers' rights in or near conflict affected areas, training journalists in conflict sensitive reporting, and civilian mine action 		
I-133	Interventions funded under thematic instruments, EIDHR and IcSP yielded lessons that helped shaping the focus and approach in the 2014-20 MIP and bilaterally funded interventions		
	Summary: Thematic and regional interventions informed the design of bilateral interventions, especially in the peacebuilding and governance sectors, and also in the rural development sector. Examples include integrating recommendations from the external evaluation of the IcSP police project in MyPol, and the thematically funded EU/FAO FIRST provided technical support on policy and programmatic issues, including inputs for the nutrition budget support (see I-512).		
	<p>Peacebuilding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The EU Delegation reports that pilot projects funded by EIDHR and IcSP have informed and prepared the ground for the bilateral engagement in the peacebuilding sector, but without any indication of which interventions and how ● IcSP supported the “Advisory Commission on Rakhine” headed by Kofi Annan (2016), which provided recommendations for lasting solutions to the conflict. ● Recommendations of the Advisory Commission well regarded, though the extent to which they have informed the peace process has been compromised by a lack of progress in peace talks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Internal documentation 2014, 2015, 2016 ● Interview 403 	Satisfactory <i>multiple documents support findings</i>
	<p>Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EIDHR interventions complemented the bilaterally funded STEP by scaling up voter and civic education support prior to the 2015 elections ● EIDHR and IcSP interventions informed the design of bilaterally funded governance interventions on elections and rule of law, e.g.: EIDHR interventions informed the inception phase of the bilaterally funded MyJustice in relation to access to justice ● Lessons learned from previous domestic observation activities and the implementing partner’s (Democracy Reporting International (DRI)) experience under its current EIDHR-funded support project indicated a significant need for further support on legal analysis and specialised election observation, as well as how to effectively communicate their observation findings and advocacy points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Internal documentation 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 ● Description of the action 2015 	Satisfactory <i>documented materials support findings</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations from the external evaluation of the IcSP police project were taken into account for the MyPol programme, including on: ownership and buy-in of the government and MPF; maintain thematic areas already addressed, while also expanding the scope; adopt a “mutual reinforcement approach”; establish and manage close relations between the project management and the EUD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MyPol Description of the Action 2016 Interview 433 	
	<p>Rural development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The thematically funded EU/FAO FIRST programme strengthened the EU Delegations engagement with the Ministry of Agriculture and provided technical support on policy and programmatic issues, including inputs for the nutrition budget support (see I-512) Trade-related support, regional interventions (ARISE), thematic interventions (SWITCH Asia), and Better Training for Safer Food managed by DG SANCO informed the identification of the aquaculture project with information on trade barriers. DEVCO Nutritional Advisory Services supported LIFT in the analytical work for selecting proposals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal documentati on 2014, 2015, 2017 Interviews, 034, 058 	Satisfactory <i>Information confirmed by different sources, especially regarding EU/FAO FIRST</i>
I-134	Bilateral education interventions managed by the EU Delegation and regional interventions were coordinated, avoided duplication or contradictions, and achieved synergies		
	<p>Summary: Generally, the EU Delegation put strong emphasis on ensuring complementarity and synergy between the bilateral national programmes and the projects financed under the thematic/regional programmes in the primary education sector. Synergies were achieved between QBEP, which focused mainly on the public sector, and non-state actors (NSA) projects supporting the monastic education system, other interventions to ensure access and quality basic education in hard to reach ethnic areas and with ECHO actions regarding education in emergencies. Coordination and synergies also existed between the LWF project and several other interventions, including QBEP/BoQBEP. However, there was no opportunity for cooperation or even coordination between bilateral and regional programmes in support to education and higher education. This was due to the fact that the bilateral interventions QBEP and Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State focused on primary education, while the regional/global programmes ASEAN SHARE and Erasmus+ addressed the tertiary education sectors. BoQBEP planned to address higher education in Rakhine State but never went beyond the conception phase. Consequently, there were no linkages and thus no need for coordination.</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Delegation worked towards ensuring complementarity between the bilateral national programmes and the projects financed under the thematic budget lines. The education sector is a good example, the programme implemented by UNICEF (QBEP) focus on the public sector and are complemented by NSA projects supporting the monastic education system, and other interventions to ensure access and quality basic education in hard to reach ethnic areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal documentati on 2012, 2014 	Strong: <i>confirmed by portfolio analysis and interviews</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to social services through the multi-donor trust funds (QBEP for education and 3MDG for health), and support to livelihood and food security through LIFT, are complemented by projects under Peace/bilateral programmes 2014-2020, AUP and NSA/LA as well as ECHO. • Strong synergies were achieved between QBEP/BoQBEP and the ECHO action “Conflict Areas Support for Education” (CASE and CASE+) regarding Education in Emergencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portfolio overview • Interviews 203, 212, 217 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The civil service capacity building (CB) programme complement is said to have complemented the 3MDG and QBEP by providing horizontal system strengthening of the planning apparatus, enhancing planning skills and increasing exposure of planning officials to good practice. • Linkages exist between EIDHR, NSA/LA and IFS projects. A common objective of all interventions was to strengthen civil society actors in their respective areas of expertise and lay the basis for improved local governance and service delivery. • AUP and NSA projects complemented the multi donor programmes (LIFT, 3MDG and QBEP) by targeting areas where these programmes are not operational (e.g. food security in Kayah and NRS) or covering activities not addressed by them (e.g. primary health care and reproductive health, monastic education system). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentation 2013 • Portfolio overview • Interviews 203, 212, 217 	<p>Strong: <i>confirmed by portfolio analysis and interviews</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bilateral interventions QBEP and Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State focused on primary education while the regional/global programmes ASEAN SHARE and Erasmus+ addressed the tertiary education sectors (see EQ2). Consequently, there were no linkages and thus no coordination between bilateral and regional interventions • The second extension of QBEP – Build on QBEP in Rakhine - looked into possibilities to establish a Higher Education Scholarship Programme for disadvantaged Rakhine, Muslim and other minority students in Rakhine state to improve their access to higher education institutions locally and nationally. For this, Terms of Reference were drafted to recruit a relevant institution to conduct a review of existing barriers to higher education access for disadvantaged students in Rakhine State and to design of a Higher Education Scholarship Programme. This was the only time QBEP/BoQBEP considered support to higher education but there were no natural links with Erasmus+ or ASEAN Share. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EQ2 • 2017 Annual Report Building on Quality Basic Education Programme and Building on QBEP in Rakhine • Terms of Reference Review of existing 	<p>Strong <i>the focus of each intervention is clear from numerous documents</i></p>

				barriers to higher education access for disadvantaged students in Rakhine State and design of a Higher Education Scholarship Programme, 2018	
	LWF Rakhine Education Synergies with Other Funding Agencies			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State, Final narrative report (January 2015 – April 2018), January 2019 • Interviews 205, 217 	Strong triangulated with interviews
Agency	Duration	Description of LWF Synergy			
UNICEF	September 2014 – May 2016	LWF took over running 33 TLSs and 18 NFE centres (different than those under this EU funding)			
AA-DKH	May 2016 – December 2017	LWF supported all 33 TLSs previously supported by UNICEF, and 6 formal schools in Sittwe, Pauktaw and Mrauk U			
CoS Radio Aid	2017-2018 school year	CoS provided additional support to LWF TLSs and CFSs that were being supported by EU (targeting 15 TLSs in Sittwe) and AADKH (targeting 33 TLSs in Sittwe and Pauktaw). Supported 96 additional KG teacher hires in 8 camps, supported post-primary tutorial classes			

	Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (under UNOCHA)	May 2017 (in response to Cyclone Mora)	MHF supported LWF to address serious consequences from Cyclone Mora that occurred in Rakhine to TLSs and CFSs under EU and AADKH project		
	Diakonia ECCB Czech	January 2018 – December 2018	LWF supported school renovation and reconstruction for 5 GFSs (1 Sittwe, 1 Ponnakyun, 3 Mrauk U)		
Source: Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State, Final narrative report (January 2015 – April 2018), January 2019, p. 82.					
JC-14	Degree to which EU's development cooperation was coherent and well-coordinated with the EU's humanitarian assistance and political action				
	Indicators			Sources of information	Quality of evidence
I-141	The piloting of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus led to joint actions, better coordination and tangible synergies between development cooperation and humanitarian assistance				
	<p>Summary: The European Court of Auditors found in 2017 that the cooperation and coordination between DEVCO and ECHO was insufficient, but the EC and EEAS did not agree with this finding, emphasising that there were regular meetings in Myanmar between the two (formalised since 2016), and the ECHO was consulted in the development of relevant development interventions. In a number of cases, development interventions in Rakhine and in ethnic states built on, and took over from, earlier ECHO humanitarian interventions. At the interventions level, interventions in the rural development sector aimed at enhancing resilience to shocks and emergencies (see EQ5), as did some peace-building interventions, which also aimed at reducing conflict and reducing the risk of displacement (see EQ3). Interventions in all focal sectors also supported IDPs, to improve their livelihoods and enhance their resilience. Both LIFT and PHASE IN reacted rapidly to emergencies caused by cyclones, by providing cyclone recovery support, thereby bridging development assistance and humanitarian aid. The DPP's approach to supporting persons affected by protracted conflict is very well complemented by the ERM's immediate support to vulnerable persons during a humanitarian crisis. Moreover, the coordination and cooperation have since 2018 been further strengthened with the nexus approach, e.g. with joint analysis, monitoring and field missions. The humanitarian-development-peace nexus is a new concept, which is still under elaboration/planning in Myanmar. It represents a shift from the previous LRRD (linking relief, rehabilitation and development) approach by focusing on cooperation between DEVCO, ECHO and EU Member states and combining actions to fill gaps, instead of focusing on handing over from ECHO (EU humanitarian assistance to DEVCO (EU development cooperation)). So far, a joint action plan has been developed, a nexus</p>				

	<p>programme for Kachin State has been elaborated, and four joint pilot interventions have been developed and are jointly monitored by DEVCO and ECHO.</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nexus approach was recently introduced (piloting Myanmar was endorsed by the Council in Sept 2017). • The Nexus has in 2018 led to improved coordination and enhanced cooperation between DEVCO and ECHO, e.g. with a joint nexus action plan, joint analyses (e.g. Kachin profile), a joint nexus programme for Kachin, joint missions, joint design and monitoring of four pilot interventions, inputs to each other's programming, and with DEVCO interventions initiated in continuation of ECHO humanitarian action • Limited progress has been achieved in terms of involving EU MS in the nexus approach. • The nexus is person driven rather than fully institutionalised • The nexus is a shift from the focus under LRRD (linking relief, rehabilitation and development) approach, which focused on handing over from ECHO to DEVCO to focusing on cooperation between the two and EU Member States and combining actions to fill gaps. <div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A draft plan of action was elaborated by Feb 2018 • A draft plan of was elaborated for Kachin by Mar 2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC/EEAS response to ECA, 2018 • Draft Nexus Plan of Action for Myanmar, 2018 • Interviews 007, 025, 030, 424 • Internal documentati on 2017 • EU Nexus Presentation , Yangon, Jan 2018 	<p>Strong clear document trail</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is planned to focus DEVCO/ECHO cooperation on the nexus on: 1) protracted crisis/conflict and forced displacement, 2) chronic livelihoods and food insecurity, and 3) vulnerability to natural disasters • The EUD is still not entirely clear on how to operationalise the nexus in practice/programming • The ECHO emergency response mechanism cannot be used for protracted conflict so the EUD is trying to find ways to cover the space between emergency and development, e.g. in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEVCO and ECHO met regularly at the EUD level and undertook joint field missions • A procedure for DECVO-ECHO information exchange was formalised in Sep 2016 • Some DEVCO interventions sought synergies with ECHO, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ QBEP, Education in Ethnic Areas: the LWF project works with both Muslims and Buddhists in Rakhine, and has focused on working with location authorities – the Government has gradually become more engaged in schools serving Muslim children from IDP camps, contributing with books and salaries and facilitating the participation in natural examinations and securing certification – the access to primary and secondary education reduced the risk of radicalisation ○ NSA/LA and bilateral peacebuilding interventions providing education for IDPs in Rakhine built on an earlier ECHO intervention ○ In the Ethnic States on the Eastern border, there was a tendency of geographical division, with ECHO operating in areas of conflict and recent displacement, whereas Aid to Uprooted People would operate in more stable areas emerging from conflict ○ The Durable Peace Programme (DPP) phase 1 in Kachin engages in both peacebuilding and in In Ethnic states and Northern Rakhine, synergies were achieved between ECHO and the Aid to Uprooted People thematic programme. In Northern Rakhine, ECHO support focused on protection, food aid and nutrition, whereas Aid to uprooted People (e.g. PHASE IN) funded more long-term health, WASH and livelihoods interventions enhancing the resilience of IDPs and vulnerable groups (e.g. with access to finance, vocational training. Both DPP and the ECHO funded Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) is working with the Joint Strategy Team, which comprises nine local organisations. DPP seeks to enhance the advocacy capacity of the Joint Strategy Team, while it also serves as management body for ERM. The rice bank project supported by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews 002, 015 • ECA 2018 • EC/EEAS response to ECA, 2018 • Internal documentation 2015 • DEVCO/EEAS preparation of the next programming cycle (2014-2020), ECHO country fiche, Myanmar – Thailand • I-112, EQ5 • Nexus, Kachin 	<p>Strong supported by several sources including external views</p>

	<p>DPP is both enhancing resilience while also bringing together a mixed ethnic community (Kachin, Shan) and building trust</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LIFT was originally (prior to the period under evaluation) devised as a mechanism for recovery from Cyclone Nargis, taking over from ECHO emergency assistance (see I-112) – in some cases, LIFT continued earlier ECHO programmes ○ ECHO supported in 2010-2012 areas affected by cyclone Giri; in 2012 LIFT took over with a three-year livelihoods programme ○ LIFT and ECHO work with some of the same NGOs in IDP camps in Rakhine, with ECHO funding life-saving assistance (e.g. food) and LIFT providing TVET and support for social cohesion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some development interventions, e.g. in rural development, aimed at enhancing resilience and thereby reducing the future need for humanitarian assistance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LIFT aims to enhance the resilience of communities (e.g. through improved agriculture, livelihoods diversification, flood protection infrastructure, access to finance, social protection (mother and child cash transfers)), thereby reducing the need for humanitarian assistance (see EQ5) ○ PHASE IN Phase 1 aimed to enhance the resilience of communities (through improved agriculture, livelihoods diversification, flood protection infrastructure), thereby reducing the need for humanitarian assistance (see EQ5) ○ LIFT is increasingly working with IDPs and conflict-affected communities, e.g. providing them with access to financial services and vocational training (see I-122, EQ5) 	<p>State, Protracted Conflict and Forced Displacement, March 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Draft Nexus Plan of Action for Myanmar, 2018 ● Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 ● LIFT Interim Review, 2017 ● Interview 030 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The ECA found that the coordination between DEVCO and ECHO did not work well in areas of protracted crisis, and that the examples of cooperation were exceptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ECHO interventions were not taken sufficiently into account when DEVCO interventions were formulated, especially in relation to support for Rakhine and Kachin. ○ No joint implementation plan for linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) was in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ECA, 2018 ● EC/EEAS response to ECA, 2018 ● Interview 007 	<p>Satisfactory information available, but views differ</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ECHO was not involved in the EU-EU MS joint programming for 2014-16, but the EU planned to engage ECHO and MS humanitarian assistance in the joint programming for 2017-19 ● The EC/EEAS response to the ECA was that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DEVCO-ECHO coordination was effective at both HQ and EUD level (e.g. with regular meetings between DEVCO and ECHO in the EUD and joint field missions), in particular in relation to DEVCO intervention identification and formulation in areas where ECHO operated ○ LRRD had been put into practice for peacebuilding and Aid to People interventions, with consultation during design and coordination – e.g. by DEVCO-funded projects continuing the ECHO funded EU Children of Peace Initiative and complementing ECHO nutrition support in Northern Rakhine ○ DEVCO had launched 2 studies to identify conflict-sensitive interventions for enhanced resilience in areas with protracted crisis ○ DEVCO and ECHO were developing a joint analysis of resilience ○ The DEVCO-ECHO coordination would be further enhanced with the piloting of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Some DEVCO interventions also adapted to emergencies and responded with recovery support (e.g. cyclone recovery), or provided support to IDPs in camps, e.g. education or livelihoods opportunities (see I-112, I-122), e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LIFT and PHASE IN both responded rapidly to damage caused by cyclones (e.g. cyclones Giri, Komen, Mora), providing support for post-cyclone recovery and rehabilitation of damaged assets, e.g. PHASE IN provided recovery kits to support paddy cultivation, homestead gardens and animal production, and to replace lost income-generating assets for landless households (see I-112, EQ5) ○ NSA/LA and bilateral peacebuilding interventions provided education in IDP camps (see I-122) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Internal documentation 2015 ● I-112, I-122, EQ5 ● LIFT Annual Report, 2017 ● PHASE IN 1 final narrative report, 2018 ● PHASE IN 1 Letters 	<p><i>Strong supported by several sources including external views</i></p>

		<p>(aid to uprooted people)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHASE IN Phase 1 ROM, 2015 • Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State – <i>contract 353601</i>: the project built upon a previous ECHO-funded education in emergencies project focusing on the displaced populations, while bringing on a recovery/development aspect and including work in ethnic Rakhine communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MTE, 2016 • Interview 205 	<p><i>Strong documentary evidence triangulated with interview</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Durable Peace Programme (DPP): a joint DEVCO-ECHO monitoring trip to assess the situation and also to learn about the synergies between the DPP and the ECHO-funded Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM). The two EU funded projects are managed by Oxfam and have common local partners: the Joint Strategy Team (JST). The DPP's approach to supporting persons affected by protracted conflict is very well complemented by the ERM's immediate support to vulnerable persons during a humanitarian crisis. • The ERM mechanism cannot continue to support the protracted conflict in Kachin indefinitely; DEVCO is exploring alternative mechanisms to support the humanitarian-development-peace nexus through ongoing or new programming. • The continued escalation in conflict has led to further collaboration between the DPP and external stakeholders. Oxfam and the JST are currently supporting ECHO by providing input into the monthly ECHO Crisis Reports on Kachin and Northern Shan since December 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPP Yearly Report, Third Year, March 2018 • DPP II Description of the Action 2018 • Interviews 402, 424 	<p><i>Satisfactory Interviews confirm preliminary planning for the new programme</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under DPP II, the programme committed to “work across the development-humanitarian-peacebuilding nexus” by complementing separate humanitarian funding streams and contributing to addressing the root causes of conflict that further humanitarian suffering and limit socio-economic development. 		
<p>I-142</p>	<p>Development interventions informed the political dialogue (such as the human rights dialogue) – or the political dialogue was used to address political and institutional bottlenecks affecting programme delivery</p>		
	<p>Summary: At the strategic level, there was coherence between EEAS’ political engagement and DEVCO’s programmatic support. The only formalised political dialogue mechanism was the EU-Myanmar Human Rights Dialogue. While the EU did provide programmatic support related to human rights, and EIDHR-funded interventions informed the human rights dialogue. STEP (Support to Electoral Processes and Democracy in Myanmar) informed and advised the EEAS-European Commission Election Observation Mission (EOM) and facilitated contacts with national stakeholders, but STEP only implemented a small number of the EOM recommendations. Other areas of interaction between DEVCO and EEAS included the development of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus action plan, the joint situational analysis for Kachin State, and discussions with EU Member States on joint positions. At the political level, the EU Head of Delegation participated in the JPF Fund Board meetings and led the first policy dialogue on the Education Sector Reform Contract. The Head of Delegation also used the experiences from development interventions in political dialogue and messaging. However, some coordination challenges remained at the technical level; for example, there was only limited involvement of EEAS in the development of the 2018 CSO Strategy and it was challenging for EEAS to follow the sector policy dialogue and programme development undertaken by DEVCO. The programmatic support for rural development aims at improving the incomes generated from agriculture (e.g. agricultural exports), but it is at the same time considered to reduce the access to the European market by revoking Myanmar’s preferential access to the European market under EBA (Everything but Arms) and for rice the preferential access has already been removed in 2019 following a complaint from Italy.</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no EU-Myanmar bilateral agreement for cooperation hence there are no joint committees for formal political dialogue, so the political dialogue is mainly ad-hoc and informal in nature EU-Myanmar Human Rights Dialogue: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The only formal high-profile political dialogue mechanism is the EU-Myanmar Human Rights Dialogue, which has been held in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2018 – in March 2018 EU and GoM made a joint press release on the outcomes of the dialogue. The EU Special Representative on Human Rights, the State Counsellor of Myanmar and the Myanmar Commander in Chief participate in the dialogue The dialogue was delayed and not held in 2017 due to the humanitarian crisis in Rakhine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal documentation 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 Interviews 004, 023, 029, 058 	<p>Satisfactory Findings from documents further substantiated by interviews</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An EIDHR funded project was used in 2015 to organise a consultation on human rights between the EU Special Representative for Human Rights and CSOs, which informed the EU-Myanmar Human Rights Dialogue. Moreover, EU human rights interventions (EIDHR-funded), reportedly informed the dialogue and the EU political work more broadly but the extent and nature of this is unclear ● In 2018, the political dialogue evolved with an EBA (Everything but Arms) monitoring mission, and an enhanced dialogue on the EBA privileged access the European market; the first dialogue took place on 28-31 Oct 2018 in Brussels, with discussion on human rights and labour rights. The EU is considering revoking the EBA privileged access due to the crisis in Rakhine, but this has not had any bearings on the development cooperation. EEAS obtained facts and information from the development section in this regard. ● At the strategic level, there was coherence between the EU's/EEAS' political engagement and EU's programmatic support. ● At the technical level, day-to-day cooperation, coordination and communication related to DEVCO policy dialogue and programming and EEAS's engagement were limited. ● EEAS had little involvement in the 2018 CSO strategy. ● The access to justice and police reform support and especially EIDHR-funded interventions and partners have to some extent informing the EU's political work and political dialogue with GoM, including the EU-Myanmar Human Rights Dialogue. ● Issues affecting programme implementation has been brought up in the political dialogue, such as travel authorisation and access to Rakhine. ● The EU Head of Delegation uses effectively the experiences from development interventions in political dialogue and messaging. ● The EU Head of Delegation (EEAS) participated in the JPF Fund Board meetings ● The EU Head of Delegation (EEAS) led the first policy dialogue on the Education Sector Reform Contract (sector budget support) ● EU and EU Member State joint positions are discussed with the participation of DEVCO and EEAS. ● EEAS was involved in the preparation of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus action plan ● EEAS was involved in the joint situational analysis for Kachin State 		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Land issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land issues are a central element of the EU-Myanmar Human Rights Dialogue ○ The EU/FAO FIRST project has placed a land tenure expert in the Agricultural Policy Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture (since 2016). The expert provides policy and technical advice to the Ministry ○ EU, SDC and USAID engaged with the Ministry of Environment Conservation and Forestry (MoECAAF) on the new National Land Use Policy, and supported its consultation process. A collaboration agreement was signed in 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Internal documentation 2015 ● EU Support to Land, internal thematic fiche ● Interviews 010, 034 	<p>Satisfactory <i>Interviews substantiate documentation</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EU support to education had a strong focus on policy dialogue but this approach did not extend to linkages with dialogues processes outside the education sector ○ More than in any other sector, policy dialogue in education has been relatively dense but also challenging. The Joint Education Sector Working Group (JESWG) did not function well in the beginning as the mechanism for regular communication and dialogue between DPs and the Ministry of Education (MoE). At times there had been limited space for actual policy discussions, and it was challenging for DPs to understand the status of key policy issues. ○ QBEP was bound by an overarching strategy on “<i>policy, capacity and institutional development</i>” to balance upstream policy dialogue with downstream implementation ○ This notwithstanding, MoE continued to participate in the Steering Committee of the Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP), despite the fact that this participation is not at the adequate level. In a first meeting with core DPs, the NLD Education Committee (December 2015) showed a more positive approach to dialogue with DPs ○ QBEP support to the Comprehensive Education Sector Review (CESR) has had a major influence on the direction of policy discussions. ○ After 2015 JESWG was transformed into an Education and TVET Sector Coordination Group (ETVSCG), with seven sub-sector working groups aligned with NESP chapters and a Global Partnership for Education (GPE) working group. As a result, the policy dialogue has considerably improved, with the new government reacting positively to DP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Internal documentation 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 ● Mid-term Review of the Quality Basic Education Programme in Myanmar, August 2014 ● EU Support to Education, Internal Sector Fiche, 2017 ● Interviews 203, 204, 206, 212 	<p>Strong <i>evidence based on a variety of documents and interviews</i></p>

	concerns. Stakeholders with knowledge of the sub-sector working groups described them as still challenging but also agreed that there had been visible improvements		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Governance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The EEAS and the European Commission responded rapidly to the political changes in the country, including initiating the human rights dialogue, deploying an Election Observation Mission (EOM) and engaging in the peace process. STEP informed the EOM, including contributing to briefings, facilitating contacts with national stakeholders, advising on security and travel, and deploying of observers, among other areas ○ STEP's Strategic Objective 5, Result 1 on CSO capacity for electoral reform advocacy and observation aims to “<i>strengthen civil society's legal and constitutional reforms analysis and advocacy, based on international laws, EOM Recommendations, good practices and lessons learned</i>” ○ STEP only tackled the EU EOM recommendations on a small scale, implementing only a small number of recommendations. The follow-on project should align itself to the EU EOM's recommendations in order to advance electoral reform ○ While STEP did not tackle the recommendations made by the EU EOM head on, the focus in STEP II makes it even more relevant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ECA Report 2018 ● Description of the action 2015 ● Draft Final Evaluation, 2018 ● Midterm Evaluation, STEP Democracy 2016 	Satisfactory <i>multiple sources which differ in views</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Trade: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DG TRADE is considering recommending revoking of the EBA (Everything but Arms) preferential access to the European market due to human rights issues in Rakhine. At the same time, EU is moving into sector budget support for GoM. However, there is no conflict between the revoking of EBA and the rules for provision of sector budget support. ○ Moreover, Italy has made a complaint over the preferential access for rice exports, and the preferential access for rice has been removed in 2019 while the irrigation blending project is aiming to support farmers producing rice. ○ The removal of trade preferences for agricultural products could negatively impact smallholder farmers who at the same time are supported through EU's development assistance, which aims at increasing agricultural incomes. But at the same time, the support for agriculture is broader and not just aiming at the European market; a significant proportion of Myanmar agricultural exports goes to neighbouring countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Interviews: 064, 066, 070 ● EU Budget Support Guidelines 	Satisfactory <i>findings confirmed by multiple sources</i>

EVALUATION QUESTION 2: Education

EQ2. Has EU support increased quality and equitable education at all levels of the national education system?

Rationale: While education is traditionally highly valued in Myanmar, the education sector has suffered from decades of underinvestment. There is wide disparity in access to, and duration of, quality education opportunities for different children and ethnic minority groups and also by gender. Access to higher education and technical and vocational training is even more limited. In all sub-sectors, teaching quality and methods are a major issue, curricula are out-dated and lack relevance to the labour market, teaching and learning resources and equipment are limited or obsolete and, as a consequence, graduates are not employment-ready. Education is not inclusive vis-à-vis cultural, linguistic and religious diversity and which has a relevance to peacebuilding. At the same time education is the sector that has seen most change in the shortest time, in terms of government policy and its openness to engage in reforms.

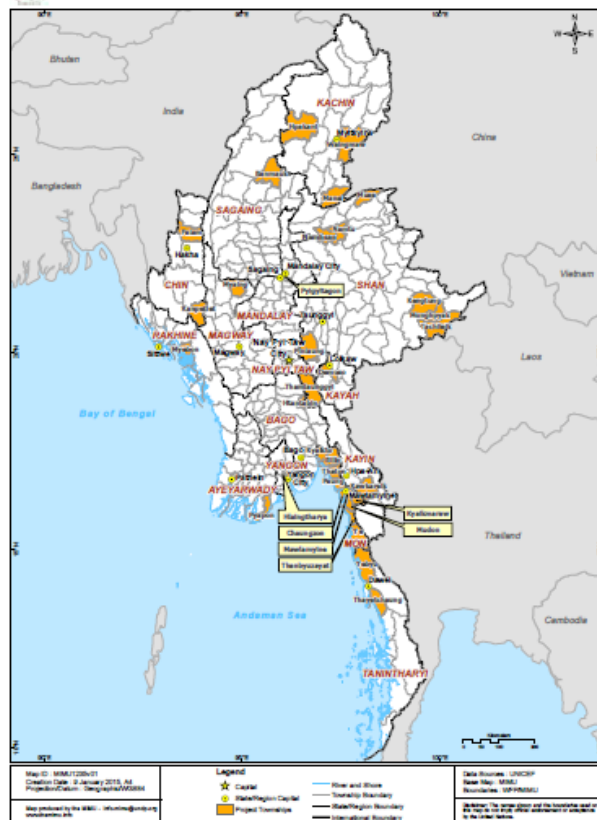
EU support to education, through the Multi Donor Education Fund (MDEF), implemented by UNICEF, has addressed access and quality issues at the basic level. The MIP 2014-2020 envisioned the “*strengthening of the education system through support to capacity building and institutional development at all levels*”. In conflict-affected areas the focus has been on providing emergency education. Gender mainstreaming has been a cross-cutting issue of the EU support with a particular focus on the participation of girls and women in education.¹ Current EU funding to the education sector is supposed to mirror specific priorities and objectives articulated in the National Education Sector Plan.

General information on EU support			
	<p>Myanmar Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP) – contract no 290468</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QBEP is a joint partnership between the EU, Australia, the UK, Denmark and Norway, collectively known as the Multi-donor Education Fund (MDEF), and UNICEF. UNICEF is the implementing agency. • It succeeded a first phase of support to basic education, financed by the same donor partnership and UNICEF from 2007-2011. This programme was called Multi Donor Education Fund (MDEF) I. • Political change has brought about greater openness to external assistance. MDEF I operated through UNICEF, because this was the only external support modality acceptable to the Government of Myanmar. When QBEP started in 2012, apart from some Japanese involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid-term Review of the Quality Basic Education Programme in Myanmar, August 2014 • UNICEF Myanmar. Quality Basic Education 	<p>Strong <i>Facts are consistent across documents and confirmed by interviews</i></p>

¹ According to the MIP 2014-2020, data on education is to be “disaggregated by gender, age and location whenever aligned with National Education Sector Plan and relevant data is available” (p. 31).

	<p>in specific infrastructure-related areas, QBEP was the only external support to government basic education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QBEP committed USD 82 million over 4 years from January 2012. • The four key Outputs of QBEP are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Expansion of coverage of quality early childhood development (ECD) services (2) Improvement in the quality of teaching and learning (3) Enhanced planning, management and monitoring at all levels (4) Enhanced coverage, quality and relevance of second chance education. • Different components of QBEP operated in a different number of target townships. Activities relating to the quality of teaching and learning are carried out in 25 core townships. This number expanded over time. • Various elements of teacher training were incorporated in the emergency support provided to Northern Rakhine state and a “<i>whole state approach</i>” in Mon state. There has also been an introduction of School-based In-service Teacher Education (SITE) in seven additional townships. School-based ECD operates in 11 townships; school and community-based ECD activities operate in a further 14 townships and community-based only ECD activities operate in 55 townships. The two non-formal second chance components (NFPE and EXCEL) operate in 45 and 41 townships respectively. • QBEP ended in June 2016 with a funding balance of USD 11.82 million. The achievements and legacies of QBEP inspired a new phase — Building on QBEP (BoQBEP) – developed in consultation with MoE. It was a one-year phase of support by QBEP partners Denmark, EU and UNICEF using the unspent funds of QBEP It supported further MoE action on NESP finalisation, printing and year-one implementation, in conjunction with three other priority areas identified by MoEA further non-cost extension of BoQBEP (USD 3.8 million) was agreed for the period July 2017 to June 2019 focussing on North Rakhine This last phase followed up from the “Kofi Annan Report”² which recommended: “<i>All communities should have access to education, health, livelihood opportunities and basic services</i>”. 	<p>Programme (QBEP), July 2012 to June 2016. Final Report, September 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Support to Rakhine State, internal, 19 September 2017 • Building on the Quality Basic Education Programme (BoQBEP). September-December 2016 • Internal documentation 2015, 2017 • Interviews 203, 217 	
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² Towards a Peaceful, Fair and Prosperous Future for the People of Rakhine. Final Report of the Advisor Commission on Rakhine State, August 2017.



Source: QBEP Final Report, 2016, p. 5

Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State – contract no 353601

- Implemented by the Lutheran World Federation’s (LWF), financed by the EU and co-financed by the Church of Sweden (CoS)
- The project started in January 2015 and was scheduled to finish in December 2017. LWF requested a no-cost extension until March 2018 in order to cover the whole academic year 2017-2018.
- The project was implemented in Sittwe, Pauktaw, Mrauk U and Ann Townships.

- European Union
- MM-FERD-ID0766, Education Assistance to Children in

Strong facts are consistent across documents and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall objective was “to contribute towards improved quality of education for children in Rakhine State, Myanmar” and specifically addressed the wellbeing of 1,681 children in IDP camps, and improved teaching capacity and access to a safe learning environment for 6,517 children in the 3-10 years age group in the targeted IDP camps. The project was divided into two main components, with the following specific objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to quality education in a safe and protective learning environment. Focusing on formal schools in ethnic Rakhine and predominantly Buddhist communities. Internally Displaced Children (IDP) children have access to quality primary education and non-formal education in a safe and protective environment. Focusing on the displaced Muslim communities The project built upon a previous ECHO-funded education in emergencies project, also implemented by LWF, focusing on the displaced populations, while bringing on a recovery/development aspect and including work in ethnic Rakhine communities. The project included aspects of rehabilitation and related hardware, as well as soft components, such as teacher training and establishment of child clubs. A new contract “Education for Change” or the second phase of the project Education for children in Rakhine State was signed at the end of May 2018 and will take 36 months. 	<p>Rakhine State – Mohinga, https://mohingainfo.info/en/profiles/activity/MM-FERD-ID0766/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State, MTE, 2016 Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State, ROM Report, 2017 	<p><i>confirmed by interviews</i></p>
	<p>Sector Budget Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to use more the country's own systems, preparations for the introduction of the budget support modality into EU programmes progressed during 2015, but faced a number of risks and uncertainties related to the political transition process. An intended EUR 165m state building contract, i.e. budget support, was opposed by some EU member states and put on hold. The Delegation proposed support to strengthen the Public Finance Management (PFM) system of Myanmar as complementary measures to the state building contract. While budget support facility had been on old, activities were implemented as complementary measures to the education sector reform contract On 8 May 2018 the EU announced to “<i>directly contribute with €221 million to the Myanmar budget to expand quality education across the country and support the reform of Myanmar’s education sector</i>”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal documentation 2015, 2016 Action Document for Enhancing the education and skills base in Myanmar, Ref. Ares (2019)350175 - 22/01/2019 https://eeas.europa.eu/headq 	<p><i>Strong facts are consistent across documents and confirmed by interviews</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This action “Enhancing the education and skills base in Myanmar” is indicatively co-financed (in parallel co-financing valued at app. EUR 17 million) by the UK, Denmark and Australia through contributions to the World Bank (WB) administered Multi-Donor Trust Fund for PFM reforms. In addition, the Global Partnership for Education, which will co-finance (app. EUR 62 million) the Inclusive Access and Quality Education project, administered by the World Bank. 	<p>quarters/headquarters-homepage/44261/eu-myanmar-starts-europe-day-celebrations-and-announces-%E2%82%A C221-million-budget-support-education_en</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews 202, 213 	
	<p>SHARE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Myanmar has participated in SHARE, the EU support to Higher Education in the ASEAN Region – a four-year initiative by the EU and ASEAN. SHARE is implemented by a consortium of British Council (leader), Campus France, German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), the expertise and service centre for internationalisation in Dutch education (EP-Nuffic), the European Association for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (ENQA), and the European University Association (EUA). Launched in Jakarta in May 2015, SHARE’s main objective is to strengthen regional cooperation, enhance the quality, competitiveness and internationalisation of ASEAN higher education systems, institutions and students, thereby contributing to the evolving ASEAN Community. In particular, SHARE aims to support ASEAN in harmonising regional higher education by sharing European expertise. It does this through strengthening regional cooperation, enhancing the quality, competitiveness, and internationalisation of ASEAN higher education for institutions and students, and thereby contributing to a closer ASEAN Community in 2015 and beyond. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Union Support to Higher Education in the ASEAN Region, Share Basics ASEAN Qualifications Reference Framework And National Qualifications Frameworks 	<p><i>Strong facts are consistent across documents and confirmed by interviews</i></p>

		State of Play Report October 2015	
	<p>Erasmus+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erasmus+ is the EU's programme for education, training, youth and sport for the period 2014-2020. Erasmus+ funds academic mobility and cooperation projects that involve partners from "Programme Countries" and "Partner Countries" throughout the world. The 33 programme countries comprise the 28 EU Member States plus five other European countries. Erasmus+ supports activities that are closely matched with the EU's priorities for cooperation policy with partner countries and regions. 14 universities in Myanmar have participated in Erasmus+ under the different sub-actions, i.e. mobility for individuals, capacity building and joint master degrees. To-date more than 200 students and staff took part in International credit mobility (IGM), i.e. they stayed at European universities for a limited time. In 2017 Myanmar's share of the Asia budget for IGM was just 2.67%. As for other actions under Erasmus+, Myanmar participated in 18 (out of 2084 in Asia) Erasmus+ Capacity Building in Higher Education action (CBHE) projects which aim at the modernisation and internationalisation of higher education institutions. 23 students have participated in Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degrees (EMJMDs) and Jean Monnet (JM) activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Commission, Erasmus+ for higher education in Myanmar, 2017 Interview 215 	<p><i>Strong facts are consistent across documents and confirmed by interviews</i></p>
JC-21	Contribution of EU to improvements in student achievement		
	Indicators	Sources of information	Quality of evidence
I-211	The EU's country strategy was aligned with national development priorities		
	<p>Summary: EU support to education was the result of a thorough consultation process with the government which took into consideration the needs and absorption capacity of the sector. Education is considered the best coordinated policy area in government-donor relations, thus providing a fertile ground for alignment, particular since the new government took office after the 2015 elections. Prior to 2012 policy dialogue was highly constrained as the EU was only able to work via UNICEF. In 2012 the Joint Education Sector Working Group (JESWG) was established as the MoE-DP policy dialogue platform. Policy dialogue contributed to alignment, although space for actual</p>		

	<p>policy discussions was often limited, and the status of key policy issues was not always clearly communicated to DPs. Alignment was in particular achieved through the EU's and other development partners' active support for the Comprehensive Education Sector Review (CESR), launched by the Ministry of Education (MoE) in 2012. QBEP played an important role as it laid the foundation of relationship-building with MoE. The CESR built the basis for the National Education Strategic Plan (NESP) 2016-2021, launched in February 2017. All EU actions are closely aligned with, and directly support the goals of, the NESP. Under the current MoEDP dialogue architecture interactions in the renamed Education and TVET Sector Coordination Group (ETVSCG), its seven sub-sector working groups, which are aligned with NESP chapters, and the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) are still considered challenging at times but there have been substantial improvements, according to participants. A shift in the modality of EU assistance, with channelling EU resources through the national budget and using country systems under the <i>Education Sector Reform Contract</i>, is expected to further strengthen alignment with the NESP. However, the EU would like to see a stronger emphasis on gender and equality in the GoM's education policy. Overall, EU support on gender in education was more successful at the intervention level than at the policy level, as it did not succeed in contributing to the development of a national gender strategy.</p>		
	<p>General information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The auditor report states that <i>“After a thorough consultation process, including with the government and taking into consideration particularly the needs and the absorption capacity of the respective focal sectors, the Commission decided to indicatively allocate up to 35% each to the first two focal sectors (rural development and education) and up to 15% each to the remaining two focal sectors (governance and peacebuilding)”</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Court of Auditors, EU Assistance to Myanmar/Burma, 04/2018 	<p><i>Strong findings are based on a broad range of sources providing comprehensive and robust data and assessments</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the beginning of political reforms, government officials have made strong public overtures and taken positive action towards laying out a reform agenda for the education sector. This has been driven by dramatic deficits in the provision of education. According to the Myanmar Poverty and Living Conditions Survey 2015, 20.3% of household members aged 15 and above have no or only monastic education, while 18.7% have completed only primary school (Grade 5). Just 16,5% have completed at least Grade 9. Supported by the EU and other development partners (DPs), the Ministry of Education (MoE) launched in 2012 a Comprehensive Education Sector Review (CESR), which established an extensive evidence base on the situation of education. QBEP substantially contributed to the CESR and was instrumental in supporting the reform process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Myanmar Education Consortium, www.myanmareducationconsortium.org Internal documentation 2017 ANNEX of the 	<p><i>Strong Based on variety of sources</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2015, based on the CESR MoE developed the National Education Strategic Plan (NESP) 2016-2021, which it later revised to adjust to the new government education priorities. The NESP was launched in February 2017. • The NESP goal is <i>“Improved teaching and learning, vocational education and training, research and innovation leading to measurable improvements in student achievement in all schools and educational institutions”</i>. • The EU asserts that <i>“the NESP has strong relevance to the dominant education challenges. Ownership is strong at leadership level, but uneven at MoE departmental and sub-national levels..., NESP strategies are aligned to pre-existing commitments, laws or longer-term plans, giving a reasonable guarantee for sustained implementation. Multiannual planning and budgeting capacity is weak, but progress is being made in aligning departmental activities with NESP strategies and programmes. Overall, the NESP is considered a relevant and credible basis for an Education Sector Reform Contract, although further iterations would benefit from increased attention to gender and equity dimensions”</i>. All EU actions are closely aligned with, and directly support the goals of, the NESP. • <i>“NESP is a milestone. It is the unified platform for the government, the private sector and international organisations to provide support to education”</i>. • The NESP lays the foundation for a comprehensive overhaul of the education system. There is however a human and financial capacity constraint to achieving the planned reforms. The Education Sector Reform Contract was designed to enable the effective implementation of NESP core reforms for secondary education and technical and vocational education and training (TVET). • EU assessment on the alignment of sector budget support with the NESP: <i>“the NESP is considered a relevant and credible basis for an Education Sector Reform Contract, although further iterations would benefit from increased attention to gender and equity dimensions”</i>. • With seven sub-sector working groups (which also comprise CSOs), education is considered the best coordinated policy area in government-donor relations, thus providing a fertile ground for alignment. 	<p>Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2018 part 1 in favour of Myanmar/Burma to be financed from the general budget of the Union</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews 206, 217 • Action Document for Enhancing the education and skills base in Myanmar • Action Document for Enhancing the education and skills base in Myanmar, Ref. Ares (2019)350175 - 22/01/2019 Ministry of Planning and 	
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	<p>Myanmar Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP) – contract no 290468</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QBEP laid the foundation of relationship building with MoE and its strategic support to CESR/NESP paved the way to an EU education sector reform contract. QBEP progressively showed the necessity to align development cooperation with MoE priorities, shift from service delivery to institutional and capacity development, and avoid parallel systems. The QBEP extension directly supported selected MoE programmes, partly using MoE procurement systems, which in turn allows more open policy dialogue with MoE. • A gradual shift in the modality of EU assistance, with channelling a part of EU resources through the national budget and using country systems, is expected to support the democratic transition and provide an important tool to leverage political and policy dialogue with the civilian government. The use of a similar results-based funding mechanism in the WB-managed school grants and stipends project, with disbursement against agreed indicators, has worked well, has increased MoE ownership, and has proven an effective tool for policy dialogue. • In the process of preparing BoQBEP the EU, UNICEF and Denmark consulted with MoE in May 2016 to inquire as to the renewed priorities within the new Government, in order that QBEP's remaining funds could support such priorities in the coming year (July 2016-June 2017). As a result, the MoE proposed a set of priority activities under four thematic packages of support to NESP, Kindergarten (KG), Rakhine and Non-formal Primary Education (NFPE) which were discussed amongst the technical teams, and four proposals were agreed for programmatic implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documents • UNICEF Myanmar. 2017 Annual Report Building on Quality Basic Education Programme and Building on QBEP in Rakhine. January – December 2017 • Interviews 203, 206, 217 	<p>Strong <i>Based on variety of sources and confirmed by interviews</i></p>

	<p>Policy Dialogue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy dialogue has contributed to alignment • Prior to 2012 policy dialogue was highly constrained as the EU was only able to work at any scale via UNICEF. Links were present when required, e.g. meetings between Ambassadors and the Ministry of Education and Head of UNICEF on particular concerns. • Since 2012 the Joint Education Sector Working Group (JESWG) has been the MoE-DP policy dialogue platform for CESR/NESP. Initially JESWG did not function well as the mechanism for regular communication and dialogue between DPs and MoE. At times there had been limited space for actual policy discussions, and it was challenging for DPs to understand the status of key policy issues. This notwithstanding, MoE continued to participate in the Steering Committee of the Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP), despite the fact that this participation is not at the adequate level. In a first meeting with core DPs, the NLD Education Committee (December 2015) showed a more positive approach to dialogue with DPs • With a recent review of the aid architecture, JESWG has been transformed into an Education and TVET Sector Coordination Group (ETVSCG), with seven sub-sector working groups aligned with NESP chapters and a Global Partnership for Education (GPE) working group. This coordination structure constitutes the mechanisms for sector and sub-sector policy dialogue and technical coordination, and involves CSOs. Coordination amongst DPs in education is ensured through various groups. The former PFM Sector Working Group has been transformed into a Macroeconomic Management Sector Coordination Group. A Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Coordination Group is being established. The EU is actively involved in these dialogue platforms. The policy dialogue has considerably improved, with the new government reacting positively to DP concerns. Stakeholders with knowledge of the sub-sector working groups described them as still challenging but also agreed that there had been visible improvements. • QBEP support to the Comprehensive Education Sector Review (CESR) has had a major influence on the direction of policy discussions. • EU support on gender issues was more successful at the intervention level than at the policy level. It did not succeed at contributing to the development of a national gender strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentations • Mid-term Review of the Quality Basic Education Programme in Myanmar, August 2014 • Action Document for Enhancing the education and skills base in Myanmar, Ref. Ares (2019)350175 - 22/01/2019 • Interviews 203, 204, 206, 212 • ISG feedback 	<p><i>Strong based on variety of sources and confirmed by interviews</i></p>
I-212	Expanded access to education for children in rural and remote areas		
	Summary: Increasing the number and proportion of children in Myanmar accessing and completing quality basic education is one of the main goals of government policy. In line with its equity focus, QBEP selected the most disadvantaged townships to improve access.		

	<p>The project used enrolment as a proxy indicator for access. According to the 2016 final report, enrolment increased in the QBEP-supported townships by 3.35 per cent against a national average increase per township of 1.52 per cent. The project's last extension "Building on QBEP in Rakhine" (BoQBEP) focused on one of the most deprived areas of the country, During that period UNICEF through partnership with Save the Children (SCI), provided extensive Education in Emergencies (EiE) support to school children in IDP camps. Likewise, "Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State" considerably increased the number of children aged three to seven at project sites who now can access their right to education both in terms of improved facilities and improved learning. The percentage of children with access to primary school education (Grades 1-5) at temporary learning spaces (TLS) supported by the project increased from 47 per cent to 55 per cent between 2014 and 2016. The mid-term review of the project also notes a decrease in drop-out rates. In total, 24,518 students in government formal schools and 16,164 students in Muslim IDP camps benefitted over the course of the project duration. These findings show that EU support has resulted in -in some cases substantially – expanded access in areas where the interventions were active. However, with regards to language EU support was less successful. Language is considered a crucial factor for access to education. At the same time the use of language in education is highly politicised. GoM did not approve the printing of Kindergarten textbooks for 65 ethnic language groups which had been prepared by BoQBEP.</p>		
	<p>General information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, education in Myanmar is relatively gender-equitable, although more girls than boys transition from lower to upper secondary and complete secondary. Girls in poor families, remote areas and ethnic groups are, however, disadvantaged, and are under-represented in skills training. Additional challenges relate to social norms and biases against women and girls in the community and labour market. • The goal of the CESR was to increase the number and proportion of children in Myanmar accessing and completing quality basic education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANNEX of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2018 part 1 in favour of Myanmar/Burma to be financed from the general budget of the Union 	<p>Satisfactory <i>based on a comprehensive EU assessment</i></p>
	<p>Myanmar Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP) – contract no 290468</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDEF 1 achieved coverage of 3,955 schools, with more than 918,000 children in 25 core townships reached (including monastic schools). This represented 12% of all primary schools. However, there is no data available on how the programme improved access. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myanmar Education Consortium, www.myanm 	<p>Strong <i>based on a variety of comprehensive</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QBEP was shaped by four cross-cutting strategies to respond to a range of disparities in educational access and outcomes: equity/inclusion; school learning and effectiveness; addressing multilingual/bilingual contexts; and addressing capacity, institutional and policy development. QBEP was bound by an overarching strategy on “policy, capacity and institutional development” to balance upstream policy dialogue with downstream implementation • According to the 2014 MTR, the original programme design documents for QBEP provided a poor guide to the programme and how it was being implemented. The theory of change did not provide a convincing conceptual framework and failed to explain the causal relations between activities and results. The logframe provided neither an accurate summary of the programme nor a basis for measuring performance. • QBEP used enrolment as a proxy indicator for access. According to the 2016 QBEP final report, enrolment increased in the QBEP-supported townships by 3.35% against a national average increase per township of 1.52%. The National Enrolment Rate (NER) had reached 94.48% in 2014-2015 against a QBEP target of 89%. And by the end of QBEP had reached 95.10%. (Male 95.53%, Female 94.66%). More recent enrolment/access data are not available. • The final report notes, “<i>QBEP’s goal-level influence on improved access looks to have been marginal so far, based on national trends. This was to be expected, however, as a number of factors outside the programme’s control affect enrolment. And, in line with its equity focus, QBEP purposefully selected the most disadvantaged townships</i>”. • During the extension period (BoQBEP) UNICEF through partnership with Save the Children (SCI), provided Education in Emergencies (EiE) support to IDP students in Sittwe and Pauktaw townships, both in IDP camps, and host and surrounding communities until 20 July 2017, after which time SCI continued this action with funding from the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund until December 2017. During the academic year 2016-17, 6,149 students, (3,172 boys, 2,908 girls) aged 5-11 years accessed primary education in 31 Temporary Learning Classrooms (TLC) with an attendance rate of 82%. The government announced the final exam results in April and a total of 72% of students from G-1 to G-4 passed the exam (2,329 boys and 2,126 girls). • The development of a comprehensive education plan for Rakhine is seen as an important framework for increased access but discussions have been on hold since mid-2018. Language is considered a crucial factor for access to education. Myanmar is one of the most linguistically diverse countries in Asia having more than 100 indigenous languages spoken within its borders by 135 officially recognised ethnic groups, although Burmese is the common and official language. The use of language in education is highly politicised. In Myanmar’s ethnically diverse 	<p>areducationconsortium.org</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid-term Review of the Quality Basic Education Programme in Myanmar, August 2014 • Internal documentation 2017 • ANNEX of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2018 part 1 in favour of Myanmar/Burma to be financed from the general budget of the Union • UNICEF Myanmar. Quality Basic Education Programme 	<p><i>ve documents and several interviews</i></p>
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	<p>society, language is closely connected with identity, culture, and belonging. Differing views between government, ethnic groups, and other actors on the role of Myanmar and other languages in education can fuel conflict and division. Reaching consensus on language education policies that meet the diverse needs and hopes of all groups can help promote social cohesion and ensure that all children have an equal opportunity to be included in education.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With this in mind, in September 2014, over 150 stakeholders including regional guest speakers from Malaysia and Thailand, National and State Parliamentarians, Ministry of Education staff, non-government and ethnic organisations, civil society, UN agencies, development partners and academia, came together for an Education Thematic Working Group (ETWG) meeting on “Sharing Regional and National experiences of Language Education and Social Cohesion”. • The ETWG coordinates a range of actors and organisations working for quality education for all children in Myanmar, and is co-chaired by UNICEF and Save the Children and supported by QBEP. • BoQBEP planned the printing of Kindergarten (KG) books for 65 ethnic language groups. However, printing was not carried out as MoE did not approve the utilisation of allocated fund which were subsequently reallocated to support the second phase, BoQBEP for Rakhine. Interviewed stakeholders differed on the reasons for MoE’s concerns but all agreed that the sensitivity of the language issue had played a role. • UNICEF formed strategic partnerships with organisations working directly with schools and communities outside the government systems, such as with the Kachin Baptist Convention and with the Mon National Education Committee (MNEC). This work with non-traditional partners meant QBEP explored innovative ways to address inclusion and equity, especially for children experiencing multiple vulnerabilities. 	<p>(QBEP), July 2012 to June 2016. Final Report, September 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Document for Enhancing the education and skills base in Myanmar • Language and Education; A Force for Peace, , Thursday 9 October 2014, https://myanmar.savethechildren.net/news/language-and-education-force-peace • UNICEF Myanmar. Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP), July 2012 to June 2016. Final 	
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		<p>Report, September 2016-2017 Annual Report Building on Quality Basic Education Programme and Building on QBEP in Rakhine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews 203, 206, 209, 210, 211, 212, 217 • 	
	<p>Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State – contract no 353601</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the MTR and ROM report, the project's effectiveness was generally good in terms of progress in numbers, notably reaching a considerable number of children who now can access their right to education: • The major impact of the project is that a considerable number of children aged 3 to 17 have had access to improved education, both in terms of improved facilities and improved learning. • M&E data on students' examination results is incomplete, but suggests an improvement of results. The improvement for Temporary Learning Space (TLS) students in grade five is remarkable and increased from 64% to 95% between 2015 and 2016 (but as total numbers are low it should be interpreted with some caution). Looking at the whole of primary school (grades 1-5) for TLS students the respective increase is from 47% to 55% between 2014 and 2016. • The project's support within the IDP camps has demonstrated clear results: a high number of children are accessing educational facilities (34% versus a target of 30%) • Total number of school children who benefitted from the project 2015-2018: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MTR, 2016 • ROM report, 2017 • Final Narrative Report, 2019 	<p><i>Strong based on three comprehensive reports</i></p>

	<p>In 18 government formal schools (GFS) in four townships, the project has provided education opportunities for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 6,411 (50% girls) students in 2015-2016 school year ➤ 9,226 (49% girls) students in 2016-2017 school year ➤ 8,881 (49% girls) students in 2017-2018 school year <p>In Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs) and Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) in Muslim IDP camps and resettled areas, the project has provided education opportunities for the following primary-level IDP children (ages 3-10 years):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 6,947 (46% girls) students in 2015-2016 school year ➤ 7,325 (47% girls) students in 2016-2017 school year ➤ 5,560 (49% girls) students in 2017-2018 school year <p>In Non-Formal Education (NFE) Centres in Muslim IDP camps, the project has provided education opportunities for the following IDP youth (ages 11-17):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1044 (47% girls) students in 2015-2016 school year ➤ 567 (67% girls) students in 2016-2017 school year ➤ 544 (62% girls) students in 2017-2018 school year <p><i>In total, 24,518 students in government formal schools and 16,164 students in Muslim IDP camps benefitted over the course of the project duration.</i></p> <p>Source: Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State, Final narrative report (January 2015 – April 2018), January 2019, p. 5</p>		
<p>I-213</p>	<p>Increased participation of girls and women in education</p>		
	<p>Summary: The anticipated EU contribution was two-fold: Firstly, QBEP was supposed to contribute to the development of a national gender strategy. This objective was only achieved to a limited extent. The project facilitated some inclusion of crosscutting issues into consultations on the NESP, including gender but mainstreaming of gender in the NESP remained a challenge and the final version of NESP lacks strong provisions on gender equality Secondly, QBEP aimed at increasing the primary school enrolment rate in targeted townships by two per cent above the 2012-13 baseline and “survival rate” (rate of children staying in education) to grade three and grade five respectively by three per cent above the 2011-2012 baseline. According to the final report, in 2015-16 the actual increase was 3.6 per cent overall and 2.4 per cent for girls. However, survival at grade 3 decreased by 0.48 per cent and by 1.02 per cent at grade five. Like QBEP “Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State” was clearly gender sensitive and followed an explicit approach to gender inclusive</p>		

	<p>education. Of the students in project-supported formal schools, 49% were girls. The share of female students at project-supported TLS in IDP camps was slightly lower but increased from 46% in 2015 to 48% in 2017. These results were above average for Rakhine where the gender parity indexes at primary and secondary levels are 0.94 and 0.85, compared to national average of 1.01 for both levels. At the same time access to education particularly for Muslim girls is still constrained by a number of factors which cannot be solved through project support alone. These barriers include travel and safety concerns for girls, cultural practices, and livelihoods issues. Both projects acknowledged that more needs to be done to increase access to educational opportunities for Muslim girls.</p>		
	<p>General information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (NSPAW, 2013-2022) provides guidance to mainstream gender in all sectoral policies and plans. • This in line with the EU Gender Action Plan 2016-2020 which stipulates “Equal access for girls and women to all levels of quality education and vocational education and training (VET) free from discrimination • However, mainstreaming of gender in the NESP remains a challenge. A study by the NGO Gender Quality Network notes that “deeply held views passed on over generations also mean that hierarchical gender relations have become internalised among both men and women, making them not only hard to see, but also very hard to question.” The same study notes that “the education system emerged as one of the most powerful socialising agents with regards to gender norms, with norms perpetuated through educational materials and teachers.” • According to a report by the NGO Women’s League of Burma for the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, “<i>Despite being in the 14th year of a Long Term Education Plan, the Government has failed to provide adequate basic education for the men and women of Burma, in part due to significant under-budgeting in the education sector. Women and girls continue to face additional barriers to education than men and boys, and these barriers have not been addressed by the Government. In fact, the 2014 education reform law does not include any gender equality language. Obstacles are more pronounced in rural areas since ethnic conflict, displacement and patriarchal values hinder girls’ ability to access education.</i>” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women’s League of Burma Shadow Report on Burma for the 64th Session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 2016, https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/MMR/INT_CEDAW_NGO_MMR_24233_E.pdf • ANNEX of the 	<p>Strong <i>several reports by NGOs and the EU come to the same conclusions</i></p>

		<p>Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2018 part 1 in favour of Myanmar/Burma to be financed from the general budget of the Union</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Document for Enhancing the education and skills base in Myanmar • “Raising the Curtain: Cultural Norms, Social Practices and Gender Equality in Myanmar,” Gender Quality Network, 2015 	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Gender Action Plan II Gender equality and Women's Empowerment: Transformation in the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External relations 2016-2020 	
	<p>Myanmar Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP) – contract no 290468</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In deciding the target areas of QBEP, considerable care was taken to ensure that areas of relative disadvantage were chosen. However, despite a strong focus on gender and disability, the logframe did not disaggregate indicators by either gender or disability. • The development of a gender strategy was part of the 2014 QBEP work plan. The programme set out to raise awareness of the issues of disability and to put in place basic capacity and structures that will allow for the inclusion of disabled children to be more adequately addressed. However, the Mid-term Review did not find evidence that this has taken place although plans were said to be in place to carry out a study and a survey on disabilities and education in 2014. • According to the final report, QBEP action facilitated some inclusion of cross-cutting issues into consultations on the NESP, including gender. However, sharpening the strategic focus and sequencing of activities within it remain to be done. • The report also notes, “Mainstreaming of gender equality remains an outstanding issue with downstream implementation. Throughout QBEP, continued efforts were made to ensure gender disaggregation in needs assessments, encourage female application in teaching and PTAs, conduct extensive outreach targeting religious leaders, camp and village committee members, women’s committees in camps/communities and volunteer teachers to reduce barriers to girls’ education, and stress the importance of encouraging women’s participation in decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid-term Review of the Quality Basic Education Programme in Myanmar, August 2014. • UNICEF Myanmar. Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP), July 2012 to June 2016. Final Report, September 2016 	<p><i>Strong findings are based on two comprehensive reports providing robust data and assessments</i></p>

	<p>processes. Gender mainstreaming still requires long-term efforts to bring about long-term changes”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Output 3 of QBEP (“number of children reached and learning in QBEP targeted areas <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">OUTPUT 3</th> <th rowspan="2">Indicator</th> <th rowspan="2">Baseline: 2011-2012</th> <th colspan="2">Milestone 1: 2012-13</th> <th colspan="2">Milestone 2: 2013-14</th> <th colspan="2">Milestone 3: 2014-15</th> <th colspan="2">Final Milestone: 2015-2016</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Target</th> <th>Actual</th> <th>Target</th> <th>Actual</th> <th>Target</th> <th>Actual</th> <th>Target</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Number of children reached and learning in QBEP targeted areas increased</td> <td>Net primary enrolment rate in targeted townships, by sex Note: Net enrolment figures at township level not available. Change in total enrolment provided as substitute</td> <td>Note: 2012-2013 is baseline</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>592,797 (302,398 B; 290,399 G)</td> <td>1% above baseline</td> <td>2.7% 608,755 (310,758 B; 297,997 G)</td> <td>1.5% above baseline</td> <td>2.4% 606,819 (310,698 B; 296,121 G)</td> <td>2% above baseline</td> <td>3.6% 614,280 (316,715 B; 297,565 G)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Survival rate to Grade 3, by sex, in targeted townships</td> <td>83%</td> <td>84%</td> <td>81.02%</td> <td>85%</td> <td>83.82%</td> <td>86%</td> <td>88.26%</td> <td>3% above baseline</td> <td>82.52%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Survival rate to Grade 5, by sex, in targeted townships</td> <td>72%</td> <td>73%</td> <td>70.75%</td> <td>74%</td> <td>73.25%</td> <td>75%</td> <td>74.95%</td> <td>3% above baseline</td> <td>70.98%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Source: MoE EMIS data; programme surveys</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source: QBEP, Final Report, p.64</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are significant barriers to access to education for female Muslim students 	OUTPUT 3	Indicator	Baseline: 2011-2012	Milestone 1: 2012-13		Milestone 2: 2013-14		Milestone 3: 2014-15		Final Milestone: 2015-2016		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Number of children reached and learning in QBEP targeted areas increased	Net primary enrolment rate in targeted townships, by sex Note: Net enrolment figures at township level not available. Change in total enrolment provided as substitute	Note: 2012-2013 is baseline	N/A	592,797 (302,398 B; 290,399 G)	1% above baseline	2.7% 608,755 (310,758 B; 297,997 G)	1.5% above baseline	2.4% 606,819 (310,698 B; 296,121 G)	2% above baseline	3.6% 614,280 (316,715 B; 297,565 G)	Survival rate to Grade 3, by sex, in targeted townships	83%	84%	81.02%	85%	83.82%	86%	88.26%	3% above baseline	82.52%	Survival rate to Grade 5, by sex, in targeted townships	72%	73%	70.75%	74%	73.25%	75%	74.95%	3% above baseline	70.98%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview 203 	
OUTPUT 3	Indicator				Baseline: 2011-2012	Milestone 1: 2012-13		Milestone 2: 2013-14		Milestone 3: 2014-15		Final Milestone: 2015-2016																																									
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	<p>Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State – contract no 353601</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender is a stated crosscutting theme of LWF Myanmar, and gender is also highlighted in the application, yet the MTR did not find corresponding overriding commitment or initiatives. “The project’s gender approach is not strong. From a perspective of conflict sensitivity and longer-term development the inclusion of the formal education sector and ethnic Rakhine communities is positive. The project is believed to be in line with EU policy and programming.” According to the MTR, the project failed to address the inequalities in access to education, especially at higher grades. Notably in the Muslim communities starting from the approximate age of ten, girls were under-represented. This was attributed to cultural patterns. However, this evaluation adopts a different view. The project was clearly gender sensitive and followed an explicit approach to gender inclusive education. Of the students in project-supported formal schools, 49% were girls. The share of female students at project-supported TLS in IDP camps was slightly lower but increased from 46% in 2015 to 48% in 2017. These results were 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State”, MTR, 2016 Final Narrative Report, 2019 Interview 205 MoE data from the 	<p>Satisfactory evidence is based on two comprehensive reports, triangulated by a group interview</p>																																																		

	<p>above average for Rakhine where the gender parity indexes at primary and secondary levels are 0.94 and 0.85, compared to national average of 1.01 for both levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the same time there are still a number of different gender needs especially concerning Muslim girl students. They face multiple barriers to access to education, including travel and safety concerns for girls, cultural practices, and livelihoods issues. LWF acknowledges that more needs to be done to increase access to educational opportunities for Muslim girls, including granting scholarships to attend post-primary grade education opportunities. 	2015-2016 school year	
I-214	Increased enrolment, progression and completion rates in education		
	<p>Summary: Currently, more than 80 per cent of youth complete primary education. Yet, low transition rates to lower secondary and high dropout at that level mean that only 44 per cent of girls and boys complete lower secondary school. Of the roughly 1.1 million new primary school entrants each year, only 10 per cent complete upper secondary education 11 years later. Thus, each year, about one million young people drop out of school. The EU-supported projects effectively addressed school dropout through various measures, e.g. elimination of school fees, school grants, stipends, free textbooks, provision of non-formal and ethnic primary education and school meals). Both QBEP/BoQBEP and put measures in place to increase enrolment, progression and completion, particularly at primary level (up to Grade 5). Enrolment increased in the QBEP-supported townships by 3.35% against a national average increase per township of 1.52%. The baseline in 2011-12 for children reaching Grade 5 (“survival rate” was 71.5 per cent (70 per cent male; 73.1 per cent female); QBEP attained a survival rate of 74 per cent (72.3 per cent; 75.8 per cent female) during the lifetime of the project. The exclusive regional focus of BoQBEP for Rakhine was meant to address the particularly low completion rate in the state. However, completion rates achieved in BoQBEP-supported schools were not available as the project was still ongoing at the time of the evaluation. By year 3 of “Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State” (2017-2018 school year), the project reached the target goal of 80 percent (85 per cent male, 75 per cent female) of IDP children aged 3-10 years attending TLSs and CFSs, up from 62 percent (62 per cent male; 61 per cent female) in 2015-2016. Also in 2017-2018, the project surpassed the target goal of 80 per cent of IDP children aged 6-10 years completing their school years in TLSs, with a 93 per cent completion rate. The latter result, however, was partly due to a significant change in government policy on examinations.</p>		
	<p>General information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 80% of youth complete primary education. With DP support, MoE is progressively addressing remaining primary school dropout through various measures (e.g. elimination of school fees, school grants, stipends, free textbooks, non-formal primary education and school feeding). Other key reforms at primary level include curriculum revision and teacher training, which are supported by several DPs. Transition into, and completion of, secondary education are key bottlenecks, as school attendance drops sharply after primary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANNEX of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 	<p>Satisfactory based on the EU's own detailed assessment</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in educational attainment relating to socio-economic status widen markedly after primary education, with more than 3 out of 5 rural youth and 2 out of 3 poor youth not completing lower secondary education. • Net enrolment rates in lower and upper secondary have increased between 2015/16 and 2016/17, respectively from 56% to 60% and 29% to 34%, but they remain one of the lowest in the region. Low transition rates to lower secondary and high dropout at that level mean that only 44% of girls and boys complete lower secondary. Two thirds of the students in Grade 11 fail the final exam. Of the roughly 1.1 million new primary school entrants each year, only 10% complete upper secondary education 11 years later. Thus, each year, about one million young people drop out of school. • Since higher education and many forms of formal TVET require upper secondary completion, most school leavers have no access to further education or training. The lack of education and skills among young males and females undermine prospects for inclusive and sustainable growth and poverty reduction, as they leave large segments of the population (particularly in poor/rural areas) trapped in unskilled, often informal jobs • Many ethnic and remote areas are not reached by state education services. Alternative forms of education are often provided, including through parallel education systems run by several ethnic groups, but challenges in access and quality of teaching and learning are even more acute in these areas. The language of instruction (Myanmar) also presents a major obstacle to the completion of education for students of the many linguistic minorities. Recognition of learning under non-state education provision is a sensitive issue. While increases in government spending on education, and ceasefires, have recently allowed MoE to reach new populations, such expansion has often exacerbated long-standing conflicts over the status of ethnic education systems within the States. These issues are complex and intertwined with the peace process, and need to be addressed through political and policy dialogue as well. 	<p>2018 part 1 in favour of Myanmar/Burma to be financed from the general budget of the Union</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Document for Enhancing the education and skills base in Myanmar 	
	<p>Myanmar Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP) – contract no 290468</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the 2016 final report, enrolment increased in the QBEP-supported townships by 3.35% against a national average increase per township of 1.52%. The National Enrolment Rate (NER) had reached 94.48% in 2014-2015 against a QBEP target of 89%. And by the end of QBEP had reached 95.10%. (Male 95.53%, Female 94.66%). More recent enrolment/access data are not available. • QBEP designated a further indicator to measure contribution toward its goal-level impact — namely survival rate to Grade 5. However, it became apparent that national data related to survival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid-term Review of the Quality Basic Education Programme in Myanmar, August 2014 	<p>Strong findings are based on two comprehensive assessments featuring robust data</p>

	<p>was very challenging to secure during QBEP. The baseline rate in 2011-2012 was 71.5% (70% male; 73.1% female), and while an end line target of 78% was projected, a survival rate nationally of 74% (72.3% male; 75.8% female) was attained during the lifetime of QBEP. Survival rates in the QBEP townships were not measured independently by QBEP and survival data is not available to the township level from DBE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exclusive regional focus of BoQBEP for Rakhine was meant to address the particularly low completion rate in the state. According to MoE data from the 2015-2016 school year, Rakhine State had a high rate of primary school enrolment (98.8%), compared to a national average of 95.1%. However, less than a half of those children enrolled in primary school in Rakhine complete primary education (48.2%), significantly lower than the already low national average (66.8%). This low completion at primary level has a knock-on effect for enrolment at the next levels of education: Middle School and High school enrolment rates in Rakhine are 42.8% and 21.13% respectively, compared with national averages of 56.1% and 29.4%. However, completion rates achieved in BoQBEP-supported schools were not available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF Myanmar, Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP), July 2012 to June 2016. Final Report, September 2016 2017 Annual Report BoQBEP and BoQBEP for Rakhine 	
	<p>Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State – contract no 353601</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MTR highlighted that the balanced approach adopted, targeting both Rakhine and Muslim communities, is viewed positively by authorities and beneficiaries, avoiding the usual perception of bias in development aid. LWF is engaging well with local communities and authorities and is well-coordinated with other organisations supporting education in Rakhine. Local procurement creates positive effects through economic opportunities, which may also contribute to reduce the pattern of suspicion towards INGOs. The project is reaching a considerable number of children who now can access their right to education, with initial evidence of improved examination rates. However, MTR recommended more emphasis on quality and follow-up of the various interventions. By year 3 of the project (2017 school year), LWF reached the target goal of 80% of IDP children aged 3-10 years attending TLSs and CFSs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2015-2016 school year: 62% (61% girls; 62% boys) IDP children in targeted camps attending TLSs and CFSs 2016-2017 school year: 77% (78% girls; 77% boys) IDP children in targeted camps attending TLSs and CFSs 2017-2018 school year: 80% (75% girls; 85% boys) IDP children in targeted camps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal documentation 2016 Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State, MTR, 2016 Final Narrative Report, 2019 Interview 205 	<p>Satisfactory evidence is based on the EU's own assessments and the comprehensive MTR</p>

	<p>attending TLSs and CFSs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By year 3 of the project (2017-2018 school year), the project surpassed the target goal of 80% of IDP children aged 6-10 years completing their school years in TLSs, with a 93% completion rate, which was, however, partly explained by a significant change regarding a completion - pass/fail policy administered on all final examinations in both government formal schools and temporary learning spaces which took effect in 2017 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2015-2016 school year: 61% (59% girls; 62% boys) IDP students completing the school year in 15 target TLSs 2016-2017 school year: 55% (53% girls; 56% boys) IDP students completing the school year in 15 target TLSs 2017-2018 school year: 93% (95 % girls; 91% boys) IDP students completing the school year in 15 target TLSs 		
I-215	Safe and protective learning environments built		
	<p>Summary: Both QBEP and Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State built safe and protective learning environments in supported townships. QBEP provided funding for the construction of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps and renovations to school buildings in host and surrounding communities. The project also supported non-formal education, including monastic schools, which do not only provide access to education for children from disadvantaged backgrounds who would otherwise not be able to attend school but gain importance as a shelter for these students, especially girls. Support through “Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State” provided safe and protective learning environments for children in formal schools and non-formal education facilities, including IDP camps and host villages in Rakhine State (Sittwe, Pauktaw, Mrauk U and Ann Townships). To this end the project renovated, constructed and furnished school buildings, improved latrines and drinking water facilities and, in IDP camps, established and equipped Temporary Learning Spaces and Child Friendly Spaces. BoQBEP in Rakhine - the second extension of QBEP - operated in North Rakhine where the need for safe and protective learning spaces was greatest. Since 2013 projects under the EU’s Non-State Actors Programme have addressed gaps not covered by the bilateral programmes, included support for the monastic education system in hard to reach ethnic areas. Furthermore, in close cooperation with QBEP an ECHO-funded project “Conflict Areas Support for Education” (CASE) enabled more than 12,000 indigenous children to attend school in safe and protective environments in some of the most remote and conflict affected areas.</p>		
	<p>General information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU has been present in the region since mid-1990s through ECHO's humanitarian assistance mainly on food security, nutrition, WASH and Shelter. Humanitarian assistance has focused on Northern Rakhine and on IDPs camps. On the development side (including a resilience focus), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU Support to Rakhine State, internal document, 19 	<p><i>Strong evidence consistent across several</i></p>

	<p>the bulk of EU interventions is provided through three Multi Donor Trust Funds on livelihood and food security (LIFT), on health (3MDG) and on education (QBEP).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 2016 to March 2018 an ECHO-funded project “Conflict Areas Support for Education” (CASE), implemented by the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA-Myanmar) supported the Rural Indigenous Sustainable Education (RISE) network to expand their reach to communities without education services. This Education in Emergencies (EiE) action enabled 12,534 indigenous children to attend school in some of the most remote and conflict affected areas. An evaluation of the ECHO project was positive and confirmed the high relevance of the support and of the methodologies and approaches. To avoid a disruption in the education services established with ECHO support, the EU decided to support an 11 months extension (Conflict Areas Support for Education + (CASE +), which would allow a seamless transition to the start of an EU longer term action "Strengthening Indigenous Provision of Education in Ethnic Areas of Myanmar", expected to start in 2019. • CASE+ focused on increased access and provision of quality education services by indigenous providers of education in conflict and post conflict areas of ethnic states and regions of Myanmar (Kayin, Mon, Shan, Kachin, Chin, Kayah, Tanintharyi, Bago and Sagaing) • Cooperation and Coordination between the ECHO-funded actions and QBEP was described as very good and generally a good example for coordination • Since 2013 projects under the EU’s Non-State Actors Programme (NSA) have addressed gaps not covered by the bilateral programmes. The interventions included supporting the monastic education system in hard to reach ethnic areas. 	<p>September 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Summary Sheet Conflict Areas Support for Education + (CASE +), ACA/2018/39 7-973 • ANNEX 2 of the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the Annual Action Programme in favour of Myanmar/Burma for 2018 part 2 Action Document for Strengthening Indigenous Provision of Education in Ethnic Areas of Myanmar • Internal documentation 2013, 2014 	<p><i>comprehensive documents and interviews</i></p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews 200, 203, 212, 217 	
	<p>Myanmar Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP) – contract no 290468</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QBEP provided funding for the construction of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps and renovations to school buildings in host and surrounding communities. The project also recruited and trained volunteer teachers to teach in IDP camps and established a Parent Teacher Associations. The project also supported non-formal education, including monastic schools, which do not only provide access to education for children from disadvantaged backgrounds who would otherwise not be able to attend school but gain importance as a shelter for these students, especially girls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANNEX of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2018 part 1 in favour of Myanmar/Burma to be financed from the general budget of the Union Action Document for Enhancing the education and skills base in Myanmar Interviews 209, 210, 221, 223 	Strong Robust documentary evidence supplemented by interviews
	<p>Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State – contract no 353601</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project contributed towards improved quality of education for children in formal schools, IDP camps and host villages in Rakhine State (Sittwe, Pauktaw, Mrauk U and Ann Townships), and provided safe and protective learning environments for children in formal schools and non-formal education facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU Support to Rakhine State, internal sector fiche, 19 Sep 2017 	Strong assessment confirmed by several sources

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To this end the project renovated, constructed and furnished school buildings, improved latrines and drinking water facilities and, in IDP camps, established and equipped Temporary Learning Spaces and Child Friendly Spaces. Trainings were provided to school and community teachers and animators, Parent Teacher Associations and School Management Committees. Teaching materials and education kits were distributed, along with stationery and uniforms for needy students. Child Clubs and Youth Development Groups were formed, trained and supported. Working with both formal schools for Buddhist Rakhine and providing education activities for IDP populations contributed to ensuring equality and avoid increasing inter-communal tensions. However, the project was not operating in Northern Rakhine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State, MTR, 2016 Final Narrative Report, 2019 Interview 205 	<i>including external views</i>
I-216	Increased inter-institutional cooperation in education		
	<p>Summary: QBEP facilitated interinstitutional cooperation through its contribution to the Comprehensive Education Sector Review (CESR) and the National Education Strategic Plan (NESP) (see I-211). QBEP, particularly through its programme component Township Education Improvement Plan (TEIP), was also instrumental in coordinating both state and non-state stakeholders involved in the provision of education at the local level, including for example the Mon State Education Office, Township Education Offices and the Mon National Ethnic Committee (MNEC) in Mon State where QBEP followed a whole state approach. Stakeholders confirmed that inter-institutional cooperation had markedly improved under QBEP. “Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State” strongly involved local authorities and various community-based organisations in the implementation process. At the national and international level some inter-institutional cooperation between higher education institutions was achieved through Erasmus+ funded projects, involving universities from Myanmar, other Asian states and Europe. Since 2015 16 universities in Myanmar have participated in Erasmus+ capacity building projects.</p>		
	<p>Myanmar Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP) – contract no 290468</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the MTR, a high level of trust exists in the relationship between the government and UNICEF, the implementing agent for QBEP, which has been built up over the years of Myanmar’s relative isolation. For many years UNICEF was the only channel for donor funds to the education sector. Available evidence points to the fact that QBEP was instrumental in coordinating stakeholders involved in the provision of education at the local level. The MTR notes that the review team was impressed by the visible impact of QBEP on schools, ECD facilities and non-formal education centres in the target areas. Amongst government implementers QBEP activities are generally regarded as meeting needs and having positive effects. The in-service training provided for teachers, in particular, was regarded as making a major contribution. At the centre, school-based ECD operates in 11 townships; school and community-based ECD activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid-term Review of the Quality Basic Education Programme in Myanmar, August 2014 UNICEF Myanmar. Quality Basic Education Programme 	<i>Strong findings are based on two comprehensive assessments providing robust data</i>

	<p>operate in a further 14 townships and community-based only ECD activities operate in 55 townships. The two non-formal second chance components - Non-Formal Primary Education (NFPE) and Extended and Continuous Education and Learning (EXCEL) operate in 45 and 41 townships respectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Township Education Improvement Plan (TEIP) – a project component launched 2013 under QBEP facilitated better coordination among the education stakeholders at state and local levels. TEIP operated in ten townships under the Mon whole state approach and 24 townships in other states and regions. • TEIP was a key instrument for the decentralisation of education planning and management in Myanmar with the following stated objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To enable achievement of the long-term national education plan through its operationalisation at the township level; ○ To enable townships to plan and implement initiatives for the improvement of township education services according to the local conditions and needs; ○ To address disparities in education service provision at the township and sub-township levels through micro-planning processes; and ○ To provide guidance and directions to schools for their school planning processes • The Evaluation of the Township Education Improvement Plan Activities found the whole state approach to have produced several benefits: (a) strengthening needs assessment and planning capacity of township, district, and state level staff; (b) strengthened relationships and collaboration between UNICEF and MoE at different levels; (c) trust building between the MoE and the Mon National Education Committee (MNEC); (d) extended provision of capacity building opportunities such as TEIP and the School-based In-service Teacher Education (SITE) pilot project, as well as financial and material support to impoverished MNEC schools; (e) access to school grant scheme by MNEC schools; and (f) gradual convergence of two parallel education systems of the MoE and MNEC. • All of the above findings were confirmed by stakeholder interviews. 	<p>(QBEP), July 2012 to June 2016. Final Report, September 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of QBEP's Township Education Improvement Plan Activities: Final Report, 2016 • Interviews 209, 210, 221, 222, 223 	
	<p>Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State – contract no 353601</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LWF implementing the action using an inclusive approach. National and local authorities and various community-based organisations were strongly involved. • At the national level LWF has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Ministry for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Department, for the entire programme. The LWF Myanmar Yangon Office coordinated with the Union level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROM Report, 2017 • Final Narrative Report, 2019. 	<p>Satisfactory <i>clear mentioning of the issue</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the state/township Levels in Rakhine, coordination was done with the State Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD). Collaboration with the State Education Department (SED) /Township Education Office (TEO) and the Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC), currently named as Coordination Centre (CC). The project (field staff) plays the role of facilitator, by empowering the community-level organisations and strengthening them to ensure active parental involvement in their children's educational development. 													
	<p>Erasmus+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the national and international level inter-institutional cooperation between higher education institutions has been particularly achieved through Erasmus+ funded projects, involving universities from Myanmar, other Asian states and Europe. According to the EU's own assessment, the EU cooperation on higher education through ERASMUS+ had a positive impact for the development of the education sector in Myanmar. The main area for policy dialogue in the education sector was related to the preparation of the envisaged sector reform contract, incl. complementary measures for capacity building and institutional strengthening. In addition, policy dialogue with the Ministry of Education took place in the context of strengthening the cooperation on higher education (incl. ERASMUS). Since 2015, 16 universities in Myanmar respectively participated in Erasmus+ capacity building projects: <table border="1"> <tr><td>2017</td></tr> <tr><td>Mandalay Technological University</td></tr> <tr><td>Yezin Agricultural University</td></tr> <tr><td>Mandalay University</td></tr> <tr><td>Mawlamyine University</td></tr> <tr><td>Myanmar Bird and Nature Society</td></tr> <tr><td>Myeik University</td></tr> <tr><td>University of Forestry, Yezin</td></tr> <tr><td>Dagon University</td></tr> <tr><td>Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education</td></tr> <tr><td>Mandalay University</td></tr> </table>	2017	Mandalay Technological University	Yezin Agricultural University	Mandalay University	Mawlamyine University	Myanmar Bird and Nature Society	Myeik University	University of Forestry, Yezin	Dagon University	Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education	Mandalay University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal documentation 2017 Erasmus+ project descriptions, project reports, project websites Interview 215 	<p>Satisfactory <i>detailed documentary evidence triangulated with interview</i></p>
2017														
Mandalay Technological University														
Yezin Agricultural University														
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Mawlamyine University														
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University of Forestry, Yezin														
Dagon University														
Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education														
Mandalay University														

	<table border="1"> <tr><td>University of Yangon</td></tr> <tr><td>Yangon University Of Economics</td></tr> <tr><td>Yezin Agricultural University</td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2016</td></tr> <tr><td>Cooperative University, Thanlyin</td></tr> <tr><td>Yangon University of Economics</td></tr> <tr><td>University of Medicine Of Mandalay</td></tr> <tr><td>Yangon University of Education</td></tr> <tr><td>Mandalay Technological University</td></tr> <tr><td>University of Yangon</td></tr> <tr><td>Yangon Technological University</td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td></tr> <tr><td>University of Yangon</td></tr> <tr><td>Yezin Agricultural University</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Source: EUD Yangon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects were mainly directed at the modernisation and internationalisation of universities in several thematic areas, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Projects included: Southeast Asian Social Innovation Network ○ Tuning Asia-South East ○ Capacity Building in Asia for Resilience Education ○ Development of Energy Education in the Mekong Area ○ Nodes of Excellence in (SEA) Universities through spatial data • Two Erasmus+ projects in particular, “Connecting Higher education Institutions for a New Leadership on National Education” and “Supporting modernization, accessibility, and internationalization of environmental protection in Myanmar’s higher education sector” focused exclusively on the modernisation and internationalisation of Myanmar's Higher Education System 	University of Yangon	Yangon University Of Economics	Yezin Agricultural University		2016	Cooperative University, Thanlyin	Yangon University of Economics	University of Medicine Of Mandalay	Yangon University of Education	Mandalay Technological University	University of Yangon	Yangon Technological University		2015	University of Yangon	Yezin Agricultural University			
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	<p>(HES), in order to facilitate the country's transition toward a knowledge economy. The former project has been coordinated by the University of Bologna and involved five universities in Myanmar as well as the Department of Higher Education at MoE; the second has been coordinated by the Universität für Bodenkulturen, Wien, and comprised four universities in Myanmar as well as the Myanmar Bird and Nature Society. The key aims are, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Modernisation of Myanmar's university management system, through the introduction of innovative and internationally recognized HE principles which can be beneficial to local academic leaders (rectors, vice-rectors, deans, head of departments, etc.); ○ Reinforced capacity to design programs, teach, and produce innovative knowledge by local faculty members, according to an approach based on students' learning outcomes. ○ Implementation and/or strengthening of International Relations Offices (IROs) in Myanmar's Universities, as a pivotal step towards the internationalization of the local HES. ○ Future cooperation between European countries and Myanmar for the exchange of academic knowledge at any level, by framing them in a recognized and internationally regulated scheme. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Interim assessments of results are not yet available for either project. 		
JC-22	Contribution of the EU to the creation of linkages between education, employment and peacebuilding		
	Indicators	Sources of information	Quality of evidence
I-221	Approaches to teaching and learning modernised		
	<p>Summary: Both QBEP and “Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State” contributed to the modernisation of education provision. In order to increase progression and completion rates, QBEP developed new textbooks and introduced changes to teaching and learning practices, which should enable students to develop thinking and problem-solving skills and achieve deeper understanding than traditional methods. However, the student assessment system is still based on an examination that tests memorisation and recall. QBEP successfully delivered inputs and benefitted teachers and students in schools, ECD centres and non-formal settings. These inputs and processes had an impact on the attitudes of teachers, head teachers, education officers and parents, whilst also having an impact on teaching and learning processes. As a small project operating in the periphery and against the backdrop of a heavily centralised education system, “Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State” ability to influence teaching and learning environments was limited. The . project’s main influence on the quality of education has been in terms of capacity building of teachers/volunteer teachers, especially the introduction of new techniques such as child-centred approach, psychosocial perspective and the involvement of children in school-life through child clubs. According to an LWF-commissioned education survey (2017) the quality of teaching and learning in 18 formal schools gradually</p>		

	<p>increased through teacher training courses that focused on learner-centred approaches and the use of teaching aids in classrooms. However, several interviewees stressed that – to use an often heard catch word – the pursuit of “21st Century education” is a long and thorny road which not only requires substantial political commitment and extensive funding but also a shift in societal norms and values and the expectations of parents who still tend to favour chalk-and-talk teaching rather than collaborative and inter-active teaching and learning as the best approach for their children. Several stakeholders described QBEP’s approach to the modernisation of teaching and learning, which encompassed all levels from GoM to the individual teacher, as very ambitious. In fact, while there can be no doubt about impressive outputs, little is known about the extent to which the classroom has changed after teachers received training.</p>		
	<p>Myanmar Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP) – contract no 290468</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different components of QBEP operate in a different number of target townships. Activities relating to the quality of teaching and learning are carried out in 25 core townships. This number has been expanded over time. Various elements of teacher training have been incorporated in the emergency support provided to Northern Rakhine state and a “whole state approach” in Mon state. There has also been an introduction of School-based In-service Teacher Education (SITE) in seven additional townships. • A single indicator cannot measure quality of education, but a series of proxy indicators can provide a clear, if more complex, picture. Improvements in student learning are the foremost proxy for quality of education. QBEP did not have access to MoE standardised test results and thus cannot compare QBEP townships with national trends. However, QBEP’s Monitoring Learning Achievement (MLA) study provides strong evidence of improved student learning in QBEP-supported townships. • The percentage of students achieving a minimum competency level of 50% increased by 14% for Grade 5 Myanmar language, 10% for Grade 3 Myanmar language, 4% for Grade 5 math, and 2% for Grade 3 math. The chart shows that outcomes have improved in QBEP-supported townships. • In order to increase progression and completion rates QBEP introduced changes to teaching and learning practices, which enabled students to develop thinking and problem-solving skills and achieve deeper understanding than traditional methods. However, the student assessment system is still based on an examination that tests memorisation and recall. Fears have been expressed that children taught using the new approaches would do less well in the examinations and scholarship competitions than those taught by traditional approaches. • QBEP successfully delivered inputs and benefitted teachers and students in schools, ECD centres and non-formal settings. From observations during the MTR, these inputs and processes had an impact on the attitudes of teachers, head teachers, education officers and parents, whilst also having an impact on teaching and learning processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid-term Review of the Quality Basic Education Programme in Myanmar, August 2014 • UNICEF Myanmar. Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP), July 2012 to June 2016. Final Report, September 2016 • Interviews 206, 208, 209, 210, 217, 221, 222, 223 	<p><i>Strong findings are based on two comprehensive assessments and a broad range of interviews</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviewees stressed that - to use an often heard catch word - the pursuit of “21st Century education” is a long and thorny road which not only requires substantial political commitment and extensive funding but also a shift in societal norms and values and the expectations of parents who still tend to favour chalk-and-talk teaching rather than collaborative and inter-active teaching and learning as the best approach for their children. Several stakeholders described QBEP’s approach to the modernisation of teaching and learning, which encompassed all levels from GoM to the individual teacher, as very ambitious. According to these views while there can be no doubt about impressive outputs, little is known about the extent to which the classroom has changed after teachers received training. 		
	<p>Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State – contract no 353601</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Myanmar has a heavily centralised system where State-level departments have had little authority. It is therefore difficult to influence education in terms of curriculum or system from a relatively small project in the periphery. However, through coordination with UNICEF and authorities some points can be promoted to a limited extent. The project’s main influence on the quality of education has been in terms of capacity building of teachers/volunteer teachers, especially the introduction of new techniques such as child-centred approach, psychosocial perspective and the involvement of children in school-life through child clubs. According to an LWF-commissioned Education Assessment, the quality of teaching and learning in 18 formal schools gradually increased through teacher training courses that focused on learner-centred approaches and the use of teaching aids in classrooms. Most of the observed Government Formal School (GFS) teachers scored “moderate or slightly above” regarding student participation in the lesson and the use of active teaching strategies. In 50% of the schools, observed teachers prepared lesson plans with clear objectives linked to activities and teaching methods which scored “good”. Similarly, in 50% of the observed schools, most teachers scored “nearly good” in encouraging learners’ confidence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State, MTR, 2016 Final Narrative Report, 2019 	Satisfactory <i>assessment based on external view</i>
I-222	Strengthened governance and co-ordination of school services		
	<p>Summary: QBEP’s contributed to strengthened governance regarding five key policy frameworks: the School Quality Assessment Framework, the Inclusive Education Framework, In-service Teacher Accreditation, Non-Formal Accreditation, and Language Frameworks. The introduction of a new primary curriculum framework, extension of the basic education cycle to 12 years with a kindergarten year at age five, and the establishment a number of new governance bodies (which is not yet operationalised) are further QBEP-supported results. Through coordination efforts with government stakeholders in Rakhine “Education Assistance to Children in</p>		

	Rakhine State” helped these agencies as primary duty bearer to take over responsibility for all aspects of education. Several Erasmus+ projects included higher education governance – in a broad sense – as agenda item.		
	<p>Myanmar Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP) – contract no 290468</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QBEP has realised strategic support to five key policy frameworks, including the School Quality Assessment Framework, the Inclusive Education Framework, In-service Teacher Accreditation, Non-Formal Accreditation, and Language Frameworks. The introduction of a new primary curriculum framework, extension of the basic education cycle to 12 years with a kindergarten year at age 5, and the establishment a number of new governance bodies (not yet operationalised) have led to achievements by QBEP. Kindergarten curriculum reform and the Early Childhood Intervention (ECI) system development process are two major system strengthening achievements carried out by MoE and Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, respectively, as a result of the ECCD Policy development through QBEP support. • QBEP was complemented by support under NSA/LA to enhance capacities of school administrations in non-government controlled areas (Kachin and Pa'o) and linkages with the government education system, as well as the project under the Peace/bilateral programmes 2014-2020 providing education in Internally Displaced Persons camps and host communities in Rakhine State, building on the achievements of a previous ECHO-funded project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentation 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 • Mid-term Review of the Quality Basic Education Programme in Myanmar, August 2014 • UNICEF Myanmar. Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP), July 2012 to June 2016. Final Report, September 2016 	<p><i>Strong findings are based on comprehensive assessments providing robust data as well as several internal documentations as very reliable sources</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For all interventions in Rakhine State, LWF coordinated with the State Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD). The State Education Department (SED) /Township Education Office (TEO) and the Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC), currently named as Coordination Centre (CC). With SED/TEO of the four townships where the project was active LWF was working closely in relation to various activities in formal schools and camps; including asking training support, selection and monitoring of school construction/ renovation, support of trainers to community teachers, joint monitoring visits to TLSs, support of board exams, etc. Additionally, LWF advocated to SED/ TEO to take on more responsibilities of camp education – payment of community teacher incentives, teacher training, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Narrative Report, 2019 • Interview 205 	<p><i>Satisfactory based on the final report and a group interview</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These efforts also continued to strengthen the governance of education in Rakhine as it helped government agencies as primary duty bearer to take over responsibility for all aspects of education including supplying sufficient text books and teaching materials for all students. 		
I-223	Increased responsiveness of education and training to the needs of the labour market		
	<p>Summary: Bilateral EU-support was not strongly focused on the needs of the labour market and the employability of students as both QBEP and “Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State” predominately targeted primary education. Within the framework of the regional SHARE project, Myanmar started the development of a National Qualification Network (NQF) in September 2013 by forming a working group comprised of twelve ministries. The finalisation of NQFs in the region would be a first step towards an ASEAN credit transfer system to facilitate recognition by, and transfer to, the home university, of a student’s learning while at another university. Experiences from other regions, particularly Europe show, that study abroad programmes in conjunction with the harmonization of higher education standards increase the employability of students. A first draft of the Myanmar NQF was completed in 2014 and circulated to over 300 stakeholders. It was expected that the final draft would be completed by the end of 2015. However, the NQF is still under development and it unlikely that it will be completed any time soon. A small number of students (23) have participated in Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degrees (EMJMDs) with European universities resulting in “<i>very good job opportunities</i>” for these individuals, for example in international organisations.</p>		
	<p>General information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2011, important progress has been made in primary education, where government and DP resources are concentrated. However, this has left secondary education and TVET under-funded, and progress in these sub-sectors has lagged. ADB is starting a large-scale project for secondary education and TVET reforms, to coherently reform these two streams so that they jointly respond to skill needs, and to support cross-cutting reforms and institutional capacity building. • At secondary level, the lack of quality and relevance of education, compounded by the need to support family income, is the lead cause of dropout. Similarly, low quality and relevance undermine both demand for TVET and trainees’ employability. In all subsectors, curricula are outdated and irrelevant to the labour market, teaching and learning resources and equipment are limited and obsolete, while teaching and examinations are based on rote learning, resulting in poor learning outcomes. Employers identify critical gaps in students' mastery of basic knowledge and soft skills (critical thinking, analysis, problem-solving, communication) and hard (vocational/technical) skills, limiting their employability. • MoE upper-secondary Government Technical High Schools (GTHS) and post-secondary Government Technical Institutes (GTI), which do not require secondary education completion certificate) are by far the largest providers of TVET for pre-tertiary students. However, MoE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANNEX of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2018 part 1 in favour of Myanmar/Burma to be financed from the general budget of the Union 	<p>Satisfactory evidence based on several sources, which ate, however, all based on the EU’s own assessments</p>

	<p>TVET sector is still very small in relation to the potential demand and needs considerable structural and curriculum reform, along with stronger partnerships with the private sector, in order both to significantly expand the numbers, and improve quality and relevance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Document for Enhancing the education and skills base in Myanmar • Education Internal Sector Fiche, 15 Nov. 2017 	
	<p>SHARE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the framework of the SHARE project, Myanmar started the development of a National Qualification Network (NQF) in September 2013 by forming a working group comprised of twelve ministries. An initial draft was developed in July 2014, and a final first draft was completed in August 2014, which was circulated to over 300 stakeholders. The second draft was finalised in July 2015. It was expected that the final draft will be completed by the end of 2015. However, according to a UNESCO-UNEVOC report of October 2018 and interviews the NQF is still under development and it is unlikely that it will be completed any time soon. • The objectives of the proposed NQF are to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforce policies on quality assurance and set the standards and learning outcomes of qualifications; - Make qualifications transparent and comparable within and across national borders to be recognised by the international community; - Support mobility of learners and employers by creating a credit transfer system and competency standards; - Make qualifications quality assured by being more responsive to individual and employer needs, more relevant to industry and more trusted by the community; - Support flexible education by providing a choice of educational pathways and recognising prior learning; - Link certificates and diplomas with undergraduate and postgraduate degree level education; - Encourage people to view academic and vocational qualifications as equally valid; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHARE, ASEAN Qualifications Reference Framework and National Qualifications Frameworks • State of Play Report, October 2015 • UNESCO-UNEVOC, TVET Country Profile Myanmar, October 2018, https://unevoc.unesco.org/wtdb/worldtvtdatabase_mmr_en.pdf 	<p><i>Strong evidence is based on comprehensive documents and interviews</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve opportunities for validation and recognition of non-formal and informal learning; and - Raise the quality (capacity and capability) of human resources in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once finalised the NQF is likely to result in a better responsiveness of education and training to the needs of the labour market. • The finalisation of NQFs in the region would be a first step towards an ASEAN credit transfer system to facilitate recognition by, and transfer to, the home university, of a student's learning while at another university. • Experiences from other regions, particularly Europe show, that study abroad programmes in conjunction with the harmonization of higher education standards increase the employability of students. • 23 Myanmar students have participated in Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degrees (EMJMDs) with European universities resulting in "very good job opportunities" for these individuals, for example in international organisations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews 215, 224 	
I-224	Increased contribution of education to the peacebuilding process		
	<p>Summary: EU support has emphasised some cross-fertilisation between education and peacebuilding through promotion of education provision in ethnic languages, mixed classroom-approaches (comprising students from different ethnic and religious groups), joint teacher training and a focus on ethnic and non-formal education. UNICEF has education in emergency and peace building as major pillars of its country strategy. Consequently, QBEP was implemented in ways that are sensitive to political and social issues in conflict-affected areas. Strong evidence for this being the case has emerged with regards to the conflict-sensitive issue of language. QBEP supported Learning Enhancement Programme has been specifically designed for the teaching of children for whom the Myanmar language is not their mother tongue. In addition, QBEP has supported the development of reading and training materials in local languages. "Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State" has united together humanitarian aid and rehabilitation components. The project's conflict-sensitive and inclusive approach has won recognition from the local authorities, and the resulting strong relationship is a significant added-value. The humanitarian element was the continuation of the previous intervention "Education assistance to children in IDP camps in Rakhine State, Myanmar" within the framework of EU's emergency education initiative "Children of Peace" and was harmonised with its programme objectives.</p>		
	<p>Myanmar Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP) – contract no 290468</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF has education in emergency and peace building as major planks of its country strategy. QBEP was implemented in ways that are sensitive to political and social issues in conflict-affected areas. With GoM agreement QBEP is supporting the education activities of non-state actors in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid-term Review of the Quality Basic Education 	<p>Strong evidence based on several</p>

	<p>ethnic minority areas (e.g. Mon National Education Committee, MNEC) and the Learning Enhancement Programme (LEP) has been specifically designed for the teaching of children for whom the Myanmar language is not their mother tongue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEP is an intensive Myanmar Language program, supplementing the current textbooks for the subject of Myanmar Language, designed to increase students' competency in the four macro-skills of language: speaking, listening, reading and writing. LEP is designed to address the needs of students whose home language is not Myanmar. • During the visit to the post primary school at Kyaik Hto Tsp, Mon State, the team was told that the LEP has been put on hold as the school had to work on the School-based In-service Teacher Education (SITE) and other programs. School staff said they had to cope with many donor programmes channelled through MoE. While there were all are good, the school did not have the capacities to implement all of them as the same time and in the same way. • QBEP has supported the development of reading and training materials for early childhood development (ECD) and non-formal education (NFE) in 10 local languages, which were field-tested in 2014. • The State Minister for Mon Affairs requested that join a task force to develop a Mon language curriculum and learning materials for use in government schools, to be taught for 30 minutes a day during regular school hours. According to an evaluation of the UNICEF Peacebuilding through Education and Advocacy (PBEA) programme by the University of Amsterdam, this breakthrough is a direct result of QBEP's support of inclusive training, bringing national government staff and MNEC staff together. • Within the context of Education in Emergencies (EiE) Save the Children International (SCI) supported by BoQBEP trained 105 volunteer teachers in Rakhine on the "Protective Education package". This conflict-sensitive training package includes dimensions on Psychosocial Support, Gender Awareness and Story-Telling and Toy Making training. 	<p>Programme in Myanmar, August 2014, p. 26</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF Myanmar. Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP), July 2012 to June 2016. Final Report, September 2016 • UNICEF Peacebuilding through Education and Advocacy (PBEA) Programme, 2015 https://www.unicef.org/eval/database/files/UNICEF-PBEA-Eval-Summary-Final-web.pdf • 2017 Annual Report BoQBEP and 	<p><i>comprehensive and robust assessments and confirmed by interviews</i></p>
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		BoQBEP in Rakhine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews 206, 209, 210, 221, 222 	
	Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State – contract no 353601 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project brings together humanitarian aid and rehabilitation components. The humanitarian element is the continuation of the previous intervention “Education assistance to children in IDP camps in Rakhine State, Myanmar (ECHO/CHD/BUD/2013/01002)” within the framework of EU’s emergency education initiative “Children of Peace” and is harmonised with its programme objectives. Furthermore the initiative incorporates an important rehabilitation element, which fits into the EU Multiannual Indicative Program (2014-2020), responding particularly to its strategic objective “To foster sustainable development and trade” which states that “This requires inclusive growth and sustainable development in its three dimensions, i.e. economic, social and environmental, for instance through improved climate resilient rural livelihoods and food security as well as rebuilding the education system...”. The ROM Report notes, “LWF has a deep understanding of Rakhine State’s context. Their conflict-sensitive and inclusive approach has won recognition from the local authorities, and the resulting strong relationship is a significant added-value”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State, MTR, 2016 Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State, ROM Report, 2017 	Satisfactory evidence based on two external evaluation/monitoring reports

EVALUATION QUESTION 3: Peacebuilding

EQ3. To what extent has EU support contributed to peacebuilding in Myanmar?

Rationale: The sustainability of Myanmar's democratic transition and economic development is strongly contingent on national reconciliation and peacebuilding. EU support has thus prioritized contributing to lasting peace, security and stability in Myanmar. This support has focused primarily on two interrelated streams of work. The EU has supported national actors in promoting and sustaining a nationwide ceasefire and political dialogue to end ethnic conflict peacefully. Simultaneously, the EU has supported sub-national efforts at interfaith and inter-communal reconciliation in conflict affected communities. Unfortunately, this work was hampered by recent events in Rakhine State that led to a mass exodus of the Rohingya community. Support to security sector reform was also a feature of EU support, though more limited in scope and resources. While much of the EU's portfolio sought to contribute to peaceful outcomes indirectly (e.g. through education or livelihood opportunities in conflict-affected communities), this sector comprises programming that explicitly supported efforts to promote peace.

JC-31	Contribution of the EU to a permanent ceasefire and an inclusive national political dialogue		
	Indicators	Sources of information	Quality of evidence
I-311	The EU's country strategy was aligned with national development priorities for advancing peace		
	<p>Summary: The EU's country strategy was aligned with Myanmar's national priorities for advancing peace. This was apparent from in the Country Strategy Paper in 2007 and is evidenced most recently by how closely Myanmar and EU priorities are articulated in the MIP of 2014-2020. In particular, the EU's priorities of advancing the formal peace process and supporting socio-economic assistance in conflict areas match the government's stated objectives for attaining peace.</p>		
	General		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myanmar's national development priorities for advancing peace: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Peace and stability comprise one of the three core pillars in the Plan. Sustainable and equitable development is highlighted as critical to promote peace and cement stability. <i>“Durable peace is engendered and preserved through strengthened State capacity to ensure security and stability, the equitable distribution of resources between groups, the strong presence of the rule of law, a common vision for political union between groups, as well as a robust and stable macroeconomic environment.”</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan (2018 – 2030) • Nay Pyi Taw Accord for Effective 	<p>Strong <i>multiple sources over several years reiterate commitment to peace and stability</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ GoM commits to accelerating the pace of peace by building political reforms and development initiatives to promote reconciliation and national harmony in conflict and ceasefire areas. ○ GoM commits to avoid pockets of exclusion, recognizing that “<i>uneven sectoral and geographic allocation of international assistance can be harmful and even exacerbate local tensions</i>”. ○ GoM recognises that peace/stability and socio-economic development “go hand in hand.” ○ GoM recognises the importance of an inclusive approach to peace talks, committing to “engage in peace building activities together with all ethnic armed groups,” and that his government “<i>will continue to do everything necessary to turn ceasefire agreements into lasting peace</i>”. ○ GoM enumerates a number of national imperatives, including to maintain peace and stability and to preserve unity and security. The GoM also commits to a three-stage peace process, which comprises achieving and consolidating ceasefires, political negotiations and the ratification of a national agreement. 	<p>Development Cooperation January 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Delivering Effective Intl Assistance in Myanmar Feb 2014 ● President U Thein Sein, Myanmar Development Cooperation Forum, Jan 2014 ● Framework for Economic and Social Reforms, January 2013 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EU’s country strategy priorities for advancing peace: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Primary policy objectives of the EU are to: a) support a process of national reconciliation, the introduction of a democratic order and the respect of human rights; and, b) support (through humanitarian aid and development programmes) the most vulnerable parts of society in selected sectors. ○ The mid-term review exercise confirms the appropriateness of the EC-Burma/Myanmar Country Strategy Paper (2007-2013). ● The EU’s strategic objectives, as outlined in the Comprehensive Framework, include to “<i>support peace and national reconciliation</i>”, and that “<i>peace is a precondition for consolidating democracy, promoting development and protecting human rights</i>”. Specific objectives include supporting formal and/or informal mechanisms to ensure a permanent ceasefire that leads to an inclusive national political dialogue process; and, improved socio-economic recovery in conflict-affected communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EC-Burma/ Myanmar Country Strategy Paper 2007-2013 ● Midterm Review, MIP 2007-2013 ● MIP 2014-2020 	<p>Strong <i>multiple sources over several years reflect the EU’s alignment with the GoM on attaining peace and stability</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Joint Peace Fund was established to respond to the needs of the Myanmar/Burmese peace process, as agreed between the Parties (Government and Ethnic Armed Organisations), and with the broad participation of organisations in Myanmar/Burmese society. • The Action adopts the EU comprehensive framework approach in supporting the peace process, reconciliation, rehabilitation and development in Kachin State. • JPF has undertaken an extensive process of reflection to develop a new strategy and structure better aligned to the new realities it faces while still retaining its original core principles of supporting a nationally-led and inclusive peace process. • Most CSOs surveyed either “agreed” or “strongly agreed” that the JPF was working on the right issues given Myanmar’s current peacebuilding context. • JPF has worked hard to reposition and reframe itself, ensuring its ongoing relevance to the new reality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace Sector Fiche Oct 2016 • JPF DoA 2015 • Durable Peace in Kachin DoA • Midterm Review of the JPF, Final Report October 2018 • Interviews 401,402, 425 	
<p>I-312</p>	<p>Structures and processes established to promote and sustain a nationwide ceasefire and political dialogue</p>		
	<p>Summary: EU support to establishing structures and processes to advance the peace process was significant. The Myanmar Peace Centre (MPC) helped usher in the National Ceasefire Agreement, sustain bilateral ceasefire agreements, and develop the Framework for Political Dialogue. Supporting hundreds of “<i>talks about talks</i>”, the MPC was effective in preparing the parties for formal negotiations. JPF technical and financial support enabled the holding of two rounds of the Union Peace Conference, helping to advance political dialogue. JFP financial support helped establish the Joint Ceasefire Monitoring Mechanism (established under the NCA) and 38 Liaison Offices of the Ethnic Armed Organisations (EAOs). Outside these formal structures and processes, however, conflict continues and progress toward a final peace agreement has slowed.</p>		
	<p>Joint Peace Fund for Myanmar – contract: 368450</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JPF core objective: inclusive peace is reached through agreements and strengthened stakeholders, institutions, and processes. Outcome 1: strengthen conflict management mechanisms; Outcome 2: support dialogue and negotiations; Outcome 3: support broad participation. • Created relevance and clarity over role of international support for peace process (i.e. both financial and technical). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JPF Strategy 2018 • JPF Annual Report 2017 	<p>Satisfactory <i>unverified, but detailed self-reporting. Based on only one full</i></p>

			<i>year of JPF operations</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to establishing structures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Union Peace Conference 21 (August 2016, May 2017): JFP provided funding (2 grants for: National Reconciliation and Peace Centre (NRPC), 1 Nyein Foundation) for all conflict parties to participate. ○ Ceasefires: grant to support the Joint Ceasefire Monitoring Mechanism (JMC); 38 Liaison Offices in support of bilateral ceasefires (10 signatory and non-signatory EAOs); support to communities involved in monitoring. ○ Liaison Offices (LOs): valuable investment for managing local tensions, without which conflict on the ground more likely; important in building relationships with Tatmadaw. ○ JPF established as a “<i>central player in the arena of international support to the peace process</i>”; Myanmar Government encouraged new donors to join the Fund. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Annual Report 2016 • JPF Annual Report 2017 • Interview 401, 402, 424 	Strong interviews confirm findings, including second year outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to establishing processes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EAOs report being better prepared and able to engage in negotiations with government. ○ Improved relations with government and EAOs (both signatories and non-signatories). Focus on capacity building for government and EAOs means less dependence on peace process itself. ○ Financial and technical support to EAOs also helped address perception that MPC was pro-government. ○ Support to four state/region-based dialogues (Tanintharyi, Bago, Shan and Kayin). Small grants issued to support EAO pre-dialogue events. ○ Support to EAO reflection events following the Union Peace Conference (UPC), which provided useful inputs on improving the UPC and national dialogue process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JPF Annual Report 2017 • Interviews 401, 402, 424, 425, 436 	Strong interviews confirm findings, including second year outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Engagement of government remained unclear for much of implementing period; involvement of Joint Coordinating Body (JCB) slowed down grants process, MPC abandoned. ○ 2017 was a “<i>tough year</i>” for the peace process, with new alliances among EAOs, no new signatories and fighting in Rakhine. ○ Call for Concept Notes process caused significant delays in processing grant applications; improved procedures in place by end of 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Annual Report 2016 • JPF Annual Report 2017 	Satisfactory unverified, but detailed self-reporting. Based on only one full year of JPF operations

Support to the Myanmar Peace Centre – contracts: 315364, 361957, and 305087		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose: support the MPC's function as a peace secretariat, through the provision of crucial advisory support, technical assistance and capacity building, and, material support. Expected results: conclude, honour, and monitor ceasefire agreements; advance progress on political dialogue; effective functioning of MPC. • Resources of Myanmar Peace Centre can also be dedicated to addressing other conflicts in which government is not party (e.g. inter-communal strife due to ethnic or religious conflicts, the issue of the Rohingya ethnic group). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the Action 	<p>Satisfactory <i>foundational document establishes parameters of the MPC</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPC has done an “<i>impressive job</i>” in difficult circumstances relating to negotiations for a Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) and the development of draft frameworks for political dialogue. • EU support to the MPC was “<i>invaluable</i>” in enabling MPC to establish a technical and logistical base for the negotiations. Predominantly conducted through “<i>talks about talks</i>”, including on average 75 dialogues/meetings per month (2014-16). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ceasefire: NCA signed and joint monitoring committees established and supported. Support for negotiating and implementing ceasefires was main activity of MPC, and component in which MPC “<i>had the most success</i>” ○ Political dialogue: hundreds of formal/informal meetings held to finalise the Framework for Political Dialogue (FPD); adopted by Union Peace Dialogue Joint Committee 2015. • Despite being risky, EU decision to support MPC was relevant and necessary. Helped formalise, legitimise and institutionalise the peace process. Also gave support to reformists within government. • The MPC has contributed towards sustaining the existing ceasefire agreements, ceasefire monitoring and the establishment of liaison offices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation: Midterm support to the Myanmar Peace Centre 2015 • Final Milestone Summary Report • Final Report 2015 • Review of ISDP's support of the MPC 2013 • JFP Annual Report 2017 • Description of the Action (V3) 2018 	<p>Strong <i>multiple sources validate findings, including external evaluation</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outside of ceasefire and political dialogue negotiations, success of MPC's work is difficult to assess. Likely MPC took on too much; MPC would have benefited from more reflection and communication about its work and role. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation: Midterm support to the 	<p>Strong <i>multiple sources</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPC is not perceived as neutral, but rather as government body. MPC established to support both sides, but “<i>evolved as a de facto secretariat for the President’s peace process</i>”. Result: EAOs struggled to get easy and equal access to both financial and technical resources. 	<p>Myanmar Peace Centre 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of ISDP’s support of the MPC 2013 JFP Annual Report 2017 	<p><i>validate findings, including external evaluation</i></p>
<p>I-313</p>	<p>Greater engagement of key stakeholders (government, armed ethnic organizations, civil society) in the national political dialogue</p>		
	<p>Summary: EU support facilitated greater inclusion of parties in negotiations of ceasefire agreements and the national political dialogue. The Joint Peace Fund (JPF), in particular, addressed the perceived imbalance of the MPC in favour of the government by providing EAOs (both signatories and non-signatories) financial and technical support to participate more effectively in these processes. While relations with EAOs seems to have improved, particularly through technical assistance on negotiation, relations with the military and government remain strained. The JPF expanded its support to informal peacebuilding actors, particularly at the subnational level to include civil society, political parties and the public more broadly; women and youth were also specifically targeted for further engagement and inclusion. Despite a growing awareness among beneficiaries of the peace process, finding ways for civil society and the broader public to participate in the peace process remains a challenge.</p>		
	<p>Joint Peace Fund for Myanmar – contract: 368450</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> JPF to include “<i>the broad participation of organisations in Myanmar/Burmese society</i>”, and will “<i>consider the needs and priorities expressed by Myanmar society</i>”. JPF shaped by two core principles: national ownership and inclusivity. Designed to be responsive and demand-led, and includes broad range of actors: government, Tatmadaw, EAO signatories and non-signatories, political actors, CSOs and the public. Women and youth specific priorities: target spending of at least 15% of funds on gender inclusion. Civic Engagement track promotes on new generation of leaders and their networks in the peace process, including youth from ethnic communities and Bamar-majority regions. The Fund was intended to have a “<i>holistic focus</i>” supporting “<i>a broad range of actors in the peace process from the negotiation of the top-level leadership to community leaders working in villages in remote parts of the country</i>”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the Action JPF Strategy 2018 JFP Annual report 2017 	<p>Satisfactory <i>second annual report provides detailed descriptions of outputs and some results</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2017, the JPF developed a nationwide Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices study regarding the public's knowledge and understanding of the peace process. The study is to be held in all 15 states and regions. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JPF support not limited to the formal peace process. Accordingly, <i>“Peace is never achieved solely through the act of signing an agreement”</i>. Rather, in addition to the government and EAOs, <i>“CSOs, political parties, communities, media, women’s groups, and youth organizations, those whose lives have been torn apart by conflict – and those whose lives have never been touched by it”</i>, should be included in formal and informal dialogues. Up to 2017, JPF focused primarily on the formal peace process; as progress slowed, the JPF expanded its focus to include civil society partnerships, rehabilitation and social cohesion, and socioeconomic development, particularly at the subnational level. JPF CSO support reportedly <i>“deep into communities”</i>. JPF support to CSOs included, for example, on providing legal guidance on land restitution for IDPs; JPF-supported CSOs also organized advocacy meetings for victims to plead their cases with local authorities and the military. Focus on women has increased, as has support to youth to a more limited extent (Kayin state). Technical Advisory Team (TAT) grant to liaison offices target EAOs in remote areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JPF website (www.jointpeacefund.org) Interviews 401, 402, 414, 417, 424, 425, 438 	<p>Strong multiple interviews confirm reporting</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPC evolved into a de facto secretariat for the government; JPF helped to address this imbalance with grants to the Nyein Foundation and Ethnic Nationalities Affairs Centre (ENAC) to support both NCA signatory and non-signatory EAOs. <i>“Addressing this is one of the key achievements of the JPF over the course of 2017”</i>. CSOs and political parties had been <i>“side-lined”</i> early in the peace process; JPF support enabled them to engage more effectively. This includes giving voice to state/region level community groups (including in intense conflict areas), and promoting networks of stakeholders. JPF focused on sub-national engagement to address the many lower-level conflict dynamics and build a stronger foundation for the national peace process. Public awareness stream of work provides the public basic information on the peace process to help ensure they remain engaged. Awareness is a prerequisite to participation. Raising awareness is key in Bamar-majority and remote areas, where knowledge of the peace process is particularly limited. JPF flexibility is visible in relationships with key grantees (e.g. senior CSOs supporting EAOs, NPRC, and JMC) who reported positively on their JPF relationship. JPF responsiveness to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the Action JPF Strategy 2018 JFP Annual report 2017 Midterm Review of the JPF, Final Report October 2018 Interview 424, 425, 431, 436 	<p>Strong findings from multiple sources confirmed by interviews</p>

	unique needs of stakeholders is through their support to EAOs and others (e.g. political parties) at the negotiating table (through improved content, knowledge and the development of their negotiating positions).		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different stakeholders willing to engage the JPF to different degrees and thus strength of relationships vary as well. Example: a lack of strong relations with government and the military – key stakeholders to the peace process. Resource allocation politics, perceptions of needs, and complex interactions between/within stakeholder groups makes meeting needs across EAOs challenging. The Technical Secretariat should place greater attention on identifying and disaggregating stakeholder needs, particularly between the different EAOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Midterm Review of the JPF, Final Report October 2018 	Satisfactory <i>external source provides some level of detail</i>
	Support to the Myanmar Peace Centre – contracts: 315364, 361957, and 305087		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPC became a focal point for parties to the conflict and other national and international actors for coordinated peace building activities in Myanmar; led to increased confidence of government in the peace process. Pre-negotiation meetings built trust and familiarity amongst parties and advanced talks despite difficult circumstances. Never before had the government, Tatmadaw and the EAOs sustained such a dialogue or built such levels of trust. Political parties were formally brought into the negotiations by the Government and MPC during the final three quarters of the project (Sept 2014-March 2015), which led to increased confidence by other parties in the process. Peace education (27 trainings) targeted parliamentarians, CSO representatives and other stakeholders in conflicted affected regions (Shan, Rakhine, Kayin, Kayah, Mon and Rakhine States). Several meetings held with a diverse range of individual “influencers” from government, the Tatmadaw, civil society and EAGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final report 2015 Interviews, 424, 425 	Satisfactory <i>interviews confirm findings from limited documented materials</i>
	Promoting Durable Peace and Development in Kachin – contract: 353929		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPP II, the second phase of the DPP programme launched in 2018, will seek to leverage research at the local level to give voice to communities and connect them to track 2 actors in the peace process. Progress in supporting the Joint Monitoring Committees (JMCs) may offer further opportunities for greater civil society participation in the peace process. DPP II will also establish an “<i>innovation, piloting and local action fund</i>” to explore new forms of engagement with authorities, including capacity building activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final evaluation report 2018 Interviews 414, 420, 424, 425, 436, 437 	Strong <i>multiple interviews confirm findings</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Though activities “<i>instrumental</i>” in raising awareness/knowledge of the peace processes for conflict-affected women and men, this has not automatically translated into increased opportunities to participate in peace processes. Though isolated examples do exist (i.e. CSO representatives sent to the 21 Century Panglong conference), feeding community concerns into the formal peace process remains challenging. 		
JC-32	Contribution of the EU to reconcile and rehabilitate communities in conflict affected areas		
	Indicators	Sources of information	Quality of evidence
I-321	Strengthened formal and informal mechanisms promote interfaith and inter-communal dialogue		
	<p>Summary: Participating community members and leaders benefited from EU support to informal dialogues on interfaith engagement and tolerance; limited engagement of local authorities/formal structures during programme, corrected for in follow up programming. EU support in Kachin raised awareness regarding the peace process through dialogues, including with stakeholders. CSO/CBO capacities to promote dialogue were strengthened, though longer-term sustainability remained questionable. JPF and MPC efforts supported subnational peacebuilding initiatives, though not directly on interfaith or intercommunal dialogue at the community level.</p>		
	Joint Peace Fund for Myanmar – contract: 368450		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund provides “Peacebuilding Support” to emerging needs at the sub-national and community levels. Support targets further engagements in the peace process and/or that which enhances safety and security at the community level. Fund will not support humanitarian assistance or long-term socioeconomic development projects. Yet, the Fund will support a “<i>limited number of small-scale socioeconomic activities that emerge from the community level, are related to the peace process, and supported by conflict and/or contextual analysis</i>”. May include implementation of ceasefire initiatives, community led safety projects or early recovery initiatives. Fund supported CSOs working at community level to promote peace. Convened gathering of Civilian Ceasefire Monitors and Civilian Protection Monitors to define their work apart from that being done by JMC in NCA areas. Follow up strategy-design meeting officially determined that CSOs protection work should be classified as “<i>community peace support</i>”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the Action JPF Annual report 2017 	<p>Satisfactory <i>detailed account of first year implementation, though unverified by external sources</i></p>
	Support to the Myanmar Peace Centre – contracts: 315364, 361957, and 305087		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports of MPC “<i>brokering aid</i>” guiding international actors where programming should be conducted without community engagement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation: Midterm 	<p>Satisfactory <i>single</i></p>

		support to the MPC 2015	<i>source, though external evaluation</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPC held over 35 meetings on coordinated peace building activities. Also held hundreds of informal meetings on coordinated peace-building activities. • MPC held regular meetings/briefings for government and ministries on peace process and national/international activities in conflict areas. Also acted as the interface between implementing partners and government on development projects. • In early period of the grant, MPC assisted 20 organizations in accessing MoUs with the government and conducting activities in ceasefire areas. By mid-2014, MPC staff too busy to continue in this role (focus instead of ceasefires and dialogue). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final report 2015 • Interviews 424, 425 	Satisfactory <i>Interview confirm findings from limited documented materials</i>
	Interreligious Respect and Reconciliation through Civil Society Action in Myanmar – contract: 348033		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose: to combat discrimination based on belief and mitigate divisions between communities through civil society action in Myanmar. Action conducted in in Rakhine, Kayin and Mon State. • Action to raise awareness on discrimination and causes of religious/ethnic division (830 community members); build capacity of civil society to conduct trainings/dialogues (12 CSOs/CBOs); support networking and communication among CSOs and stakeholders (180 community leaders, 60 religious leaders, 18 CSOs). • Highly relevant programme given the context and site locations. Substantial progress was made towards achieving most planned outcomes and results. • Strengthened youth and women empowerment (level of engagement), increased knowledge of discrimination issues by community working groups and CSOs, and strengthened partnerships among CSOs and local communities. • Exchange visits increase in mutual understanding between different religions according to community leaders. Grant activities, trainings and workshops further reinforced trust and tolerance. • Innovative project engaging Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim and Christian communities in dialogue that had not naturally taken place prior. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the action Addendum 1 • Final Narrative Report 2017 • ROM 2017 • Final Evaluation Report 2017 • Interview 436 	Strong: <i>external evaluation confirmed many of the findings of the final narrative report and 2017 ROM</i>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The peer-to-peer sessions and increased CSO and CBO capacities assure that similar activities can be continued beyond the project with minimal supervision/facilitation required in the long run. • Subgrants enabled communities to put into practice ideas from trainings and workshops and spread core messages to broader communities. • Enhanced networking among CSO participants: joint application for funding, additional exchange visits and trainings (Rakhine Youth provided training to Kamam Muslim Youth Group). • Widespread understanding and acceptance of the need for more inter-religious dialogue among participants. Evident behaviour change in individual beneficiaries (compared to the baseline). Changes in attitudes among participants on principles underlying tolerance, however, fell short of “<i>combating silence and fear</i>”, one of the specific objectives. • Encouraged grass-roots organizing and networking; ensured grass-roots organisations were linked to state level. • Strategic shift away from inter-faith dialogue amongst religious leaders to community faith-based dialogue. Engaging religious leaders deemed too sensitive and unachievable; inter-faith revised into social cohesion. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IP and local partners required to provide “<i>high level</i>” input for continued activity; beneficiary organizations on their own could not engage in dialogues/training without further support (technical and financial). As a result, follow on subgrant activities were generally one-offs. ○ Support for CSO/CBO advocacy to relevant authorities is the one area “<i>where evidence of effectiveness appeared less clear</i>”. Support on advocacy could have helped communities bring their leaders stronger messages on the need for, and benefits of, tolerance and social integration. Follow on programming pays greater attention to linking intercommunal tolerance efforts to local authorities and formal decision makers. ○ Limited capacity building of local authorities to respond to demand. Little attention paid to “local authorities” in CSO-LA calls for proposals. Possibility of dropping “local authorities” from future calls for proposals. ○ 30 months insufficient timeframe for stated objectives, outcomes overambitious. ○ More thorough conflict analysis beneficial. ○ Few programmes target interfaith dialogue at the grassroots level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Evaluation Report 2017 • ROM 2017 • Interviews 431, 436 	<p>Strong external evaluation confirmed many of the findings of the final narrative report and 2017 ROM</p>

	Promoting Durable Peace and Development in Kachin – contract: 353929		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-led peace building approaches remained the most vital contribution of the Action to inter-ethnic community level peace building efforts in Kachin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final Evaluation Report 2018 	Strong supported by external evaluation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action has expanded peace seminars, consultations and issue-based dialogues, ensuring communities are better informed about the peace process; dialogues have also facilitated community engagement with authorities. Livelihoods support served as a mechanism for bringing together different ethnic groups to strengthen inter-communal relations. Public consultations gather perspectives of IDPs and give voice to influence power holders. Consultations are followed by issued-based dialogues, reinforcing dialogue over conflict. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual report, Year 3 2018 Interview 414 	Satisfactory programme reporting at odds with external evaluation/review
I-322	Strengthened formal and informal mechanisms to facilitate return and reintegration of IDPs and refugees into local communities		
	<p>Summary: Since IDPs have not relocated to their home communities, EU support focused on <i>preparation for</i> return and rehabilitation. As such, the real impact of this work remains untested. Nevertheless, EU support, which primarily targeted informal mechanisms to facilitate the return of IDPs, met anticipated targets. These informal mechanisms – i.e. dialogues, peace education, reconciliation initiatives, and livelihoods support – met many immediate needs of IDPs and host communities. For example, peace education was strong, yet finding entry points for citizen participation in the peace process was challenging. Results for livelihoods initiatives was mixed: despite initial successes, some reported difficulties in bringing products to market. Support for women’s capacity building was positive, though women’s engagement in follow-on activities was more limited. Although advocacy with local authorities was limited early in the programme, significant improvements were made in engaging local authorities after the mid-term review. As a result, demand for the redress of grievances far outpaced the ability or capacity of local authorities to act. Given ongoing conflict and peace process dynamics, there was little focus on formal mechanisms to facilitate return/reintegration, or on the return of refugees. The one area of exception was the provision of National Registration Cards to IDPs in both Kachin Independence Organisation (KIO) and government-controlled areas.</p>		
	<p>General information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to continued conflict, including in Rakhine state, return of IDPs and refugees has taken place at a much-reduced rate, if at all. According to the JPF, for example, by the end of 2017, no returns had occurred under the repatriation agreement signed by Bangladesh and Myanmar. The UN has declared that conditions are not yet conducive for safe, voluntary and dignified returns. Further, the protracted displacement and deteriorating safety and living conditions of the 120,00 IDPs in Kachin and northern Shan states pose challenges to any programming in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JPF Annual Report 2017 DPP Annual Report Year 3, 2018 	Strong detailed background context provided by multiple sources,

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews 414, 415, 417, 418, 419 	<i>confirmed by interviews</i>
	Promoting Durable Peace and Development in Kachin – contract: 353929		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: greater awareness of rights and responsibilities (grassroots) and increased capacity and motivation to participate in peace/development processes. CSOs supported to voice and prioritise poor of all ethnic nationalities. Authorities and Kachin Independence Organisation (KIO) officials made aware of citizen priorities and how to respond. Activities: peace and civic education, peace seminars and consultations, trauma healing, personal and community level reconciliation initiatives, small-scale livelihood activities, and early childhood care and development. With such limited return of IDPs to their communities, the DPP programme instead focused on <i>preparing IDPs to return</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the Action Mission Report 2015 Interview 414, 415, 417, 418, 425 	<i>Satisfactory programme outlines consistent across two sources</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite ongoing conflict, the action managed to deliver key targets regarding strategic objectives and expected results. Successful in raising knowledge/skills about peace processes and mediation, which has in many instances resulted in greater harmony between different communities living in IDP camps. Significant evidence of improved social cohesion in some of the visited communities. Trauma healing has made a positive contribution to affected communities. Reconciliation and dispute resolution activities led to increased trust and confidence in fellow IDPs and improved relationships among ethnic groups in IDP camps. Longer-term results evidenced by a strong community engagement, and tangible, positive improvements in people's lives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final evaluation report 2018 Annual report Year 3, 2018 Mission Report 2016 Interviews 414, 415, 417, 420 	<i>Strong external final evaluation supported by internal reporting</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Though activities “<i>instrumental</i>” in raising awareness/knowledge of the peace processes for conflict-affected women and men, this has not automatically translated into increased opportunities to participate in peace processes. Though isolated examples do exist (i.e. CSO representatives sent to the 21 Century Panglong conference), feeding community concerns into the formal peace process remains challenging. Action responded to urgent needs, but came at the expense of longer-term objectives of creating opportunities for community participation in the peace process. Duty bearers would have benefited from more attention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final evaluation report 2018 Annual report Year 3, 2018 DPP II Description of the Action 2018 	<i>Strong external final evaluation supported by internal reporting</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marked improvement in the awareness/knowledge of Durable Solutions and the rights of IDPs among communities. Immediate effects of Durable Solutions seen at the individual level, long term effects may still emerge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews 414, 420, 424, 425, 436, 437 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short-term improvements in livelihood opportunities of IDPs (agro-based and livestock raising), even more so with non-IDPs. While livelihood situation has improved, overall economic situation has not due to worsening overall context. Opportunities to leverage gains into sustainable solutions not taking place. Support to women through livelihoods projects provided them funds and empowerment at home and in their communities; collaboration among women built solidarity and unity. Some livelihoods project reported challenges with finding markets for their handicrafts and competing against higher quality goods. Another livelihood project was deemed too superficial to be sustainable. One agriculture-related livelihoods projects received little buy-in due to a lack of desire to invest in land outside of IDPs home community. Microprojects “<i>are going exceptionally well</i>”, assisting the credit/capital poor communities with cash infusion. Micro loans already being paid back. Livelihood activities not always relevant to target populations, including youth needs (i.e. vocational training). Communities appreciate improved access to early childhood opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final evaluation report 2018 Annual report Year 3, 2018 Mission Report 2016 Interview 415, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422 	Strong external final evaluation supported by internal reporting
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On advocacy, some progress (i.e. led by the Joint Strategy Team), but ad hoc, siloed, and disconnected from overall strategy. Lack of collective strategic thinking and ownership among implementing partners. Under DPP II, JST advocacy efforts more visibly streamlined and integrated, including establishing a single logo, website and joint strategy. In light of MTR, marked shift towards better integrating advocacy throughout programming. Consortium members increasingly engaging local authorities to improve linkages between authorities and communities, resulting in tangible results (service provision and accountability). In year three, to expand advocacy efforts, livelihood support intentionally linked target communities with local authorities. On capacity building for individuals, CBOs and CSOs, improved capacities/competencies noted. Yet, limited evidence of strengthened capacities of external stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final evaluation report 2018 Annual report Year 3, 2018 MTR 2017 Interviews 401, 427 	Strong external final evaluation supported by internal reporting and interviews
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPP II, a continuation of the original DPP programme, was launched in 2018 to support “<i>IDPs to find durable solutions to their displacement and both IDPs and conflict-affected communities to have increased community resilience and protection</i>”. Specifically, DPP II will promote a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPP II Description of the Action, 2018 	Satisfactory interviews confirm planned

	<p>stronger response from the <u>regional and local authorities</u> to the situation of IDPs and hosting communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2018, under DPP II, advocacy efforts were increased, and included research, letter writing campaigns, municipal events with local authorities, and broader meetings with relevant stakeholders, including the Tatmadaw on some occasions. • CSOs support helped IDPs shift from perceiving themselves as victims to rights holders; this resulted in one community organizing an IDP land protection group for advocacy with local authorities. • Local advocacy efforts increase demand of IDP rights and protections, but authorities have been unable to address individual or community grievances. Letters to local and national authorities submitted, meetings held, but limited response or action taken by officials. According to one IDP, “<i>we are like orphaned farmers: we have no one to rely on</i>”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews 414, 415, 417, 420, 421, 423, 427, 436 	<p><i>activities early in the follow-on programme.</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unmet achievements of the gender strategy; focus on capacity building at the expense of ensuring women’s participation in the peace process. • Women reported feeling empowered following programme interventions. Leadership and participation were evident throughout the programme; men reported feeling alienated and wanted further inclusion in relevant activities. • Formal mechanism to facilitate return of IDPs included provision of National Registration Cards. Particular geographic focus in KIO controlled area/non-government controlled areas, where freedom of movement and access to services are very limited. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final evaluation report 2018 • Annual report Year 3, 2018 • MTR 2017 	<p>Strong <i>external final evaluation supported by internal reporting</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme is too broad, creating confusion and making it difficult to assess overall impact. • Programme assumed NCA signing and a focus on return of IDPs; since this did not happen, there is too great a focus on IDPs; host communities, villagers in conflict areas, local authorities and other key stakeholders should be further engaged. • In year three, increased attention has been paid to host communities as a means to improve IDP-host community relations. Example: seminars target both host and IDP communities (not only IDPs), which has effectively built common understanding between the groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MTR 2017 • Annual report Year 3 2018 	<p>Satisfactory <i>final evaluation and midterm review drew significantly different conclusions</i></p>

EVALUATION QUESTION 4: Governance

EQ4. To what extent has EU support contributed to Myanmar's democratic transition?

Rationale: Five decades of dictatorship have eroded state institutions, democratic governance and the rule of law in Myanmar. The EU has therefore committed to supporting Myanmar's transition to a functioning democracy with full respect for human rights and the rule of law. To this end, the EU has focused support to the institutions and processes of democratic governance (particularly elections), as well as the rule of law (particularly the provision of, and access to, justice). The EU has also prioritized promoting public engagement in the political transition. Though state building was also a feature of EU assistance (i.e. MyGovernance), only one of four components of the programme focused on institutional reform/strengthening; the rest focused on sector-specific reforms in the agriculture (EQ5) and education (EQ2), EU visibility (EQ6 and EQ8), and peacebuilding (EQ3); as a result, focus will be placed on institutional reform/strengthening of the judiciary and the Union Election Commission.

JC -41	Contribution of the EU to increasing participation, transparency and accountability of democratic processes		
	Indicators	Sources of information	Quality of evidence
I-411	The EU's country strategy was aligned with national development priorities for strengthening democratic processes		
	<p>Summary: The EU's country strategy was aligned with Myanmar's national priorities for strengthening democratic processes. This is evident in numerous internal EU strategy documents, all of which support human rights, the electoral process, reform of democratic institutions and participation by the public, including the most vulnerable. The EU's strategic focus on strengthening democratic processes is also reflected in how closely national priorities reflect the EU's priorities as articulated in the MIP of 2014-2020.</p>		
	<p>General information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myanmar's national development priorities for strengthening democratic processes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The vision of the Union Election Commission (UEC) prior to the 2015 elections was to "hold free, fair and credible elections that must be transparent and with equal rights in order to develop a truly democratic nation". To achieve this, the UEC laid out seven guiding principles: independence, impartiality, transparency, accountability, innovation, credibility and integrity. ○ The UEC also committed to promoting inclusive participation (Strategic Pillar 9): to encourage more inclusive participation from women, ethnic minorities, persons with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myanmar Union Election Commission Strategic Plan 2014-2018 • Myanmar sustainable 	<p>Strong <i>multiple sources over several years reiterate commitment to strengthenin</i></p>

	<p>disabilities and internally displaced persons who each face different challenges and barriers to participating in the electoral process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two of five strategic objectives of the Sustainable Development Plan include enhancing good governance, institutional performance and improving efficiency of administrative decision making, and increasing the ability of all people to engage with government. ○ Government commits to developing a “culture of democratic practices that recognizes human rights and empowers citizens through participatory process.” This includes an environment for civil society to contribute to policy formation, budgetary processes and delivery of services, as well as supporting the oversight functions of the Hluttaws. ○ Government commits to restoring basic freedoms and to supporting new forms of public participation to enable citizens to actively participate in shaping policies that affect their lives. Such participatory processes also strengthen democratic governance and will be scaled up in future practice. 	<p>development plan 2018-30</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nay Pyi Taw Accord for Effective Development Cooperation ● Framework for Economic and Social Reforms, January 2013 	<p><i>g democratic governance</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EU’s country strategy priorities for strengthening democratic processes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The EU commits to promoting governance as a cross cutting issue to help advance democracy, human rights and strengthen civil society. ○ Democracy and human rights were priorities as early as 2007, with a focus on strengthening civil society to promote national reconciliation and a peaceful transition to democracy; advancing the rights of marginalized and vulnerable groups, including ethnic and religious minorities and women, was also a priority. ○ Through the 2014 MIP, the EU commits to helping Myanmar build a functioning democracy. Specific objectives include improving policy making and increasing accountability and responsiveness of public administration; and promoting more credible, transparent and inclusive elections and increasing participation, transparency and accountability of the democratic process. ○ EU commits to support democratic governance in Myanmar, including human rights, democratisation, elections, civil society strengthening, and the rule of law. The portfolio supports human rights and democracy (i.e. fundamental freedoms, including for marginalized groups); elections (i.e. capacity building for the UEC, reform of the electoral process, oversight of the electoral process); and, civil society (i.e. supporting a conducive environment for CSOs). ○ The Myanmar context calls for expanding traditional support for institution building to include strategic support of structural democratisation and ensuring that new/reformed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Midterm Review, MIP 2007-2013 ● EC-Burma/Myanmar Country Strategy Paper 2007-2013 ● MIP 2014-2020 ● Governance Sector Fiche Aug 2016 ● Democracy Profile, September 2016 ● EU Roadmap for 	<p>Strong <i>multiple sources over several years reiterate commitment to strengthenin g democratic governance</i></p>

	<p>institutions are responsive to the needs of the people, including the most vulnerable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Huge need to support Myanmar’s nascent democratic institutions, political parties and civil society. Parliament and government should receive particular attention. Human rights advocacy should also remain as a central part of EU policy. ○ Establishing a structured dialogue with civil society has been a key priority area for the EU. EU's commitment to engaging civil society can be seen through the EU-Myanmar Human Rights Dialogue in May 2014. The EU has also mainstreamed support to civil society in its bilateral programmes, including in the governance and peacebuilding sectors. To this end, EU priorities include: increase the space for CSOs to operate; enhance the relationship between CSOs and public institutions; increase CSOs’ capacities for research, advocacy and policy dialogue with government; and, enhance the organisational structures and internal management of CSOs and CSO networks. ○ The EU’s current governance portfolio is extensive and includes support to government, political parties, civil society and other stakeholders. Supporting credible, transparent and inclusive elections is an important part of these efforts. The EU will continue supporting Myanmar's political and civil society actors to build inclusive, democratic institutions that are accountable to their citizens. 	<p>Engagement with Civil Society in Myanmar (2014 – 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EU Human Rights and Democracy Strategy for Myanmar 2016 	
<p>I-412</p>	<p>Increased credibility, transparency and inclusiveness in the electoral process</p>		
	<p>Summary: The EU’s contribution to a credible, transparent and inclusive electoral process was positive. Support through the STEP programme, in particular, was highly relevant. As one of the few providers to continue electoral support beyond 2015, EU assistance to the 2017 by-elections allowed the Union Election Commission (UEC) to build on its successes of the national elections. The EU’s contribution to the transparency of the electoral process through effective support to civil society and political party election observation was particularly noteworthy. CSO engagement with the UEC helped inform the decision of the UEC to invite election observers in 2015; political party engagement with the UEC resulted in an approved Code of Conduct of the 2015 elections. Support to hard-to-access areas and outreach to marginalised groups was also notable and encouraged greater inclusion in the electoral process. With support from the STEP II programme, the UEC is working to address those recommendations from the 2015 EUEOM that fall within its remit (i.e. on procedures and by-laws) in advance of the 2020 elections.</p>		
	<p>STEP to Democracy – Support to Electoral Processes and Democracy in Myanmar – contract: 358316</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EU support to the electoral process (2015 national and 2017 by-elections) was conducted almost exclusively through the (STEP) programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● STEP midterm evaluation 	<p>Strong though few sources were</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall impact of programme activities was considered positive, making important contributions to the electoral process. This was particularly significant given the short timeframe for preparation and implementation of the action prior to the 2015 national elections. The programme focused on four key electoral stakeholders (Union Electoral Commission, political parties, civil society and the media), which was considered both innovative and strategic. • Highly relevant programme given the political context: STEP was one of very few organizations that continued support for the electoral process beyond the 2015 national elections (i.e. support for the 2017 by-elections). As a result, “the capacity that was built during the 2015 elections was sustained and even improved upon during the by-elections.” <i>The final evaluation rated the programme’s effectiveness, impact and efficiency as “good, no significant defects”</i>. • STEP’s mixed approach to capacity building (mentoring, training, exposure visits, etc) was “very effective”, though the longer-term impact was limited due to the early departure of the UEC’s director general, who received the greatest share of capacity building efforts. Insufficient investment in follow up activities of other UEC officials further compromised impact; the Election Risk Management tool remains underutilised. Deteriorating political appetite for electoral and democratic reform also compromised impact. • Most of the programme’s indicators were quantitative, reflecting outputs rather than outcomes, making it difficult to assess the change STEP sought to achieve. The results framework consists of nine strategic objectives and 23 expected results, a cumbersome and complicated framework. Further, the programme could have been more strategic, reducing perceived fragmentation and siloed division of labour. While this did improve in the second half of the programme, this fragmentation, coupled with an emphasis on meeting output indicators, raises questions of sustainability. STEP II, the follow-on programming launched in 2018, specifically addressed management and M&E issues raised in the final evaluation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STEP draft final evaluation, July 2018 • ROM 2017 • Interviews 405, 407, 408, 414 	<p><i>available, they did include an independent mid-term and final evaluation</i></p> <p>Strong self-reporting confirmed by independent mid-term evaluation</p>
<p><u>Credible electoral process</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union Election Commission (UEC) acknowledged international electoral assistance as important to achieving the smooth execution of the 2015 general elections and “<i>contribut[ing] significantly to these democratic achievements</i>”. Yet, given the short-timeframe to provide support, long-term capacity building was eschewed in favour of on-the-job training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim Report Year 2 • STEP midterm evaluation • Interview 408 	<p>Strong self-reporting confirmed by independent mid-term evaluation</p>
<p><u>Transparent electoral process</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim Report Year 2 	<p>Strong independent</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU's contribution to the transparency of the electoral process was very significant in its support for UEC and stakeholder (CSOs and political parties) engagement on election observation regulations. Despite weak/non-existent relationships between CSOs and the UEC prior to the 2015 elections, exposure to best practice and exchange visits was helpful in facilitating dialogue between these stakeholders, which reportedly resulted in the UEC inviting domestic observers to the 2015 elections. With EU logistical support, as well as assistance drafting accreditation procedures, 12,622 observers were accredited by the UEC. • The EU's support to political parties also contributed to the transparency of the electoral process. With support from the STEP programme, parties succeeded in drafting and receiving UEC's approval for a Code of Conduct in the lead up to the 2015 elections. • In the post-election period, the UEC adopted recommendations to improve the election observation framework that emerged from a dialogue with CSOs facilitated by the STEP programme. In advance of this multi-stakeholder consultation, CSOs established the Electoral Reforms Coordinating Body, an inclusive and diverse advocacy coalition of domestic observers. • Despite efforts by the programme to support campaign and political finance reforms, there was limited interest in these topics by the UEC. • Under the STEP II programme, the UEC is being supported to address those recommendations from the EUEOM that fall within its remit (i.e. on procedures and by-laws) in advance of the 2020 elections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STEP draft final evaluation, July 2018 • Interviews 405, 407, 408, 414 	<i>final evaluation conducted March 2018</i>
<p><u>Inclusive electoral process</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU support contributed to a more inclusive electoral process. STEP prioritised support beyond the Union Electoral Commission to include a broad spectrum of key electoral stakeholders such as civil society and political parties. • CSOs contributed to the electoral observation framework; political parties were able to articulate proposals for electoral reform through multiparty dialogues. In 2016, for example, nine national and 12 state/regional multiparty dialogues took place, including on federalism and natural resource management (in Kachin), land management (in Ayeyarwaddy), and peace and conflict issues (Shan). Policy proposals developed by party youth representatives were considered an important contribution to the development of the National Youth Policy. • Having four national implementing partners was significant also for ensuring inclusion and outreach to minority communities and difficult to access areas. Many of the other projects supporting democratic governance tended to be either Yangon or Nay-Pay-Taw based. STEP's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim Report Year 2 • STEP draft final evaluation, July 2018 • STEP midterm evaluation • ROM 2017 • Interviews 405, 408, 414 	<p><i>Strong project reporting confirmed by recent independent mid-term (2016) and final evaluations (2018)</i></p>

<p>support for multiparty dialogues at the state/regional level was also found to be an “<i>important step toward inclusive and democratic politics at the sub-national level</i>”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter education efforts were also significant in that materials were translated into nine local languages and broadcast to several regions where a number of ethnicities were based for both the 2015 and 2017 elections. Coverage of remote, hard-to-access and violence-prone areas was recognized. • Though it is unclear to what extent marginalised groups were specifically targeted in STEP overall, the change agent’s component (SO8 R3) was designed with inclusivity in mind. Change agents (1750 individuals) were chosen from eight states and regions that were selected based on their large percentage of minority groups, including those that struggle with language and educational barriers; internal armed conflicts, (with the military as well as communal violence); and percentage of women and youth. 58% of participants were ethnic minorities, including Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Mon, Pa’Oh, Rakhine, Shan. • STEP also produced an election reflection research report, which was “<i>the first-ever widespread research conducted in Myanmar with a focus on minorities in these remote and least-developed areas of the country about their election experience in both quantitative and qualitative ways</i>”. A number of surveys point to a positive response by the electorate on the level of voter education, even if the effectiveness of such efforts is difficult to measure. • The media was one of the weaker elements of the project. Partnerships with other relevant stakeholders, such as Parliament and the Judiciary were considered “weak or non-existent.” 		
<p>Supporting Participation, Accountability and Civil society Empowerment (SPACE) – contract: 339291</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The focus of the SPACE programme was on CSO capacity building as a way to address the marginalisation and underdevelopment in targeted communities. As such, the programme only indirectly and tangentially related to the electoral process. • For the 2015 elections, SPACE contributed to supporting CSOs from Ayeyarwady, Chin, Sagaing, and Yangon Regions to organize events such as voter education, awareness raising on election and voting systems, newspaper distribution to share updated political situations, and election watch and monitoring. • Supporting Harmonious Action for Nurturing Advancing Hope (SHANAH) provided civic education training in Kanti, Pan Saung, Lahal, Yansi, Pharkyat Pan Saung, Don Hi, and Nan Yun in Nagaland, in which 627 participants (175 females, 452 males) gained knowledge on the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPACE Final Narrative Report Jan 2015 – Dec 2017 	<p>Indicative overarching references to election-related work without detail. Scant corroboration from final programme evaluation</p>

	<p>importance of community participation in the 2015 election, checking voter list data, monitoring for free and fair election, and voting rules and regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2015, the Pan Tai Shin Women Group started working on issues related to civic education including voter education and election awareness-raising. With capacity building and mentoring from SPACE, Pan Tai Shin was able to extend their knowledge on political issues and contributed to the election process by conducting voter education and awareness sessions and sharing knowledge with local communities. 		
<p>I-413</p>	<p>Increased engagement of civil society and the Assembly of the Union (Hluttaw) in dialogue, oversight, and policy making</p>		
	<p>Summary: The EU's contribution to increasing civil society's engagement in dialogue, oversight and policy making was positive. Capacity building for CSOs as well as networking amongst them was generally effective. The contribution to reaching policy makers and government officials was strong, and included targeted research initiatives, organizing collaborative actions and voicing demands. Though the evidence of the outcomes of advocacy efforts is limited, a notable exception was advocacy on electoral reform (i.e. regulations on election observation). Despite this progress, in 2018, the EU formulated a new approach for a more robust engagement with CSOs: the European Strategy for a Strengthened Partnership with Civil Society in Myanmar. Support for parliamentary oversight of the budget process is nascent, though promising; once long-term financing is secured (see I-623), further planning and more robust outcomes can be expected.</p>		
	<p>General:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2018 internal assessment of EU support to CSOs showed “<i>significant room for improvement</i>”. More specifically, the assessment showed that results of the EUD-CSO collaboration have been mixed: some success on policy support to CSOs from the EUD, but that the EUD partnership with the broader range of civil society has been limited, among other findings. As a result, EU developed the “<i>European Strategy for a Strengthened Partnership with Civil Society in Myanmar</i>”, outlining the parameters of a more genuine partnership between the EU and CSOs. January 2019 local call for proposals for Myanmar (under CSO-LA Programme and EIDHR) has three lots: 1) respect for diversity and intercultural dialogue; 2) governance of extractive industry/land rights; 3) protection of freedom of press, expression and assembly. The new Strategy calls for engagement in Mon and Shan State, Mandalay Region and Yangon, and is based on the following criteria: easy access; facilities to implement the activities are available; the geographic position permits interaction with organisations from neighbouring states and regions of difficult access. Though the civil society calls for proposals includes local authorities (i.e. CSO-LA), past calls have only tangentially touched on local authorities; in the 2017 call for proposals, only one 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Strategy for a Strengthened Partnership with Civil Society in Myanmar, 2018 Interviews 400, 406, 424, 430, 431 	<p>Strong <i>multiple interviews confirm recent reports</i></p>

	INGO (VNG) was funded to support local authorities. Insufficient attention and funding have been targeted to support local authorities to “ <i>bridge the gap</i> ” with civil society.		
	Supporting Participation, Accountability and Civil Society Empowerment (SPACE) – contract: 339291		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPACE aimed to strengthen civil society actors’ capacity to address and effectively influence the marginalisation and underdevelopment that affects their communities; specifically, organizational capacity to improve implementation and an enabling policy framework. • Evidence of improved responsiveness by power holders to civil society: 113 instances of response and recognition by targeted advocacy actors (i.e. government). 284 actions by CSOs to engage communities in development and rights issues (e.g. voicing demands, organizing collaborative actions (146)). • Evidence of stronger capacity for advocacy and influence with power holders. 238 civil society actions: 92 voicing demands, 126 organizing collaborative actions, 20 gathering or using evidence to inform recommendations. • Evidence of improved accountability and responsiveness by power holders to civil society. 188 instances of response and recognition by targeted advocacy actors, including 77 instances of government responses and 111 instances of responses from influential non-government stakeholders (i.e. media, civil society groups and political parties, ethnic armed groups, private sector actors, UN, and donor agencies). • On policy, SPACE supported a coalition of CSOs in the revision process of Ward and Village Tract Administrative Law. SPACE also promoted networking and collaboration among CSOs, including a study – The Art of Networking – that detailed how CSOs have come together in networks to be able to advocate for change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim Report 2015 • Interim Report 2016 • Interviews 423, 426 	Satisfactory output reporting confirmed by interviews
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 326 CSOs supported, 180 assessed: average of 88% of partners made improvement in ‘participation, accountability and inclusiveness’. Partners made efforts for the affected communities to provide input in the activity design, carry out joint activities and included them in the decision-making process. Partners held consultations and provided progress updates to community members. Example: KESAN focused on building community-led advocacy and research initiatives, successfully mobilizing Wutgyi villagers to protest the construction of a 1280 MW coal power plant, for example. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Narrative Report 2017 • Interview 426 	Satisfactory output reporting confirmed by interviews

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 705 instances of civil society actors driving positive social change for the communities, including collaborative actions, voicing demands, and community research. • Continued relevance of the SPACE project on supporting the space, role, and capacity of civil society in Myanmar's nascent democracy. • Project significantly contributed to strengthening horizontal foundations and vertical influence for civil society. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthened CSOs (clearer organizational structures, internal policies, financial management), that in turn empowered communities to address issues of marginalisation and underdevelopment. ○ Supported deepening the existing CSO partnerships and providing greater opportunities for civil society to collaborate. ○ Contributed to policymakers having access to community voices in their decision-making processes, but connection does not necessarily result in collaboration. • Greater emphasis needed on vertical influence: need to strengthen CSO skills related to dialogue, facilitation, advocacy, and research. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Evaluation Report 2018 • Interview 423 	<p><i>Strong annual reports validated by final evaluation</i></p>
Institutional Strengthening and Policy Dialogue, Myanmar – contract: 365631		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme aims to support key Government ministries and other institutions – including Parliament – in the formulation and implementation of policies, strategies and action plans to deliver Government services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the Action 2014 	<p><i>Satisfactory aims of the programme reflected in internal reporting</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building on budget analysis (i.e. using Excel) conducted for the staff of the Joint Public Accounts Committee (JPAC) of the Hluttaw. • Government agencies to provide office space for the experts, and counterpart staff with whom the expert(s) has to work. However, for JPAC, no dedicated staff have been placed with the experts. • Assistance involved explicit deliverables and 'on-demand' support designed to assist the JPAC and the JPAC secretariat in exercising their role in budget scrutiny and oversight. Provided on-demand TA in the areas of sub-national budgeting, project planning, public policy and gender policy. Organized a conference on Myanmar's budget, planning and audit processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidated ROM Report 2017 • ROM Monitoring questions • Third Progress Report 2017 	<p><i>Strong though reporting is largely focused on outputs, interviews confirm findings</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master training classes in public policy, budget analysis, revenue forecasting and statistics for the JPAC secretariat and subnational Hluttaw staff. Study trip to India for MPs and JPAC staff. Two opinion pieces drafted on JPAC's budgetary oversight function to raise awareness among the public. Inter-Parliamentary Budget Oversight Workshop conducted. • Two seminars organized to bring together JPAC members and staff, Ministry of Planning and Finance staff, Auditor General's office, among others, on public finance management. The Inter-parliamentary Budget Oversight Workshop brought MPs from the states and regions to discuss challenges and how to overcome them. • JPAC's improved capacity can be seen in drafted inquiries on the budget, detail and scope of reporting and questions posed in session. Committee staff capacity also strengthened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January – May 2018 Monthly Reports • Interviews, 405, 411, 412, 413 	
	STEP to Democracy – contract: 358316		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitated dialogue and consultation between UEC-CSOs resulted in the invitation for observer accreditation and revisions to the election observation regulations (domestic and international); comparative knowledge sharing South Asia. • Establishment of the Electoral Reforms Coordinating Body (ECRB), “<i>the most inclusive and diverse advocacy coalition of domestic observers to date</i>”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STEP Interim Report Year 2 	Strong <i>confirmed by midterm and final evaluations</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened civil society's capacity to undertake legal and constitutional reforms analysis and advocacy. Strengthened advocacy for public institutions to articulate clear and coherent reforms proposals. Use own reports and EU EOM findings for advocacy. • Achieved strategic objective of equipping at least three CSOs with skills and organizational capacity to implement electoral reforms advocacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STEP Midterm evaluation 2016 	Strong <i>recent independent midterm evaluation</i>
I-414	Greater participation by marginalised groups in political processes (based on conflict-sensitive targeting)		
	Summary: Programmes effectively reached marginalised groups in targeted areas. This was particularly evident in support for political parties and on voter education, which reached remote areas in ethnic states. The extent to which women were reached was modest, though recent programming in preparation for the 2020 elections has improved efforts in this regard. Programming often used geographic targeting as a proxy for reaching marginalised groups, which appeared to be an effective strategy. Some evidence suggests that awareness raising activities (e.g. voter education) brought about greater participation of marginalised groups in political processes. The SPACE programme was successful in promoting civic engagement and accountability of local authorities, including in conflict-affected areas with minority groups.		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STEP to Democracy – contract: 358316 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STEP draft final 	Strong <i>sources</i>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight implementing partners allowed for outreach to minority communities and difficult to reach areas; most other programs were Yangon or Nay Pyi Taw based. • Support to political parties included targeting of sub-national, remote areas and women and youth; in particular, contribution to the National Youth Policy was significant. Multi party dialogues and “cafés”, across ethnic and party lines, focused on issues relevant to marginalised communities, i.e. federalism and natural resource management in Kachin, land management in Ayeyarwaddy, and peace and conflict issues in Shan. • Voter education activities targeted remote areas, including marginalised communities. 10,558 citizens in remote areas of nine states/regions attended activities, and materials were translated into local languages and distributed to locally. Training for local elections at state/region, district and township sub commissions. • Post-election trace studies suggest increased awareness and engagement of beneficiaries in democratic processes, including voting, community activities, and shared learning. • Myanmar Democracy Fellowship (MDF): 22 CSO leaders selected from 9 States and Regions (e.g. Chin, Kachin, Rakhine, Shan) to emerge as advocates for sustained democratic reform. • Election reflection research report and post-election workshops: historically little research conducted on the experience of elections from the perspective of voters, especially from ethnic and remote areas. First-ever widespread research with a focus on minorities on elections. Unique space provided to discuss democratic reform. Questions remain as to the value of the research, however, and whether reflections were of a personal nature rather than on the electoral process itself. • 790 change agents on electoral reform from eight states and regions were selected based on their large percentage of minority groups; those that struggle with language and educational barriers; internal armed conflicts; percentage of women and youth. 58% of participants were ethnic minorities – including Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Mon, Pa’Oh, Rakhine, Shan. 	<p>evaluation, July 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STEP Interim Report Year 2 2015 • ROM 2017 • STEP Short Report on Trace Study: Civic/Voter Education Programme, April 216 • STEP Short Report on Trace Study: Public Participation for Democracy Trainings and TOT on Community Civic Educators, 2017 • Interviews 405, 408, 414 	<p><i>include independent final evaluation; findings confirmed by multiple interviews.</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STEP engaged vulnerable groups to some extent, but only subtly and not “<i>head first</i>”. • Geographical targeting included vulnerable and minority groups, even if indirectly: “<i>While the activities did not necessarily target vulnerable groups or minority groups or their issues per se... [activities] allowed a better demographic reach and particularly targeted regions where minorities reside and minority and ethnic parties exist</i>”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STEP draft final evaluation July 2018 	<p>Strong sources include both independent midterm and</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and vulnerable groups were “<i>not necessarily at the heart of the project</i>”, some activities were carried out in support of these groups; more targeted focus in STEP II programme, including gender sensitivity training and monthly gender mainstreaming meetings (four-month trial). • Support to media, particularly in ethnic states and regions, was often limited given that participants were not familiar with social media tools and topics were too complicated for their knowledge set. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STEP midterm evaluation 2016 • STEP II Inception Phase Report, 2018 • Interview 405, 407 	<i>final evaluations</i>
Supporting Participation, Accountability and Civil Society Empowerment (SPACE) – contract: 339291		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme explicitly sought to empower citizens, “<i>particularly from marginalised communities,</i>” including the “<i>the most vulnerable groups of Myanmar society – women, children, people with disabilities, older people, and people living with HIV – particularly in underserved ethnic minority and conflict-affected areas</i>”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the Action 2014 	Strong <i>clear focus on marginalised communities</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mobilized citizens; capable citizens motivated to take action ○ Informed and capable individuals engaged with state machinery at community and township levels. ○ Empowered citizens engaging in collective action to address issues that affect them • Small grant allocation to CSOs focused on marginalized and disadvantaged communities “<i>strongly contributed to empowering Myanmar citizens to engage with issues that affect them</i>”. 704 micro-grants provided in the areas of inclusiveness (race and ethnicity, religion, youth, women/gender, and disability), etc. • Community beneficiaries and CSO partners: significant increase in the participation and engagement of communities in civil society activities. Partner reports note that over 75 CSOs per year demonstrated strengthened community participation and inclusiveness. • CSO partners selected carefully and methodically to include marginalized groups, vulnerable populations, and diverse interests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPACE Final Narrative Report Jan 2015 – Dec 2017 • Final Evaluation Report 2018 • Interviews 423, 426 	Satisfactory <i>output based reporting focused on CSO capacity, less on marginalised community mobilisation</i>

JC -42	Contribution of the EU to strengthening the rule of law		
	Indicators	Sources of information	Quality of evidence
I-421	EU's country strategy was aligned with national development priorities for strengthening the rule of law		
	<p>Summary: The EU's country strategy was aligned with Myanmar's national priorities for strengthening the rule of law. This is evident in numerous internal EU strategy documents, all of which support formal and informal justice institutions, access to justice (including for the most vulnerable) and increasing public confidence in the justice sector. This focus is explicitly reflected in numerous justice sector framework documents, including the judicial strategic plans of 2015-2017 and 2018-2022, among others. The EU's strategic focus on strengthening the rule of law is also reflected in how closely national priorities reflect the EU's priorities as articulated in the MIP of 2014-2020.</p>		
	<p>General information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Myanmar's national development priorities for strengthening the rule of law: Recognition by the judiciary that only the application of the rule of law – based on justice, liberty and equality – can secure peace and prosperity. The judiciary commits to providing justice, promoting public trust and confidence in the courts and effective rule of law. Four strategic action areas include: promoting public access to justice, promoting public awareness, enhancing judicial independence and accountability, ensuring equality, fairness and integrity of the judiciary, and strengthening the efficiency and timeliness of case processing. The mission of the judiciary is to “<i>promote the rule of law and to foster regional peace and tranquility</i>”, to “<i>enhance reliability and public trust in the judicial system with the law,</i>” and to “<i>upgrade the integrity of the court</i>”. This mission is based on the values of equality and fairness, judicial independence and integrity and accessibility. The strategy takes an inclusive approach, guaranteeing justice to every person in Myanmar, upholding the rule of law for everyone, and delivering the highest level of judicial quality to all who appear in court. Promoting greater access to justice and information, individual rights and adherence to the rule of law. Government will improve citizens' access to law and increase public confidence in and abiding by existing laws. The government will also address the lack of effectiveness and predictability of the judiciary. Legal and judicial reform will be undertaken to improve the rule of law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advancing Justice Together: Judiciary Strategic Plan 2015-2017 Myanmar Judicial Strategic Plan 2018-2022 Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan 2018-2030 Nay Pyi Taw Accord for Effective Development Cooperation 	<p>Strong <i>multiple sources over several years reiterate commitment to strengthening the rule of law</i></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework for Economic and Social Reforms, January 2013 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU's country strategy priorities for strengthening the rule of law: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Priority for the EU in supporting the Myanmar government's democratic and institutional reform agenda, including strengthening the rule of law. Two specific objectives highlight this priority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthening legal and institutional capacity of the justice sector and law enforcement agencies, and improving access to independent, impartial and transparent justice and legal aid (SO 2) ▪ Promoting preventive, balanced and professional approaches by law enforcement agencies, based on international practices and respect for human rights (SO 3). ○ EU priorities responding to the government's willingness to "start a process of change within the judicial system and law enforcement (police)". More specifically, EU support to democratic governance focuses on "developing trust in the law by increasing access to justice and redress, taking a people-centred approach and engaging with all actors: the government, parliament, courts, law enforcement agencies, civil society, local communities and stakeholders at the national level and across the states and regions". This translates into support for MyJustice, the largest rule of law programme in Myanmar. ○ EU prioritises a comprehensive reform of the Myanmar Police Force. This recognizes the need for a more professional approach by the MPF based on human rights and fundamental freedoms; this is expected to result in increasing public trust in the MPF and improving democratic governance and accountability. ○ Based on a series of wide ranging and inclusive consultations, the EUD identified five priority areas, including access to justice and democracy and active citizenship. ○ The EU recognizes that the formal justice sector in Myanmar does not provide accessible and equitable justice for the majority of people, resulting in corruption and lack of trust in these institutions. Priorities in the sector include improving access to justice and legal aid for the poor and vulnerable, and developing the legal capacity of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIP 2014-2020 • Governance Sector Fiche Aug 2016 • EU Delegation Operational Strategic Priorities for Action 2016-2020 • EU Human Rights and Democracy Strategy for Myanmar 2016 	<p>Strong multiple sources over several years reiterate commitment to strengthening the rule of law</p>

	justice sector professionals and strengthen rule of law institutions to better fulfil their mandates.		
I-422	Improved provision of justice, including institutional reform of the judiciary		
	Summary: Based on extensive research during the inception phase, institutional reform of the judiciary was de-emphasised in favour of a focus on rights holders at the community level. Nevertheless, support to informal providers of justice services was effective. Notably, support for community-based dispute resolution mechanisms – primarily with Ward/Village Tract Administrators – bolstered justice services; measuring outcomes of this support is challenging given that Administrators dispute resolution efforts lie outside their official mandate and receive no support from the government in this area.		
	MyJustice – contract: 359042		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive research conducted in inception phase (1 Aug 2015 – 30 April 2016) to inform programming. Findings: justice institutions are deeply-rooted and established in favour of the elites; change may come from within, eventually, but the combination of military control, deep-seated social hierarchies, and the pervasive nature of corruption in Myanmar will affect (slow) pace of change. Programme surveys found little public confidence in the formal justice sector. Rather, informal dispute resolution mechanisms are widely used, which involves a third party who is not part of the court justice system. Overwhelmingly, people identify the Ward/Village Tract Administrator (W/VTA) as the primary actor for justice functions. • Implications for MyJustice: shift in programme focus away from traditional institutional development, to a focus on accessibility of service at community/grassroots level; link local/informal to formal system Ward and Village Tract Administrators (W/VTA) at township or region/state level (through justice centres and legal aid). Revised theory of change and indicators to focus on change in behaviour of rights holders. • The desired change MyJustice is working towards is: <i>‘People have the knowledge, confidence and opportunities to have their disputes fairly and equitably resolved’</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MyJustice Justice Survey • Inception report 2016 • Mission report 2016 	Strong inception report findings based on extensive research and validated by 2016 mission
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to justice providers through community-based dispute resolution: training on rule of law and dispute resolution to 95 paralegals, 140 lawyers, 484 officials of the General Administration Department and 194 Ward/Village Tract Administrators, many of whom are and will continue to be the front line of justice service delivery at the local level. • Support and training for community-based dispute resolution mechanisms—primarily with Ward/Village Tract Administrators—aimed to bolster justice services, though Administrators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 2 Annual Progress Report • MyJustice Annual 	Satisfactory Multiple sources attest to meeting outputs, but little on outcomes

	<p>dispute resolution efforts lie outside their official mandate and receive no support from government in this area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based dispute resolution mechanisms will offer communities equitable dispute resolution without recourse to the formal justice sector, which people fear and mistrust. • In Year 3 (July 2017-July 2018), MyJustice will continue to support Ward and Village Track Administrators (W/VTA), while also focusing on the next tier of General Administration Department officials. MyJustice will also support non-state actors, including community leaders. • Too early to assess outcomes, though MyJustice is on track to meet its output level results through its training of justice service providers. 	<p>Workplan Year 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Midterm Review 2018 • Interviews 407, 432 	
I-423	Improved access to justice, including legal aid, in particular for marginalised groups (based on conflict-sensitive targeting)		
	<p>Summary: EU support has effectively contributed to improving access to justice, including for marginalised groups. The Justice Centres, as “<i>facilitators</i>” to the justice system, have successfully provided legal aid services to thousands who would otherwise be left outside the legal system. The Centres, which in 2018 expanded to 12, most directly serve the “<i>poorest of the poor</i>”, and while targeting marginalised groups has been modest, beneficiaries of the Centres services include ethnic and religious minorities. Improving access to justice has also been effective through the EU’s support to CSOs: with over 47 partners in the CSO network, more than 48,000 people in six regions and states have been reached on legal awareness and empowerment programmes. Extensive support has been given to build CSO capacity, including to CSOs representing marginalized groups and interests. EU support has also been effective in raising public awareness more broadly, through televised dramas and more recently through “Let’s Talk”, a high-profile awareness campaign, to promote civic engagement in claiming rights and accessing the justice system. Collectively, EU support has generated a “<i>massive demand for services</i>”; it remains to be seen if this demand can be met in the near term. Justice Sector Coordination (JSC) bodies, designed to help coordinate delivery of justice services, may alleviate some of the demand on the system, but it is too soon to determine whether or to what extent they will be effective.</p>		
	MyJustice – contract: 359042		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justice service providers are being trained (outputs), but behaviour change and user satisfaction levels (outcomes) are challenging to measure, especially during the programme period. • Limited data available to measure knowledge, attitude and behaviour change of beneficiaries. As a result, progress towards higher-level objectives is difficult to ascertain at this point in the programme. • Accessing informal justice mechanisms depends on how communities utilize acquired capacities, which “<i>typically takes a longer timeframe for the community to accept, adapt and practice</i>” that “<i>cannot be bridged during the lifetime of this Action</i>”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Midterm review 2018 • ROM Report 2017 • Annual Progress Report Year 2 	<p>Strong programme reporting recognizes limits of data available, confirmed by</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the lives of beneficiaries, increasing supply side legal services is insufficient. Services must be accessible, reliable in quality and quantity and utilised. All must lead to behaviour change of duty bearers and rights holders. Half way through the programme, Year 2 (ending July 2017) was the “<i>first substantive year of operations that could reasonably yield preliminary results</i>”. 		<i>midterm review</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MyJustice research: near universal mistrust of the formal justice system. System believed to enforce law and order, not promote rule of law. Most do not access formal justice system, instead preferring community-based dispute resolution; even more limited access for women, ethnic and religious minorities, nonconforming genders and the poor at large. Justice Centres provide legal aid, including advice, information and representation; complemented by paralegal services. Community-based dispute resolution mechanisms will offer communities equitable dispute resolution without recourse to the formal justice sector, which people fear and mistrust. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inception report 2016 Research Report Nov 2016 	<i>Strong extensive research informed prolonged inception phase</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Justice centres are reaching more townships and people, and justice service providers are being trained: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Justice Centres in Yangon and Mawlamyaing increased delivery of free legal assistance/advice to 4,000 people, including 13% (Yangon) and 33.3% (Mon) non-Bamar. New Justice Centres established in Mandalay and Taunggyi. 6,000 people reached by legal awareness/community events; 6,500 participated in landmark surveys. Over 400 paralegals trained, over 20 community A2J support groups established, over 30,000 A2J educational products distributed, among other outputs. Centres reached those “<i>who would have otherwise been unrepresented or unable to access legal services and/or complementary non-legal support</i>”. Centres target social-legal issues deemed most relevant by poor and marginalised individuals and community representatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Midterm review 2018 Annual Progress Report Year 2 Annual Progress Report Year 1 Interviews 407, 409 	<i>Strong annual reports on outputs confirmed by midterm review</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Justice Centres have made considerable progress and impact in the delivery of legal aid services in a challenging environment. In the second year of the programme, Centres provided legal representation to 2,395 clients; legal advice to 1,372 clients. Increases in cases handled by Centre lawyers. Increase in client referrals to the Justice Centres from the SCO, law enforcement and justice system actors suggest that the action will strengthen the capacity for legal aid service delivery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROM Report 2017 Interviews 407, 409 	<i>Strong interviews confirm findings</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On expected outcomes, “<i>strengthening the capacity of formal justice service providers to provide accessible justice services is highly dependent on the systemic outputs from the duty bearers, which cannot be ensured by this action</i>”. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unclear to what extent MyJustice targeted access to justice for marginalised groups. Gender is not mainstreamed in the programme approach and limited attention is given to ensuring ethnic and religious minority justice needs are addressed. Programme did not consider working in ethnically mixed areas for lack of feasible entry points. Most Justice Centre clients are poor men, and, as such, women are not an intentional target of Centres’ support. Within the Centres’ clientele, there is significant ethnic diversity. Minority groups are also reached through CSO partner activities, including women victims of violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Midterm review GESI Assessment Report 2018 Interview 432 	Strong sources include external reviews and assessments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse CSO grants focused on marginalized and excluded groups and themes (i.e. women, children LGBT rights). Stronger focus on women as the programme evolved. Centres employ women legal professionals and women make up 80% of legal English course. Six sub-primary groups identified for support, including marginalized: women not receiving legal service support, Karen Christian and Muslim communities, ethnic/religious minorities in Yangon, among others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROM Report 2017 GESI Assessment Report 2018 Communication Strategy 	Strong sources include external review
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary results from the third year of programming (ending mid-2018) demonstrate progress toward achieving stated objectives. This includes: expanding the CSO network to over 47 partners, reaching more than 48,000 people in six regions and states; production of season two of televised drama; expansion of Justice Centres to 12 (doubling original target); introduction of GAD subnational staff to rights-based mediation skills; Myanmar Justice Survey findings widely distributed; completion of midterm review and gender and social inclusion assessment. Capacity needs of CSO partners was much greater than originally anticipated; additional efforts to support CSOs to deliver improved legal awareness and empowerment programmes. Extensive capacity building support provided to partner CSOs; very “<i>hands on</i>” approach that worked through “<i>every step of the way</i>”. Collaborated with CSOs to design proposals and provided capacity building during the proposal development phase. MyJustice supporting the “<i>poorest of the poor</i>”, providing them access to justice which would otherwise not be available. Grants to CSOs focusing on persons with disabilities and the LGBT community; in doing so, improved reach to marginalized communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MyJustice Annual Report, Year 3, July 2018, Executive Summary www.myjusticemyanmar.org Interviews 407, 409, 432, 440 	Strong interviews confirm preliminary findings

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Let’s Talk”, a high-profile public awareness campaign, launched. Public engagement campaigns promote civic engagement in claiming rights and accessing the justice system. • Justice Centres designed as “<i>facilitators</i>” of justice, not to replace duty bearers (the court system). Centres designed to be one of the pathways to justice, but is neither “<i>the origin nor the destination</i>” of services. • Programming generates a “<i>massive demand for services</i>”, which may place too great a pressure on the system’s ability to deliver justice. Justice Sector Coordination (JSC) bodies designed to help coordinate delivery of justice services, which may alleviate some of the demand on the system. More specifically, the Coordinating Body aims to “<i>ensure effective coordination across Myanmar government agencies, international organizations and civil society groups</i>”. The JSCB will also serve as a Sector Working Group, linking to the Development Assistance Coordination Unit. With its first convening in February 2019, it is still too soon to determine whether or to what extent it is effective. • Consideration being given to exploring expansion to ethnic states, though not at the expense of ongoing programming. Further investigation needed to assess what is needed in ethnic and conflict affected areas, including a possible focus on mediation services. Other programmes do exist that may offer complementarity. 		
I-424	Improved accountability of the police to civil society and parliament		
	<p>Summary: The EU’s contribution to improving accountability of the police force has been limited. Early programming (2014-15) set the stage for the Myanmar Police Force (MPF), parliamentary and civil society/media engagement, but progress was difficult to sustain. Recent progress, however, suggest a slow but notable increase in interest of the MPF, the parliament and CSOs in oversight matters. As an example, both the MPF and parliament have participated in trainings on security sector governance, the fundamentals of external oversight and modernisation of the police force; they have participated separately, however, as of yet unwilling to engage the other directly on these issues. CSOs have also demonstrates a keen interest in police accountability.</p>		
	Support to Reform of the Myanmar Police Force in the Areas of Crowd Management and Community Policing – <i>contracts 327817</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliament: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The importance of, and options for, parliamentary oversight have been introduced to parliament and picked up by the Committee on Rule of Law and Tranquillity of the Lower House (2015). Training of parliamentary staff also helped ensure institutional knowledge of oversight mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final External Evaluation 2015 	<p>Satisfactory <i>independent final evaluation, though</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IfS clearly considered the project a pilot to be followed-up by a longer-term intervention under the Development Cooperation Instrument. Unrealistic to expect the passing of a new legal framework for the MPF or the establishment of a parliamentary oversight mechanism (Component 3a) within the timeframe of the Action (18 months), especially given the challenging context. 		<i>findings are dated</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Civil society: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Despite highly antagonistic relationships between MPF and civil society and the media at the outset of the programme, progress was made. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pilot Media Unit at MPF HQ in Yangon established ○ Two pilot CSO liaison mechanisms in Patheingyi and Mandalay established. 30 liaison officers trained on crowd control. ○ All three parties participated in a study visit to Europe, a first of its kind. Increased trust and mutual understanding. ○ Substantial impact in terms of awareness raising and putting important aspects of police reform on the political agenda. ○ Nevertheless, no system of MPF accountability by media or civil society was established. ○ Neither the pilot Media Unit nor the pilot CSO Liaison Mechanisms were embedded in the MPF structure, therefore unsustainable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Final External Evaluation 2015 	Satisfactory <i>independent final evaluation, though findings are dated</i>
	MyPol – contract: 379100		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The previous EU project has achieved some initial results in raising awareness about the importance of parliamentary oversight of the police. MyPol will build on this to develop new or revised external accountability mechanisms. MyPol will also build on previous EU project by helping develop professional relations between the MPF and civil society and the media. ● The description of the action was revised in November 2017 to reflect changes in the operating context. New result area: Improved accountability of the MPF, including an improved legal framework, mechanisms for accountability and outreach to civil society and media. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ New sub-results address strengthening the relationship between MPF and parliament, improving the capacity of the MPF and parliament to engage in security sector governance, and maintaining a constructive dialogue among the MPF, civil society and the media. ● First year of implementation: December 2016 – November 2017. On parliamentary oversight, key expert has conducted mapping of the police legal framework and oversight procedures; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Description of the Action ● Description of the Action Revised November 2017 ● MyPol 1st Progress Report 2017 ● Interviews 406, 433, 438 	Strong <i>interviews confirm documented findings</i>

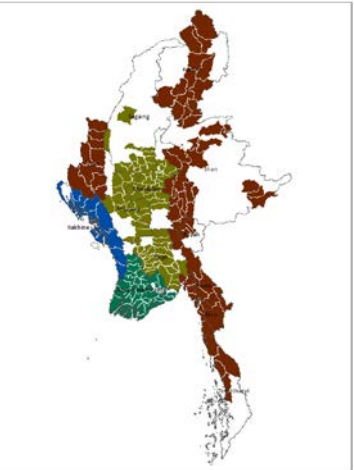
<p>continued consultations to raise awareness about the project. Training courses prepared for MPF on social media, networking, video editing, cyber security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After a challenging first year, signs of progress are apparent. Both parliament and the MPF are demonstrating a greater interest in, and understanding of, the importance of accountability. While joint meetings and trainings have not yet taken place (February 2019), three workshops were conducted for MPs and staff, and the MPF participated in a conference on media. CSOs are also interested in playing their role in accountability. • Greater attention should be paid to the optics of how the programme supports the MPF. Given the sensitivity of the terms “<i>reform</i>” and “<i>accountability</i>”, alternative, less charged terms should be used, both in discussions and in print. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge to parliamentary/CSO oversight: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Institutional changes within the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and the MPF, coupled with guidance from senior leadership, “<i>do not yet explicitly endorse reform activities contemplated in the MYPOL project</i>”. ○ MPF reluctant to engage with parliament; separation of powers understood to prohibit direct contact between the two. “the MPF considers that the work of the project related to this component is no longer relevant.” ○ Police under military control, thus “<i>outside the democratic framework</i>”. ○ Parliamentary caution expressed by the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw: the executive branch is responsible for police reform. ○ The NLD-led government is not pushing for wide-ranging reform in the security sector, and in policing more specifically. ○ Limited buy-in of relevant stakeholders of the importance of external accountability of the MPF. Meetings held to inform the MPF of the rationale for parliamentary oversight. ○ While CSOs and media keen to engage with MPF, MPF “<i>made clear its reticence</i>” to engage with them. ○ Context for media and civil society is more difficult compared to that of the pilot project phase. ○ MyPol access to MoHA, MPF or parliament on oversight issues remains limited, but is improving. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MyPol Updated Inception Report August 2017 • MyPol 1st Progress Report 2017 • Interviews 433, 438 	<p>Strong programme identified legitimate obstacles to buy-in and implementation</p>

EVALUATION QUESTION 5: Rural Development

EQ5. Has EU support contributed to reducing rural poverty, including for displaced people and returnees?

Rationale: The Rural Development, Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sector is a broad and diverse sector. Nonetheless, the objective for EU's engagement in the sector is to achieve poverty and hunger eradication, including enhanced resilience. Within this sector, the inventory analysis and document and programme website screening show that EU support in particular has focused on agricultural production, market access, and access to finance. Moreover, uprooted people (internally displaced people and returnees) have been an important target group for EUs support. Till now, the support provided by the EU to the sector has focused on direct delivery of services to, and mobilisation of, communities; with less emphasis on policy and institutional reform and government capacity.

General information about sample interventions		
Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established in 2010. • Purpose: to improve the incomes and nutrition status of poor people in Myanmar by promoting resilient livelihoods and food security. Outcomes: improvements in income, resilience, nutrition, pro-poor policy development. • 14 donors, incl. 1 private sector donor (the United Kingdom, the European Union, Australia, Switzerland, Denmark, the United States, the Netherlands, Sweden, France, Luxembourg, Italy, New Zealand, Ireland, Mitsubishi Corporation) – which have contributed USD 450.8 million • EU is a founding member and 2nd largest donor after UK. EU and UK contributions comprises +80% of the funding. • Mainly implemented through project grants under its 6 programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Geographic programmes: Delta (Ayeyarwaddy) programme, Dry Zone programme Mandalay, Magway southern Sagaing), Uplands programme (Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Shan States, Tanintharyi), Rakhine (coastal) programme ○ Thematic programmes: Financial inclusion programme, Migration programme • 168 projects signed since 2012, 75 projects ongoing by end 2017 (highest number in any year) • 9.2 million people (25% of Myanmar's rural population in 246 townships (74% of Myanmar's townships)) reached by 2017 – 22% increase from 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation , June 2018 • Annual Report, 2017 • DFID Annual Review, 2016 • www.lift-fund.org • Mid Term Review - Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 	<p>Strong <i>LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Townships covered by LIFT: 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation , June 2018 Annual Report, 2017 	<p>Strong <i>Basic information</i></p>
<p>Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking (PHASE IN) – contracts: 291192, 377773</p>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 implemented by Care Deutschland-Luxemburg (lead agency), in partnership with Action contre la faim (ACF) and Groupe de recherche et d'échanges techniques (GRET) Phase 1 delivered in Maungdaw and Buthidaung Townships, Maungdaw District, Northern Rakhine Number of beneficiaries: Care: 30,000, ACF: 76,850 (40,730 women, 36,120 men) – 18,000 households in 130 villages Project completed in Sept 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 Final Narrative Report, 2018 EU Support to Rakhine State, internal sector fiche, 2017 	<p>Strong <i>Clear from official document</i></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 implemented by CARE Deutschland (lead agency), partners: Action contre la faim (ACF), Danish Refugee Council (DRC) – (GRET did not succeed in obtaining permit to work in Northern Rakhine) One additional township: Kyauktaw 33,200 households targeted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 letters EU Support to Rakhine State, 	<p>Strong <i>Clear from official document</i></p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commenced in end 2017, at completion of Phase 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> internal sector fiche, 2017 Phase 1 Final Narrative Report, 2018 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Muslim villagers targeted in Phase 1 are now displaced, so Phase 2 has moved from Northern Rakhine to Central Rakhine and is working with Rakhine Buddhist communities and Muslim IDPs. Volatile situation significantly affected and delayed implementation (intercommunity violence in 2012 and 2014 and since August 2017 the Rakhine crisis); restrictions of access to project areas, travel restrictions on staff and beneficiaries, curfews, limitations on gathering groups. Delayed project start till January 2013 and suspension of implementation for extended periods It has been difficult to find qualified contractors willing to work in Northern Rakhine. It has been difficult to find qualified staff willing to work in Northern Rakhine. Cyclones Komen (2015) and Mora (2017), delayed implementation destroyed/damaged assets provided by project The project had to assist a number of beneficiaries with post-cyclone relief recovery (e.g. when assets provided by the project had been destroyed/damaged) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 Final Narrative Report, 2018 Phase 1 Mid-Term Review, 2016 Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 Interview 010, 053 	<p><i>Strong Confirmed by several sources, including external</i></p>
JC-51	Degree to which EU's engagement in rural development responded to the needs of Myanmar		
	Indicators	Sources of information	Quality of evidence
I-511	The EU's country strategy aligned with national development priorities for the rural development sector		
	Summary: While its related economic and demographic importance is gradually reducing as a result of general economic development,		

	<p>the rural development sector remains central for poverty reduction and general economic development of Myanmar; 70% of the population is rural and 50% of the workforce is engaged in the agriculture sector. Moreover, poverty is more prevalent in rural areas with 23% of the rural population being poor with higher prevalence in ethnic minority areas and Rakhine. Undernourishment (11%) and stunted growth (29% of all children) remain widespread in Myanmar. At 2.5%, annual growth in the agriculture sector remains low compared to other countries in the region, the main constraints being inadequate extension services and regulations of the private sector. Environmental degradation is a threat to rural livelihoods; for example, while 45% of the land is still covered in forest, 26% of the forest cover was lost in 1990-2015.</p> <p>Overall, the EU's rural development strategy as outlined in the 2014-2020 MIP is well aligned with the priorities for the sector in the national development policy framework. The outcomes in the MIP contribute to all of the seven rural development related policy reform areas in the Framework for Economic and Social Reforms for 2012-2015, i.e. increased access to finance, enhanced extension services, strengthened supply chains, increased agricultural productivity and diversification, sector reform, community-driven development, sustainable forestry. The programmatic support funded by the EU engaged in the delivery of the seven rural development policy reform areas, albeit only to a limited extent vis-à-vis the extension services system.</p> <p>The MIP and the EU funded interventions contribute to the delivery of the impacts and outcomes of the Agricultural Development Strategy (ADS, 2018), namely: food and nutrition security, poverty reduction (for the landless), increased agricultural productivity, increased farmer incomes, and enhanced market linkages. A contribution is also made to increasing government institutional capacity, albeit to a somewhat lesser extent. Moreover, while the MIP predates the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan for 2018-30, each outcome in the MIP feed into 2-4 of the strategies in the Plan; in total contribution to 12 of the strategies – e.g. in relation to socio-economic development in conflict affected areas, agricultural productivity and diversification, job creation, access to finance, rural infrastructure, food security, and climate resilience. The EU funded interventions also engaged significantly in these areas.</p>		
	<p>Basic information about the rural development sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural poverty (23.3% in 2015, 29.2% in 2009/10) is significantly higher than urban poverty (9% in 2015, 15.7% in 2009/10) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Analysis of Poverty in Myanmar, MOPF and the World Bank, 2017 	<p>Strong Information from the World Bank and MoPF</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working poor: 41,9% of the labour force earns less than USD 3.10/day (2017) – up from 55.6% (2012) 69.7 (2017) of the population is rural – down from 70.7% (2012) 49.9% (2017) of the labour force worked in the agricultural sector – down from 57.4% (2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/MMR 	<p>Strong Information from official UN source</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of employed people engaged as unpaid family workers and own account workers. 58.2% (2017) of the employment is classified as vulnerable (unpaid family workers and own account workers) – up from 60.9% (2012) Major deforestation – 44.5% (2017) of the country is forested – down from 47.0% in 2012. 25.9% of the forest cover was lost from 1990 to 2015 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10.5% (2015-17) of population undernourished – down from 13.9 (2011-2013) 29.2% (2016) of children stunted – down from 35.1% (2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#country/28 	Strong Information from official UN source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26.2% (2017) of total GDP derived from agriculture – down from 30.6% (2012) Annual natural resource depletion corresponded to 1.5%-2.3% of GDP (2012-2016) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://databank.worldbank.org/data/source/world-development-indicators# 	Strong Information from the World Bank
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average annual agricultural growth is low, at 2.5% (2009/10-2016/17) Lack of adequate quality public agricultural services and regulations for private sector investments are among the main constraints for improved agricultural performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Myanmar Public Expenditure Review, World Bank, 2017 	Strong Analytical work by World Bank
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty prevalence is higher in ethnic minority areas (Chin, Shan, Rakhine states), but due to population density the absolute number of poor is highest in Ayeyarwaddy and Mandalay. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework for Economic and Social Reforms, 2013 	Satisfactory Official GoM source
	<p>Alignment of MIP 2014-20 outcomes with Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan 2018-2030</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All rural development outcomes in the MIP contribute to several strategies in the Sustainable Development Plan: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Myanmar Sustainable Development 	Strong Strategies are clear and interventions

	<p style="text-align: center;">Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan 2018-30</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Strategies</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>1.2: Promote equitable & conflict-sensitive socio-economic development</p> <p>3.1: Create an enabling environment for diverse & productive economy through inclusive agriculture, aquaculture, polyculture</p> <p>3.2: Support job creation in industry & services, especially through developing SMEs</p> <p>3.5: Increase broad-based access to financial services & strengthen the financial system</p> <p>3.6: Build an infrastructure base that facilitates sustainable growth & economic diversification</p> <p>4.3: Expand an adaptive & systems based social safety net and extend social protection services</p> <p>4.4: Increase secure access to food that is safe & well-balanced</p> <p>4.5: Protect the rights & harness the productivity of all, incl. migrant workers</p> <p>5.1: Ensure a clean environment together with healthy, functioning ecosystems</p> <p>5.2: Increase climate change resilience, reduce exposure to disasters & shocks while protecting livelihoods, facilitate shift to low-carbon growth</p> <p>5.4: Provide affordable & reliable energy to populations and industries via an appropriate energy generation mix</p> <p>5.5: Improve land governance & sustainable management of resource-based industries ensuring natural resources dividend benefits all</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">EU MIP 2014-20</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Outcomes</p> <p>1.1. Climate smart and nutrition sensitive agricultural production</p> <p>1.2. Improved nutritional status in vulnerable rural households, especially among mothers and children</p> <p>2.1. Development of selected sustainable agricultural value chains and improved linkage to markets (including rural infrastructure)</p> <p>2.2. Increased resilience to natural disasters in the most exposed and vulnerable rural communities</p> <p>2.3 Better access to reliable and affordable energy, including renewable and carbon saving, among rural communities</p> <p>2.4. Increased ownership, control and access to natural resources and their sustainable management and use in rural areas</p> <p>3.1. Strengthened institutional, technical and organisational capacity at national and sub-national levels for basic service delivery to rural areas</p> </div> </div>	<p>t Plan 2018-2030</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIP 2014-20 	<p><i>well documented</i></p>
	<p>Alignment of EU funded rural development interventions with Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan 2018-2030</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 1: Peace, National Reconciliation, Security & Good Governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy 1.2: Promote equitable and conflict-sensitive socio-economic development throughout all States and Regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan 2018-2030 	<p><i>Strong Strategies are clear and interventions well</i></p>

	<p>EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN, SIRP – see I-514, I-122</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 3: Job creation & private sector-led growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Strategy 3.1: Create an enabling environment which supports a diverse and productive economy through inclusive agricultural, aquacultural and polycultural practices as a foundation for poverty reduction in rural areas</i> EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN – see I-512, I-521, I-522, I-531, I-532 ○ <i>Strategy 3.2: Support job creation in industry and services, especially through developing small-and medium- sized enterprises</i> EU interventions (in sample): LIFT – see I-532 ○ <i>Strategy 3.5: Increase broad-based access to financial services and strengthen the financial system overall</i> EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN – see I-522 ○ <i>Strategy 3.6: Build a priority infrastructure base that facilitates sustainable growth and economic diversification</i> EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN, SIRP – see I-521 • Goal 4: Human resources & social development for a 21st century society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Strategy 4.3: Expand an adaptive and systems based social safety net and extend social protection services throughout the life cycle (includes TVET and cash allowances)</i> EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN – see I-512, I-513, I-532, I-533 ○ <i>Strategy 4.4: Increase secure access to food that is safe and well-balanced</i> EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN – see I-531, I-533 ○ <i>Strategy 4.5: Protect the rights and harness the productivity of all, including migrant workers (includes legal identity documents)</i> EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, SIRP – see I-514, I-532 • Goal 5: Natural resources & the environment for posterity of the nation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Strategy 5.1: Ensure a clean environment together with healthy and functioning ecosystems</i> EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN – see I-531, I-722 ○ <i>Strategy 5.2: Increase climate change resilience, reduce exposure to disasters and shocks while protecting livelihoods, and facilitate a shift to a low-carbon growth pathway</i> EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN – see I-531, I-722 ○ <i>Strategy 5.4: Provide affordable and reliable energy to populations and industries via an appropriate energy generation mix</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIP 2014-20 • I-512, I-513, I-514, I-521, I-522, I-531, I-532, I-533 	<p><i>documented</i></p>
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	<p>EU interventions (in sample): none – but energy is mentioned as outcome in MIP 2014-20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Strategy 5.5: Improve land governance and sustainable management of resource-based industries ensuring our natural resources dividend benefits all our people</i> <p>EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN – see I-512, I-531</p>		
	<p>Alignment of MIP 2014-20 outcomes with the Framework for Economic and Social Reforms 2012-2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many rural development outcomes in the MIP contribute to the rural development related policy reform areas in the framework for Economic and Social Reforms: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Framework for Economic and Social Reforms, 2012-15</p> <p>Policy reform areas</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Increase farmers' access to credit and expand micro-finance services</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Increase extension services</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Remove barriers throughout supply chain and promote demand-oriented market support mechanisms</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Improve agricultural performance through improving rice productivity, seasonal and crop diversification, water management, protect farmers' rights and choices</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Prepare reform strategy for agriculture, livestock, fisheries and implement recommendations</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Support community-driven development projects</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Ensure sustainable development of forestry incl. community forestry</div> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>EU MIP 2014-20</p> <p>Outcomes</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1.1. Climate smart and nutrition sensitive agricultural production</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1.2. Improved nutritional status in vulnerable rural households, especially among mothers and children</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2.1. Development of selected sustainable agricultural value chains and improved linkage to markets (including rural infrastructure)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2. 2. Increased resilience to natural disasters in the most exposed and vulnerable rural communities</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2.3 Better access to reliable and affordable energy, including renewable and carbon saving, among rural communities</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2.4. Increased ownership, control and access to natural resources and their sustainable management and use in rural areas</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">3.1. Strengthened institutional, technical and organisational capacity at national and sub-national levels for basic service delivery to rural areas</div> </div> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework for Economic and Social Reforms, 2012 • MIP 2014-20 	<p>Strong <i>Strategies are clear and interventions well documented</i></p>
	<p>Alignment of EU funded rural development interventions with the Framework for Economic and Social Reforms 2012-2015:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework for 	<p>Strong <i>Strategies</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Increase farmers' access to credit and expand micro-finance services</i> EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN– see I-522 • <i>Increase extension services</i> Supported to a modest extent: EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN – see I-512, I-513 • <i>Remove barriers throughout supply chain and promote demand-oriented market support mechanisms</i> EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN – see I-531 • <i>Improve agricultural performance through improving rice productivity, seasonal and crop diversification, water management, protect farmers' rights and choices</i> EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN – see I-531 • <i>Prepare reform strategy for agriculture, livestock, fisheries and implement recommendations</i> EU interventions (in sample): LIFT – see I-512 • <i>Support community-driven development projects</i> EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN, SIRP – see I-521, I-531, I-532 • <i>Ensure sustainable development of forestry incl. community forestry</i> EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN – I-531 	<p>Economic and Social Reforms, 2012</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIP 2014-20 I-512, I-513, I-514, I-521, I-522, I-531, I-532, I-533 	<p><i>are clear and interventions well documented</i></p>
	<p>Alignment of MIP 2014-20 outcomes with the Agricultural Development Strategy and Investment Plan (2018):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rural development outcomes in the MIP contribute to the impacts and outcomes in the Agricultural Development Strategy and Investment Plan: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Development Strategy and Investment Plan, Draft 3, 2016 • MIP 2014-20 	<p><i>Strong Strategies are clear and interventions well documented</i></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Framework for Economic and Social Reforms, 2012-15</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Impacts</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Food and Nutrition Security</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Rural Poverty Reduction (for the landless)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Agricultural Trade Competitiveness</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Higher Smallholder Farmers' Income</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Farmers' rights Ensured and Strengthened</div> <p style="text-align: center;">Outcomes</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Enhanced Governance and Capacity of Institutions Responsible for Agricultural Development</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Increased Productivity and Farmers' Income</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Enhanced Market Linkages and Competitiveness</div> <p style="text-align: center;">EU MIP 2014-20</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Outcomes</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1.1. Climate smart and nutrition sensitive agricultural production</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">1.2. Improved nutritional status in vulnerable rural households, especially among mothers and children</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2.1. Development of selected sustainable agricultural value chains and improved linkage to markets (including rural infrastructure)</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2.2. Increased resilience to natural disasters in the most exposed and vulnerable rural communities</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2.3 Better access to reliable and affordable energy, including renewable and carbon saving, among rural communities</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">2.4. Increased ownership, control and access to natural resources and their sustainable management and use in rural areas</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">3.1. Strengthened institutional, technical and organisational capacity at national and sub-national levels for basic service delivery to rural areas</div>		
	<p>Alignment of EU funded rural development interventions with the Agricultural Development Strategy and Investment Plan, Draft 3, 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Food and Nutrition Security</i> EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN – see I-533 2. <i>Rural Poverty Reduction (for the landless)</i> EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN –see I-532 3. <i>Agricultural Trade Competitiveness</i> EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN – see I-531, I-532 4. <i>Higher Smallholder Farmers' Income</i> EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN – see I-531, I-532 5. <i>Farmers' rights Ensured and Strengthened</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Development Strategy and Investment Plan, Draft 3, 2016 • MIP 2014-20 • I-512, I-513, I-514, I-521, I-522, I-531, 	<p><i>Strong Strategies are clear and interventions well documented</i></p>

	<p>EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN – see I-512, I-514</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Enhanced Governance and Capacity of Institutions Responsible for Agricultural Development</i> <p>Supported to some extent: EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN – see I-512, I-513</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. <i>Increased Productivity and Farmers' Income</i> <p>EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN – see I-531, I-532</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. <i>Enhanced Market Linkages and Competitiveness</i> <p>EU interventions (in sample): LIFT, PHASE IN – see I-531, I-532</p>	I-532, I-533	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GoM prefers general and sector budget support – as it is seen to promote national ownership, ensure alignment with national and sector plans, and minimising fragmentation and transaction costs. • GoM prefers multi-donor trust funds over standalone projects if budget support is not possible • GoM recognises the value of stand-alone project support, e.g. for delivery to hard-to-reach communities, for institutional capacity development and for testing innovative approaches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development assistance Policy, 2018 • Interview 037 	Strong <i>Clearly articulated priority for GoM</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is considered by the EU to provide sector budget support from 2019 for the rural development sector – to enhance alignment and work through the GoM budget • Blending is being introduced, e.g. with the largescale Irrigation Agriculture Inclusive Development programme (with AFD) • EU support for the sector is moving towards fewer, larger contracts • From 2019, the intention is to not fund NGOs directly, but through LIFT • Future EU funding for LIFT will focus on ethnic minority areas (covered by the LIFT Uplands programme) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews 002, 003 • Inventory/C RIS/Datawarehouse 	Satisfactory <i>Confirmed by key informants, by no documents confirm intention</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to the inclusion of rural development in the country programme in the 2014-2020 MIP, significant support was provided to the sector through regional funding (Aid to Uprooted People) and thematic funding (Food Security Thematic Programme) • LIFT was funded from the Food Security Thematic Programme in 2007-2014 • In 2007-13, the regional funding for Asia related/with links to the rural development sector focused on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Food security technology transfer ○ Forest governance and certified timber (FLEGT) ○ Trade (support to ASEAN) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews 002, 010 • Inventory/C RIS/Datawarehouse • RIP 2014-20 • ECA Report, 2018 	Strong <i>Finding confirmed by data in CRIS/Datawarehouse</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2014-20, the regional funding for Asia related/with links to the rural development sector focuses on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regional integration (incl. trade, support to ASEAN) ○ Aid to Uprooted People (basic services, infrastructure, sustainable livelihoods, food security) ○ Green economy promotion (incl. FLEGT) ○ Sustainable energy (support through the Asia Investment Facility) ○ Climate change adaptation disaster resilience (support through the Asia Investment Facility) • Sustainable transport infrastructure (support through the Asia Investment Facility) 		
I-512	Improved sector policies		
	<p>Summary: LIFT's implementing partners actively engage in policy support work, some of them substantially. The LIFT FMO (Fund Management Office) also engages in policy work, but since LIFT is structured and resourced mainly as a grant maker and no strategic priorities for policy work were established in the 2010-18 LIFT strategy, this engagement was not systematic but ad-hoc in nature. However, stakeholders emphasise the need for LIFT to be flexible and able to respond to emerging opportunities, which often cannot be foreseen. LIFT and its implementing partners have carried out studies/analytical and advocacy work to inform policy and budgeting (e.g. informing the National Land Use Policy on customary communal tenure and the development of a national rice fortification policy). TA and capacity development has been provided to support the development and rolling out of policies (e.g. TA and capacity building for the Ministry of Agriculture (MoALI) at national and sub-national levels on village development planning). Field piloting has been used to inform later upscaling by GoM (e.g. of MCCT, which is being upscaled by GoM with LIFT to state-wide coverage in Chin). In total, LIFT successfully supported 35 public policy and programme changes (e.g. legislation in relation to land rights) and 18 public budget changes in 2010-17. Moreover, the EU/FAO Policy Assistance Facility (FIRST) programme supported policy dialogues and the formulation of the Multisector Nutrition Action Plan and the Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS), and the linking of ADS with the Nutrition Action Plan. Both LIFT and EU/FAO FIRST fund policy advisers housed by MoALI. The planned nutrition sector budget support for MoALI is expected to further enhance the policy engagement.</p>		
	<p>General information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU/FAO Policy Assistance Facility (FIRST) global programme funds 2 experts in the Agricultural Policy Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation (MoALI), a land expert since March 2016 and a food security/nutrition policy officer since April 2017. EU/FAO FIRST supported policy dialogues and the formulation of the Multisector Nutrition Action Plan and the Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS), and the linking of ADS with the Nutrition Action Plan. The ADS includes defined nutrition outcomes. EU/FAO FIRST and LIFT supported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Support to Food Security and Rural Development, internal sector fiche, 	<p>Strong Information derived from EU HQ and EUD</p>

	the conduct of regional and state workshops for the ADS formulation. FIRST also supported the setting up of an ADS implementation unit for coordination and oversight. EU/FAO FIRST is also supporting the design of the planned EU nutrition sector budget support for MoALI.	2018 • Interviews 028, 034, 059	
	• Key land policies such as the <i>Farmland Act and the Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Land Act</i> (2012); and the <i>National Land Use Policy</i> (draft 2014) favour the army, investors, large-scale land ownership and concessions – and do not reflect the interests of ethnic minorities. The policies do not have adequate mechanisms to solve disputes.	• Sectoral Policy Recommendations for Building Future, Ethnic Nationalities Affairs Centre, 2016 • Context Chapter	Satisfactory <i>Confirmed by independent sources</i>
	• The planned nutrition sector budget support for MoALI is expected to enhance policy dialogue.	• Interview 025, 036	Indicative <i>The nutrition budget support has not yet been approved</i>
	Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing partners actively engage in policy support work – sometimes supported by LIFT programme managers, but mainly outside the control of LIFT. An estimated quarter of the implementing partners engage substantially in policy work, complementing their delivery of activities on the ground. 5 implementing partners have advocacy and policy work as core objectives. Almost all implementing partners engage to some extent in policy support, but in some cases only at township level. LIFT is mainly resourced to be a grant-maker, but also aspires to be a knowledge provider, support policy development, build capacities, but there is no decision/vision on which policies LIFT/the FMO should prioritise to influence. However, other stakeholders emphasise the need for LIFT to be flexible and able to respond to emerging opportunities, which often cannot be foreseen. An 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interim Review, 2017 DFID Annual Review, 2016 Interviews 031, 032, 	Strong <i>Confirmed by external views</i>

	<p>example is the FAO livestock project, which was envisaged as a technical project, but then the opportunity to engage in livestock policy emerged and the project engaged in policy support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LIFT FMO (Fund Management Office) does not have the structure or staff and financial resources to engage systematically in policy support, for example, LIFT had no permanent FMO/policy presence in Nay Pyi Taw, although an advisory team is seconded to the Department of Rural Development (DRD) of MoALI. Policy support from the FMO has thus been opportunistic and ad-hoc in nature. The FMO has recently employed a policy officer based in Nay Pyi Taw. 	<p>056, 057, 062</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFT successfully supported 35 public policy and programme changes in 2010-17. In 2017, the FMO supported 3 policy changes and implementing partners supported 12 changes. Examples of LIFT policy contributions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The National Land Use Policy (NLUP): studies by the Land Core Group (LCG) on customary communal tenure provided recommendations that fed into the policy development. ○ Advocacy for the establishment of a National Land Use Council and revision of the Land Acquisition Act (LCG). ○ Support to Upper House on developing a new Land Law (LCG). ○ Nutrition multi-sectoral approach: Advocacy for: a) increased public investments to improve maternal and young infant nutrition with the first 1,000 days; and b) a comprehensive cross-sectoral approach for improving nutrition outcomes, considering health, agriculture, education, and social welfare. Support for the State Counsellor's recognition of the importance of the 1,000 days approach and decision to establish an inter-ministerial coordination body under the direction of the Ministry of Health and Sports. Active participation in the development of the Multi-Sectoral National Plan of Action for Nutrition (MS-NPAN). ○ National Rice Fortification Policy: PATH supported the development of the policy with a comprehensive policy implication analysis. PATH successfully advocated for the introduction and scale-up of rice fortification by the Food Drug Administration (FDA). ○ Microfinance policies: the Myanmar Microfinance Association (MMFA) produced a Microfinance Policy that contributed to changes to the Financial Regulatory Department's (FRD) microfinance policy. ○ Supporting change to social protection policies (HelpAge). ○ Supporting change to the Beekeeping policy (TAG). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report 2017 • Interim Review, 2017 • Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 • Interviews 039, 046 	<p>Strong <i>Confirmed by external view and interviews</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trial and upscaling of maternal and child cash transfers (MCCT) in Chin state through a new government (Department of Social Welfare (DSW)) programme (Save the Children). In collaboration with UNICEF and Save the Children, LIFT contributed to: a) helping DSW convene a social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) task force, incl. the National Nutrition Centre (NNC) and the Health Literacy Promotion Unit (HLPU) from the Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS); and b) convening a monitoring and evaluation committee for the MCCT programme. ○ Technical assistance to MoALI's Department of Planning for the Agriculture Development Strategy and Investment Plan, 2018-2022, in particular stakeholder consultations held in all states and regions – cooperation between MoALI, the Land Core Group (LCG) and the Food Security Working Group (FSWG); the 1st national consultation process undertaken by MoALI. Also mobilising consultants with ADB and FAO for the formulation of the agriculture development strategy (ADS) and supporting the consultation process. The consultations promoted a strong sense of ownership by GoM. ○ LIFT and FAO supported the development of Myanmar's National Action Plan for Agriculture (NAPA) ○ Community Animal Health Worker (CAWH) Policy (approved in 2017): the LIFT funded FAO livestock project helped the Livestock, Veterinary and Breeding Department with policy development. Sector policies on dairy and poultry were also supported, and the project influenced budget allocations. The project now supported the development of guidelines to operationalise the policy. The project also supported livestock producers in the Dry Zone and carried out livestock surveys, linking the experience and survey results to policy support. ○ HelpAge International supported the formation of a National Committee on Ageing (NCOA) in 2017. ● In 2015-17, 384 policy-oriented events at national and sub-national levels (e.g. 22 by the FMO, 222 by implementing partners in 2017) and 103 policy-oriented publications (e.g. 18 by the FMO, 36 by implementing partners in 2017) were supported, providing policy-relevant evidence related to pro-poor development. Attention was paid to working with parliamentarians and state and regional governments. Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Policy-oriented events: State Counsellor visit to a LIFT MCCT project in Pakokku Township, Chin State Development Forum, CSO Research Forum, gender advocacy 		
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	<p>workshops, Agriculture and Rural Development Public Expenditure Review workshops, community-based social protection workshop.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Policy-oriented publications: Myanmar Agriculture Public Expenditure Review, Myanmar Aquaculture-Agriculture Survey, Land Tenure in Rural Lowland Myanmar, Migration Background Papers, Understanding Civil Society Networks ○ Land mapping and training of GoM staff, with a vision towards providing an input to the design of a land reform (UN-Habitat Land Administration and Management Project (LAMP)). ○ Land registration process training was provided to members of parliament and CSOs. (LCG) ○ Training for parliamentarians and union and state-levels on law-making, land conflict issues, and case documentation (LCG) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● GoM recognises LIFT's added value in terms of testing new ideas and informing policy, e.g. vis-à-vis cash transfers and agricultural extension. ● GoM appreciates LIFT as providing neutral policy advice without the political agendas of bilateral donors. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LIFT successfully supported changes in 18 public rural development budgets related to agriculture, rural development, social protection and nutrition in 2010-17. In 2017, the FMO supported 4 budget-related changes and IPs supported 9 changes, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maternal and child cash transfer (MCCT) financing: DSW received a total of USD 5.8m for an MCCT programme in Rakhine State, and USD 400,000 for an MCCT programme in the Naga Self-Administrative Area (Sagaing region) in 2017-18. ○ Technical support (in collaboration with ADB and FAO) to MoALI's proposal for funding from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) – MoALI was awarded a USD 27m grant in 2017, triggering an ADB concessional loan of USD 35m. The project will target women and rural poor households (landless or farming less than 2 hectares) of land in the central Dry Zone. ○ Public sector budget allocations for social pensions in 2016 and 2017: HelpAge worked with the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) to help enact the Myanmar Elders Law and roll-out social pensions for the elderly. The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief, and Resettlement (MoSWRR) received USD 3.6m from GoM's budget for 2017-2018 for cash transfers to people who are 90 years or older. The 1st government-sponsored cash transfer programme for the elderly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Annual Report, 2017 ● Interviews 012, 050 	<p>Satisfactory <i>Confirmed by LIFT monitoring and interviews</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Purchase of fortified rice: PATH's engagement led to GoM funding for replacing standard rice with fortified rice in nursery school lunches in +50 schools in 4 regions. ○ National livestock survey: LIFT's supported FAO's Dry Zone Improved Livestock Health, Productivity and Marketing Project for a livestock survey in 6 townships. Technical assistance was also provided to the LBVD to conduct a livestock survey in 8 townships in Mandalay Region. GoM allocated USD 1m for the 1st national livestock survey in 2018. 		
	<p>Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking (PHASE IN) – contracts: 291192, 377773</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Alignment with laws and policies, and following ministry guidelines and training materials, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PHASE IN supported the implementation at community-level of Government policies on food security and poverty reduction. ○ Community Forestry User Groups and community forest guidelines established in accordance with the Government's Community Forestry Instructions and Forest Department regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase 1 Final Narrative Report, 2018 ● Phase 1 ROM, 2015 	<p>Strong <i>Confirmed by external and internal sources</i></p>
<p>I-513</p>	<p>Government involvement in, and ownership of, EU supported interventions</p>		
	<p>Summary: EU support at the community level was delivered mainly through NGOs or international organisations, generally with little direct involvement of the Government of Myanmar (GoM), although GoM technical departments are often involved in training communities. Care was taken in LIFT, PHASE IN and SIRP (South-east Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project) to link to GoM (e.g. to get support and formal approval) and align with and supporting the implementation of GoM priorities and policies). UNOPS and the Ministry of Planning and Finance (MoPF) have a signed an MoU for LIFT, and LIFT implementing partners are expected to have agreements with relevant GoM departments. Policy support is also provided to GoM by LIFT and EU/FAO FIRST (see I-512). Historically, LIFT could not fund GoM directly due to the pre-2012 sanctions. However, LIFT has with the maternal and child cash transfer (MCCT) project in Chin state for the first time engaged in a project with GoM directly as implementing partner. LIFT and Yoma Bank has also partnered with the Agriculture Mechanization Department (AMD) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation (MoALI), in 2017 to support the implementation of the GoM's Tractor Referral Programme. PHASE IN carried out hygiene awareness training jointly with the Ministries of Health and Education. Overall, GoM has recognised the value of the EU programmes in terms of reaching communities and informing policy and has seen them as neutral parties. However, activities with Muslim communities in Rakhine have been challenged by GoM. Direct involvement of GoM in implementation is anticipated to increase significantly with the planned nutrition sector budget support – a gradual shift from support through CSOs, NGOs and UN agencies towards direct support for GoM is envisaged by the EUD – and mainly supporting LIFT in implementing in areas which are hard to reach for GoM (conflict-affected areas). Some donors and stakeholders find that LIFT should engage more with GoM, while others find that the main added value of a trust fund</p>		

	is that it can be used in areas GoM does not reach, or sensitive areas and topics, where donors cannot engage with government due to issues related to e.g. human rights (e.g. Rakhine).		
	<p>General:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historically, support could not be given directly by the EU and bilateral donors to GoM due to sanctions related to human rights. The planned nutrition budget support will significantly enhance GoM involvement in EU-support service delivery/project implementation – a gradual shift from support through CSOs, NGOs and UN agencies towards direct support for GoM is envisaged by the EUD – and mainly supporting LIFT in implementing in areas which are hard to reach for GoM (conflict-affected areas). However, some development partners are uncertain about the readiness of MoALI for budget support. The EUD intends to support MoALI in the implementation of the new Agricultural Development Strategy (ADS) and Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (both launched in 2018), which is implemented by four ministries incl. MoALI (led by Ministry of Health). MoALI does not work in conflict-affected areas; these fall under the military MyGovernance is supporting the establishment of an M&E system at MoALI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews 023, 024, 031, 034, 036, 056, 057, 058, 062 	<p>Strong <i>Budget support is by nature implemented by government and confirmed by several interviews</i></p>
	<p>Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNOPS and the Ministry of Planning and Finance (MoPF) have a signed overall MoU for LIFT. All donors sign a Joint Collaboration Agreement, specifying the roles of all parties. All implementing partners are expected to have agreements with relevant government departments. Only 2% of LIFT grants have government as the implementing partner. Support is mainly delivered through NGOs: 47% through INGOs, 25% through INGOs). One reason that NGOs were mainly used for delivery by LIFT was the limited capacity and presence at the local level of the Ministry of Agriculture – and historically, EU and LIFT could not support GoM directly due to the sanctions imposed. LIFT-funded NGOs often engaged with relevant GoM entities and utilised them for technical training of communities e.g. on agriculture. Projects also trained GoM staff, e.g. extension officers. Examples include: IFDC on agriculture and business planning. The FAO livestock project aimed at building GoM capacity worked closely with MoALI at both policy and field levels. LIFT has provided considerable support for GoM at the central/policy level, e.g. with technical/policy advisers at MoALI (see I-512). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation , June 2018 Interviews 002, 031, 036, 038, 056, 057, 061, 062, 067 	<p>Strong <i>Basic information confirmed by several interviews and LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some donors and stakeholders find that LIFT should engage more with GoM, while others find that the main added value of a trust fund is that it can be used in areas GoM does not reach, or sensitive areas and topics, where donors cannot engage with government due to issues related to e.g. human rights (e.g. Rakhine). LIFT is also seen as adding value in terms of a) being able to respond more quickly than bilateral donors can, and b) a mechanism for testing innovation e.g. cooperating with the private sector. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LIFT at the outcome level aims at strengthening local government (as well as civil society and the private sector). Expected outcomes of the Rakhine programme include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Enabled communities to engage with responsive government</i> <i>Communities and authorities are better prepared to respond to natural and conflict related stresses</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Report, 2017 Mid Term Review – Agricultural Productivity and Markets, EU 2016 Presentation , June 2018 	Strong Basic information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government extension system in Myanmar is not functional. Budgets are insufficient, and extension staff capacities are generally low. LIFT is partially filling the extension service gap. The Government (GoM) is appreciative of the delivery by LIFT, as it has insufficient capacity to fully do so itself, as well as the ability of LEFT to fund activities it would take too much time to get approved and financed through Government processes. Agricultural extension funded by LIFT is mainly provided through NGOs (incl. the promotion of community-based extension systems) and in some cases private entities (inputs and services agents). Direct cooperation with government extension system is generally limited, albeit with significant variations among projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Report, 2017 Mid Term Review – Agricultural Productivity and Markets, EU 2016 Interim Review, 2017 	Strong Basic information and LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system, and trends/results are confirmed by external view

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GoM decision-making has been slow and capacity development support has often been delayed – engagement with GoM has been slower and more resource-demanding than anticipated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFID Annual Review, 2016 	<p>Satisfactory <i>External view but would benefit from further triangulation</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The maternal and child cash transfer (MCCT) project in Chin state is the first LIFT project, where the government (the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement's (MoSWRR) Department of Social Welfare) is direct implementing partner. LIFT funds 2017-18, and in 2019-20, GoM will fund the project. Using GoM as implementing partner required authorisation from the donors, as LIFT procedures did not contain provisions for disbursing funds directly to GoM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Report, 2017 Interview 012 	<p>Strong <i>Basic information</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LIFT FMO supported the MoALI's Department of Rural Development (DRD) in developing a national model for village development planning and community-driven investment programming – and for integrating village development plans and investment programmes in township development programme budgets. Technical assistance and capacity development were provided to DRD at union and township levels by a 24-person team based in Nay Pyi Taw, supporting village development planning, investment programming, and the implementation of community-driven small village infrastructure schemes and livelihood activities. Almost 400 township DRD officers (mainly at township level) had been trained on VDP in turn trained +14,150 village planners and VDP process and data collection. In 2017, DRD assisted villages to implement their priority projects with USD 7,380 per village. LIFT also assisted the aggregation of village plans into township investment plans. DRD underwent considerable institutional strengthening. +7,200 villages (11% of all villages) were reached in 49 rural townships. The VDP instruments developed are mainstreamed in DRD. USD 21.7m of government resources are allocated for village development planning over four years. GoM/DRD funding comprised 84% and LIFT has contributed 16%. A government-led Rice Fortification Working Group under the National Rice Fortification Policy was established in 2016 by the PATH project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Report, 2017 	<p>Strong <i>LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system, and trends/results are confirmed by external view</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further institutionalisation requires coordination with the Ministry of Planning and Finance's Department of Planning and the involvement of the General Administrative Department. LIFT explores opportunities to engage in policy dialogue with these to develop policy directions for local development planning and budgeting. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LIFT and Yoma Bank partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation (MoALI), Agriculture Mechanization Department (AMD) in 2017 to support GOM's Tractor Referral Programme. Loan application were made through AMD's 120 stations nationwide. (See I-522) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See I-522 	See I-522
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Department of Irrigation was consulted on the identification/prioritisation (according to needs) of embankments to be developed in Rakhine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Report, 2017 	Strong Basic information
	Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking (PHASE IN) – contracts: 291192, 377773		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration with relevant line departments – and engaging them in trainings, to which Government has responded well and participated in, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement with Forest Department: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Department staff was trained on community forestry management Meetings between Community Forestry Management Committees and the Forest Department were facilitated Fish pond training supported by the Fishery Department. Agricultural training done by Department of Agriculture staff. Cooperation with Ministries of Health and Education vis-à-vis hygiene promotion – joint facilitation of hygiene awareness training with local teachers and nurses. The cooperation has facilitated access to target villages. Links have been created between farmers and the Department of Agriculture, e.g. where farmers purchase seeds from the Department. However, the Government refused to participate in borehole trainings, since the trainers were Muslim. Similarly, authorities blocked the expansion of fish ponds for Muslim populations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 Final Narrative Report, 2018 Phase 1 ROM, 2015 Phase 1 Mid-Term Review, 2016 Interview 053 	Strong Confirmed by external and internal sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Care has been taken to not be seen as undermining authorities. Regular meetings and communication with Government and following protocol – thereby getting the needed formal approvals (e.g. for each community visit, movements of goods, movements of beneficiaries), but approval became complex and lengthy in 2016-17. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 Final Narrative Report, 	Strong Confirmed by external and internal

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However, Government challenged project activities and capacity development with Muslim communities, except for basic group governance, agricultural skills, small business skills, and small-scale asset improvement. 	2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1 ROM, 2015 • Interview 053 	<i>sources</i>
Southeast Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (SIRP) – contract: 308770			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government was not directly involved in SIRP implementation, infrastructure construction or community capacity development. • Advocacy and networking meetings were held with local government (e.g. governor, dept. of education), non-state actors (e.g. Karen National Union (KNU)) and other actors (e.g. UNICEF) to seek their support and approval – advocacy led to better levels of staffing and resourcing for schools. Implementing partners SDC and NRC took part in State Education Sector Coordination Meetings. • Neutrality and good relations with both the Government and non-state actors enabled SIRP in most places to engage in villages controlled by government as well as villages controlled by KNU, although challenges arose in some places vis-à-vis getting approval from KNU. • SIRP contributed to a better connection of communities to government, due to increased community cohesion, enhanced knowledge of rights, and increased knowledge and confidence to approach governments and non-state actors with requests – as a result of community-led approach to planning (with “village books” outlining resources and priorities) and prioritisation of infrastructure, and capacity development, and though creating links between communities and government agencies. However, the overall peace process was the main contributing factor making it easier for government to access villages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Evaluation, 2017 • Final Narrative Report, 2017 • Interim Report, 2015-2016 • Interim Report, 2014-2015 • Four-pager, NRC, 2017 • ROM 2015 	Strong <i>Nature/extent of government engagement described in documents</i>
I-514	People affected by conflict reached		
	<p>Summary: EU support deliberately targeted and reached people in areas affected by conflict and thus contributed to filling a service-provision gap not filled by GoM or the private sector. SIRP targeted ethnic areas in Southeast Myanmar, working with conflict-affected and uprooted people/IDPs. In 2014, LIFT expanded its operations into conflict-affected upland areas with ethnic minorities, following advances in the peace negotiations. PHASE IN phase 1 operated in Northern Rakhine, as did LIFT since 2014. However, the volatile situation in Northern Rakhine disrupted and delayed implementation, and the interventions could not continue in Northern Rakhine after August 2017 due to the crisis and restricted access. Both LIFT and PHASE IN now operate in central Rakhine with both Buddhist and Muslim communities. LIFT will in 2019-2023 allocate at least 50% of its funding to conflict-affected areas and gradually reduce its</p>		

	<p>presence in the Dry Zone and Delta. The rationale is that poverty prevalence is highest in these areas, and that GoM does not provide services to the same extent as in the central parts of the country. LIFT as a trust fund is seen by donors as adding more value in areas, which government cannot reach. Both LIFT and PHASE IN worked with both Muslim and Rakhine Buddhist communities. SIRP engaged in dialogue with both GoM and non-state actors to get their endorsement prior to investing in infrastructure. EU supported often contributed to improving dialogue and inter-community relations; PHASE IN brought Muslims and Buddhist farmers together in relation to irrigation infrastructure and in pump groups. SIRP provided training on peacebuilding communities, which enhanced the awareness of villages of their own role in peacebuilding and enhanced unity in villages and made them more confident in communicating with GoM. The sensitive land tenure and access were also addressed; both LIFT and PHASE IN help rural poor to establish their rights to access forest resources through formal registration of community forest groups, and LIFT also supported the training of communities on their land rights and enhanced their capacity to engage dialogue on land tenure with GoM – this work also served to inform GoM vis-à-vis policy-making. However, a few features of SIRP were not entirely conflict-sensitive; e.g. the village books elaborated with communities contained sensitive information, which some communities feared could lead to repercussions and appropriation of resources from both GoM and non-state actors.</p>		
	<p>Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2014, LIFT planned to expand into conflict-affected areas with ethnic minorities – following advances in peace negotiations between GoM and armed ethnic non-state actors. • Rakhine programme worked with both Muslim and Buddhist beneficiaries. But after humanitarian crisis and displacement of Muslims, the programme only works with Buddhist communities (see JC-52, JC-53). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the Action, 2014 • Action Document, 2014 • Interim Review, 2017 • Annual Report, 2017 • Delta 3 Programme Framework, 2015 • Dry Zone Programme Framework, 	<p>Strong <i>Several sources, targeting confirmed</i></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2015 Uplands Programme Scoping Report, 2015 • JC-52, JC-53 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFT deliberately supports, and has expanded in, areas emerging from conflict and conflict-affected areas, e.g. in Rakhine, Shan, and in the Southeast. LIFT interventions engage in remote/difficult to reach areas, which are risky for individual donors, and fill a service-provision gap currently not filled by GoM or the private sector – with an emphasis on improving livelihoods and enhancing resilience. • In the new phase of LIFT (2019-2023) at least 50% of the LIFT funding will focus on conflict-affected areas and a reduced presence in the Dry Zone and Delta. Currently, 30-40% of the LIFT funding is spent in conflict-affected areas. The rationale is that poverty prevalence is highest in these areas, and that GoM does not provide services to the same extent as in the central parts of the country. LIFT as a trust fund is seen by donors as adding more value in areas, which government cannot reach. • LIFT and the donors are aware of the challenge with shifting location focus and the risks of losing continuity and sustainability, so a gradual transition is envisaged. However, in the case of IDFC, the shift of focus towards conflict-affected areas has meant that their project in the Dry Zone will end after three years of engagement and have to establish themselves in the Uplands, where they do not have a current presence – as a result the full potential impacts are unlikely to be achieved in the Dry Zone and sustainability may not be fully achieved – and in the uplands other NGOs already have a presence doing similar work. • A lesson learned was that the international community was perceived as mostly providing assistance to Northern Rakhine, which was predominantly Muslim, led to resentment among Buddhists in Rakhine, which are also very poor, as they felt overlooked. • LIFT's engagement in Northern Rakhine was stalled in August 2017 due to the humanitarian crisis, and LIFT moved its focus to support both Buddhist and Muslim communities (which are accessible) in Central Rakhine and in IDP camps. Operational principles for Rakhine were established to ensure coherence and coordination, and a call for proposals, which as aligned with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim Review, 2017 • Annual Report, 2017 • DFID Annual Review, 2016 • Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 • EU Support to Land, internal thematic fiche • Interviews 028, 029, 	<p>Strong</p> <p><i>LIFT has a strong monitoring system and findings are confirmed by external views and several interviews</i></p>

	<p>the recommendations of the Kofi Annan Commission was launched in Dec 2017 with a focus on safe livelihoods and nutrition to meet humanitarian and development needs, proposals received covered: microfinance, nutrition, skills, farm-based livelihoods, and anti-trafficking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFT support for Muslims in IDP camps focuses on microfinance and TVET, but there is limited scope for the IDPs to access jobs as their movement is restricted. • The Land Core Group (LCG) project “<i>Fostering equitable access and control over land and related natural resources in Myanmar</i>” trained ethnic minority communities on their rights vis-à-vis current land legislation and financial management to enhance their capacity to engage with GoM. LCG also plays a key role in facilitating dialogue between CSOs and GoM regarding land tenure. • LIFT support for LCG and other organisations is generating knowledge related to land tenure to inform GoM vis-à-vis policy-making (see I-513). • Support for community-forestry is securing the access for forest users, including landless, through formal registration of forest-committees and their rights. (see I-531). 	031, 032, 038, 056, 057, 061, 062, 067	
	<p>Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking (PHASE IN) – contracts: 291192, 377773</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1 implemented in conflict-affected Northern Rakhine with both Muslim and Buddhist beneficiaries. • After humanitarian crisis and displacement of Muslims, Phase 2 works in Central Rakhine with Buddhist and Muslim communities (see EQ-5 indicators). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the Action, Phase 1 • Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 • Interviews 010, 053 	Strong Supported by several sources incl. external view
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHASE IN works exclusively in Rakhine, the first phase focused on Northern Rakhine. • Support for community-forestry is securing the access for forest users, including landless, through formal registration of forest-committees and their rights. (see I-531). • Irrigation support had a positive impact on inter-communal relations, as Muslim and Buddhist farmers worked the same land covered by the infrastructure constructed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid-term Review, 2016 • Description of the 	Strong Findings are consistent across documents

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water engine pump groups brought together Muslim and Buddhist farmers. (see I-521). • A perception that the international community favoured Muslims resulted in a deterioration in the relationship between NGOs and Buddhists in Rakhine and at times strained the relationship with GoM. Violence disrupted PHASE IN in 2016, and a no-cost extension was granted, and a new activity was added with support to nutrition centres for both Buddhists and Muslims. • PHASE IN faced several delays and periods of suspension due to incidents and insecurity. • In the volatile situation, farmers focused in their individual interest and short-term gains, and were thus reluctant to engage in group activities with sustainable medium-term benefits and longer-term investments. Farmers mainly participated in farmer field schools to receive a share of the harvest from trial plots. • Government challenged project activities and capacity development with Muslim communities, except for basic group governance, agricultural skills, small business skills, and small-scale asset improvement. • PHASE IN phase 2 provides WASH support for IDP camps. 	<p>Action, Phase 1, 2013 update</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1 Letters (aid to uprooted people) • Phase 1, Final Narrative Report, 2018 • Phase 1 ROM, 2015 • Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 • Interviews 028, 053 	<p><i>and confirmed by external views</i></p>
	<p>Southeast Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (SIRP) – contract: 308770</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIRP was funded by the EU “Aid to Uprooted People” programme. • SIRP targets remote and conflict-affected communities and uprooted people/IDPs in Southeast Myanmar. • Communities were involved in planning and decision-making (the elaboration of village books) and training on peacebuilding (147 males and 157 females were trained on peacebuilding), which created ownership and made villagers more united – e.g. by making villagers aware that they themselves have a role in peacebuilding and conflict-resolution and creating an enhanced knowledge of the peacebuilding and ceasefire process. There has been a change in mind-sets with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim Report, 2014–2015 • NRC Four-pager, 2017 • Final Evaluation, 2017 • Final 	<p><i>Strong Findings are confirmed by external views</i></p>

	<p>increased collective action and unity, SIRP contributed to this, but so did the overall peace-process. The training also made the communities more confident in approaching and communicating with GoM.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However, villagers in areas controlled by both GoM and non-state actors were reluctant towards the intended sharing the village books and maps produced with outsiders, since they contain sensitive information such as the location of resources and access routes, and also historic timelines with sensitive information on past conflict, threats, displacement and forced labour. They feared repercussions, land-grabbing, appropriations, unofficial taxation from either side, or even conscription of villagers into fighting units. But the mapping and historic timelines were still completed – these elements of the village books were not appropriate for conflict areas and not appropriately handled by SIRP implementers. One village in Mon State dropped out of SIRP due to these issues. • SIRP engaged with both GoM and non-state actors, e.g. Karen National Union (KNU) to get their endorsement prior to investing in infrastructure. Cooperation with both sides mostly worked well. • The support for the issuing of ID cards provided a legal identify for +31,000 persons in areas previously affected by conflict, thereby facilitating voting rights and the ability to move. However, the ID card component is also risky, as some ethnic minorities are excluded from obtaining ID cards by GoM (the controversial 1982 Citizenship Act). • In one area, the KNU Brigade 2 insisted that SIRP should pay a 10% to the brigade for “<i>management and coordination costs</i>”, NRC (the Norwegian Refugee Council) refused as it is against their policy to fund armed groups, negotiations failed, and the project could not be implemented in the 12 concerned villages. Brigade 1 also sought taxation, but SIRP did not pay – however, contractors probably had to do so. 	<p>Narrative Report, 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROM, 2015 • Interview 054 	
	<p>Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU funded FIRSP project implemented by FAO provides a land tenure expert based in the Agricultural Policy Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoALI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Support to Land, internal thematic fiche 	<p><i>Indicative Information on the nature and results of the expert's work is missing</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MYSAP (Myanmar Sustainable Aquaculture Programme, contract 378411, implemented by GIZ) has not started implementation Rakhine of the coastal component due to the crisis, where 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews 025, 029, 058 	<p><i>Strong Basic information</i></p>

	Muslims would not be able participate. MYSAP is likely to move its coastal component to Yangon and Ayeyarwaddy Regions and reduced levels of activity in Rakhine.		<i>supported by various interviews</i>
JC-52	Contribution of EU to improving access to rural services		
	Indicators	Sources of information	Quality of evidence
I-521	Improvements in rural infrastructure and accessibility		
	<p>Summary: EU supported the construction and rehabilitation of rural infrastructure, including in Rakhine State (LIFT and PHASE IN) and South Myanmar (SIRP). LIFT and PHASE IN have constructed/rehabilitated irrigation infrastructure and water supply and sanitation (WASH) infrastructure. Overall, the infrastructure was of good quality. LIFT mobilised communities with cash-for-work for the rehabilitation of 260 kilometres embankments in coastal Rakhine and thereby protected 13,437 hectares of paddy fields from cyclones, floods and saltwater intrusion (94% of the embankments withstood cyclone Komen in 2015). Irrigation schemes were also rehabilitated in the Dry Zone and the Uplands. PHASE IN has also rehabilitated and constructed irrigation infrastructure in Rakhine. LIFT had by end 2017 provided 165,844 households with access to safe drinking water services and 223,453 households to safe sanitation services, whereas PHASE IN had provided 4,420 households in Rakhine with latrines and improved access to WASH at household level. SIRP provided WASH infrastructure in 89 villages. All three programmes accompanied WASH infrastructure with hygiene education. However, the programmes faced challenges with carrying out water quality tests. Community-based committees/groups were established by the programmes for the operation and maintenance of infrastructure. Other types of rural infrastructure were also constructed, on the basis of community-based decision processes and priorities identified by the communities themselves. SIRP constructed/rehabilitated a broad range of infrastructure, incl. schools, rural health centres/sub-centres, roads, bridges – and furniture was provided for classrooms and health centres. PHASE IN provided village development grants for small infrastructure, e.g. roads, bridges, communal meeting places, and schools. Overall, EU support has contributed to improved access to water for domestic and agricultural purposes, sanitation, and also to improved access to health services and markets, and improved school environments.</p>		
	Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated in Rakhine, through cash-for-work (Tat Lan programme – implemented by IRC, Save the Children, Better Life Organization/Oxfam, CARE): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 259 vulnerable villages reached. ○ Communities have carried out public works and restored assets in areas prone to disasters and/or the impacts of climate change – e.g. in coastal Rakhine 260 kilometres of paddy field embankments have been established to protect 33,204 acres against saltwater intrusion, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report, 2017 • Mid Term Review – Food Security and 	<p>Strong <i>LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system, and trends/results</i></p>

	<p>cyclones, floods – 94% of the embankments withstood cyclone Komen in 2015. Estimated beneficiaries of embankment protection: 6,600-11,000 households.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cash-for-work provided an (short-term) income for +37,000 villagers (more than 55% women receiving equal pay to men) thereby helping them to meet basic needs and reduce debt. ○ However, displaced communities (e.g. Muslim communities) were not reached (except for a few small schemes), for the lack of foresight about return/resettlement perspectives and external constraints such as IDP movement restrictions in Rakhine, risks of labour market disruption in Kachin. 	<p>Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Support to Rakhine State, internal sector fiche, 2017 	<p><i>are confirmed by external view</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tat Lan programme, Rakhine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water ponds were constructed, providing all-year access to water. A 15% improvement in access to safe water from 2013 to 2015 reported for Rakhine. ○ Safe hygiene practise increased from 8% to 23% in Rakhine from 2013 to 2015. ○ WASH programme implemented by UN-Habitat – community tariffing for potable water ensures the system is maintained by the beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 • EU Support to Rakhine State, internal sector fiche, 2017 	<p>Strong external view</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation schemes have been rehabilitated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim Review, 2017 	<p>Strong basic information and LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Upland and Dry Zone programmes engaged in irrigation and WASH infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report, 	<p>Strong basic</p>

		2017	<i>information and LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2010-2107: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 223,453 households use safe sanitation services (2017 target: 250,000) ○ 165,844 households use safe drinking water services (2017 target: 210,000) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report, 2017 	Strong <i>basic information and LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system</i>
	Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking (PHASE IN) – contracts: 291192, 377773		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has been difficult to find qualified contractors willing to work in Northern Rakhine • Cyclones Komen (2015) and Mora (2017), delayed implementation destroyed/damaged assets provided by project • The project had to assist a number of beneficiaries with post-cyclone relief recovery (e.g. when assets provided by the project had been destroyed/damaged) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1 Final Narrative Report, 2018 • Phase 1 Mid-Term Review, 2016 • Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience 	Strong <i>confirmed by several sources, including external</i>

		in Myanmar, EU 2016	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1 infrastructure and training provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Permanent and temporary irrigation structures constructed – ponds, dykes. ○ Pumps provided for irrigation of winter crops. ○ Ponds for household water and fish farming rehabilitated and fenced. ○ 57 boreholes constructed, and 43 water points rehabilitated. Minimum required Government standards fully met, but lack of accurate measuring means that some potentially safe wells have been rejected and sealed off. 8,871 households provided with access to improved communal household water points – below target due to migration to Bangladesh and other parts of Myanmar (target 9,300 households). ○ 4,420 households provided with latrines and improved access to WASH at household level. ○ 9,500 persons trained in hygiene promotion sessions. Those trained are almost 4 times as likely to prefer safe water sources over unsafe sources compared to people not trained. Water treatment practices (e.g. boiling) could still be improved. A good understanding of unsafe water and diarrhoea was obtained, but seemingly not sufficiently so in all villages, and the actual use of the latrines constructed, e.g. by small children, is insufficient in some locations. ○ 1,104 health club leaders trained in hygiene promotion, in turn reaching 54,938 beneficiaries. • Generally good quality of infrastructure. However, construction of permanent irrigation infrastructure (dams) has been time-consuming and expensive – and in some cases the infrastructure only serves a relatively small number of people – dykes would have been more cost-effective. • Village development grants provided – mainly used for small infrastructure like roads, bridges, communal meeting places, school improvements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1 Final Narrative Report, 2018 • Phase 1 ROM, 2015 • Phase 1 Mid-Term Review, 2016 • Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 	Strong external views, and good monitoring and impact analysis done by project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries organised to manage infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 20 irrigation committees formed to plan and manage pump installation and trained on effective irrigation water management – and provided with maintenance tool kits ○ 46 engine pump groups formed and trained on effective drinking water management – and provided with maintenance tool kits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1 Final Narrative Report, 2018 • Phase 1 	Strong Good monitoring and impact analysis done

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were challenges with the formation and representativeness of the committees, with one set of committees formed for construction and new committees for management (instead of having the same committees for both), which negatively affected the buy-in of the latter. Underrepresentation of women and the most vulnerable. • Engine pump groups were representative and have functioned well (adequate/good governance) – the groups have a good understanding of pump maintenance and minor repair. However, the maintenance of the WASH assets such as hand pumps has been insufficient due to insufficient training on maintenance, insufficient appreciation of the benefits of safe water, insufficient capacity building on management (e.g. boo-keeping, fund storage, community mobilisation) and lack of access to spare parts. The sense of isolation and hopelessness of communities in Northern Rakhine was also an impediment to operation and maintenance. • Pumped irrigation – irrigation access has significantly increased and has led to increased production and extended the duration of the cultivation period. • The provision of infrastructure has facilitated the acceptance by communities of hygiene promotion and high participation of children 	<p>ROM, 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1 Mid-Term Review, 2016 • Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 	
	<p>Southeast Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (SIRP) – contract: 308770</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure and training delivered in 89 villages in Kayin State, Mon State and Tanintharyi Region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 27 new schools ○ 14 schools rehabilitated ○ 8 teacher houses ○ 6 rural health centres/sub-centres ○ 16 roads ○ 6 bridges ○ 143 school latrine units ○ 21 gravity flow water systems ○ 25 shallow tube wells ○ 1 ground water collection tank ○ 2 ponds ○ 2 new wells ○ 51.3 kilometres of water piping ○ 1 solar light system ○ 3,160 furniture sets for classrooms and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Narrative Report, 2017 • Interim Report, 2015-2016 • Interim Report, 2014-2015 • Four-pager, NRC, 2017 • Final Evaluation, 2017 	<p>Strong Copies of completion certificates attached to reports</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 114 basic furniture sets for rural health centres ○ 4,630 people (2241 men, 2389 women) trained on hygiene awareness ○ Community-members trained on maintenance and committees formed ● Infrastructure implementation based on community decision-making process. ● SIRP implemented by NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council, international NGO – lead agency), in partnership with ActionAid Myanmar (international NGO), SDC (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, international agency), KDN (Knowledge and Dedication for Nation-Building – national NGO) ● Project completed in Mid 2017. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The infrastructure is well-designed and of good quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ROM 2015 	Satisfactory <i>External view at mid-term</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outcomes and impacts achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Better school/learning environments, with more children attending and children spend more time in school – SIRP contributed, but a major contributing factor is the peace process and the resulting access for government to provide services (villages that had not been supported with schools also had increased school attendance) ○ Improved accessibility with new roads and bridges: reduced travel time, better access to markets and hospitals – and reportedly a strong impact on livelihoods ○ Improved access to health services: greater proximity to clinics, incl. better access to pre- and antenatal care, vaccinations, midwives – but some centres have staffing constraints ○ Improved access to drinking water: sufficient access all-year in almost all beneficiary villages – but insufficient testing of water quality ○ Improved access to sanitation – hygiene behavioural changes in some, but not all villages, as hygiene training was not sufficiently comprehensive, and changes mainly attributed to other support from Government and other NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Final Evaluation, 2017 ● Final Narrative Report, 2017 ● Four-pager, NRC, 2017 	Strong <i>External view at mid-term and internal view at completion</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Two modalities applied for infrastructure construction: a) implementing partners commissioning private contractors, and b) CBOs leading construction with village development committees (CBOs overseeing procurement, construction and recruitment (with project guidance on engineering and finance). The CBO model was more effective in engaging and capacitating communities and was the model preferred by most communities. ● There is a high degree of ownership and sustainability with the CBO model and the infrastructure is reportedly still fully functional. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Final Evaluation, 2017 ● ROM 2015 ● Interview 054 	Strong <i>External views at mid-term and completion</i>

I-522	Enhanced access to financing	
	<p>Summary: LIFT has been instrumental for providing access to finance for rural poor, and for the roll-out of financial services in underserved and hard-to-reach areas. In 2017 alone, 2.1 mill people in 16,211 villages were served by 65 microfinance institutions (MFI) and partners funded by LIFT, and 89.5% of these were women; and migrants, IDPs, people with disabilities were also provided with access to loans. 20 of the supported MFIs were financially self-sustaining by end 2017. LIFT partnered with the Currency Exchange Fund (TCX) and provided hedging for loans to 12 MFIs to remove risk from exchange rate fluctuations and Government caps on MFI interest rates; this enabled the MFIs to serve 340,000 additional clients in 2017. Moreover, LIFT has developed partnerships between the private sector, civil society and communities, and USD 75m provided by LIFT under its Financial Inclusion programme has leveraged an additional USD 173m of private sector co-financing. Since 2016, LIFT has had an agricultural hire purchase programme partnership with Yoma Bank and partnerships with agro-equipment dealers, with partial credit guarantee and improved access conditions to facilitate the purchase of farm machinery, thereby enabling smallholders to access mechanised farm services from small/medium businesses; as a result, an estimated 100,000 were able to rent machinery and reduce production costs and increase their gross margin. In 2017, new financial products enabled 1,130 farmers to purchase farm inputs, and 37 SME maize traders to increase their trading capacity. At a lower scale, PHASE IN also provided access to finance; grants managed by village management committees themselves, enabled communities to construct small infrastructure, and 23 village saving and loan associations (VSLAs) were established for women. Overall, the increased access to finance has reportedly enabled people to pursue economic opportunities, build assets, generate employment, and improved the ability to manage risk and absorb shocks.</p>	
	<p>Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfinance is a major area of intervention of LIFT, provided across all of its programmes, and the largest component of the Financial Inclusion programme. • LIFT has developed partnerships between the private sector, civil society and communities. • LIFT's investment in the Financial Inclusion prog is USD 75m, with an additional USD 173m of private sector co-financing. • LIFT has been instrumental for the roll-out of MFI in Myanmar. • 2.1 mill people in 16,211 villages were served by MFIs funded by LIFT – 89.5% of these were women. The number of clients grew by almost 25% in 2017, an increase of almost 500,000 clients since 2016. (122% compared to 2017 milestone) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report, 2017 • Presentation, June 2018 • Interim Review, 2017 • Mid Term Review - Agricultural Productivity and <p>Strong LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system, and trends/results are confirmed by external views</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Markets, EU 2016 DFID Annual Review, 2016 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LIFT has been instrumental for the roll-out of MFI in Myanmar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LIFT supports the expansion the geographical coverage of MFI (micro-finance institution) services, e.g. into remote and conflict-affected areas. LIFT has enabled a significant MFI outreach increase. In 2017, Financial services were introduced in IDP camps in Kachin, in Rakhine and in Upland areas, which previously had no access to financial services. LIFT supported by end 2017 65 MFI partners: 10 local MFIs, 40 credit cooperatives, 14 international MFI NGOs, 1 private bank. 8 new partners were added in 2017. 20 of the supported MFIs were financially self-sustaining by end 2017 (compared to a target of 14 MFIs). MFI ratio of operational costs to assets is dropping, except for MFIs undergoing rapid expansion. E.g. MFIs supported by the Pact Global Microfinance Fund (PGMF)'s Myanmar Access to Rural Credit project are meeting LIFT's 10% target ratio. 2017 results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USD 459m total assets (90% growth since 2016) USD 648m loans disbursed (50% growth since 2016) USD 399m loans outstanding USD 86m savings mobilized Loan repayment rates are high, healthy ratio of outstanding loans to total assets (0.86) In 2017, almost 60% of loans were used for livestock and small business, and 30% for agriculture. People with disabilities were also provided access to microfinance loans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Report, 2017 Interim Review, 2017 Mid Term Review - Agricultural Productivity and Markets, EU 2016 DFID Annual Review, 2016 Interviews 012, 041 	<p>Strong <i>LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system, and trends/results are confirmed by external views</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pact Global Microfinance Fund (PGMF) provided loans for agriculture and small business and supported savings in 8 townships in Rakhine. (5 of the 8 branches are now financially sustainable) Almost USD 200m is provided under PGMF, including USD 8.3m s provided by LIFT for the Rakhine Access to Financial Inclusion (RAFIN) project. <1% of portfolio was at risk. USD 10.4m in loans disbursed in 2017 – 92% used for small businesses and livestock (98% of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interim Review, 2017 EU Support to Rakhine 	<p>Strong <i>LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring</i></p>

	<p>borrowers were women).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • +59,000 clients in 1,917 villages in Rakhine reached in 2017 (98% were women). • Women met during field visit report that loans have enabled them to invest in productive assets and enabled them to increase incomes, which they have used to e.g. send children to school, build new houses, buy motorcycles 	<p>State, internal sector fiche, 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report, 2017 • Interviews 040, 043, 044 	<p><i>system, and trends/results are confirmed by external view and interviews</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFT partnered with the Currency Exchange Fund (TCX) a hedging facility with fixed exchange rates to remove risk of loss as a result of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ exchange rate fluctuations of a volatile Myanmar Kyat (MMK), where the MMK-USD exchange rate dropped by 25% from 2015 to 2017 ○ 30% interest cap imposed in MFI loans by the Ministry of Planning and Finance, and 13% caps on MMK loans and 8% on USD loans imposed by the Central Bank of Myanmar. <p>The above were major obstacles for MFIs in attracting foreign investments</p> • LIFT has invested USD 10m for hedging costs and fees. USD 80m (USD 85m in mid-2018) in loan financing was mobilised for microfinance – 40 loans from 11 lenders to 12 MFIs. The MFIs were enabled to serve 340,000 (361,618 in mid-2018) additional clients (84% women (92% in mid-2018), 64% in rural areas) with average loans of USD 237. 1,027 new jobs created with the 12 MFIs (21% staff increase). • LIFT filled the gap between a 20% interest rate and the 13% cap. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report, 2017 • Blended finance in Myanmar TCX's role in realizing financial inclusion through innovative partnerships in Myanmar, 2018 • Interview 012 	<p>Strong <i>LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system, and trends/results are confirmed by TCX</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agribusiness Finance Programme (AFP): In addition to donor grants, LIFT has since 2016 had an agricultural hire purchase programme partnership with Yoma Bank and partnerships with agro-equipment dealers, comprising partial credit guarantee and improved access conditions (reduced down-payment, extended length of lease, and no collateral required) for smallholders. The programme enables smallholders to access mechanised farm services from small businesses. TA is provided to Yoma Bank through the Rabobank Foundation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid Term Review - Agricultural Productivity and Markets, EU 	<p>Strong <i>LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system, and</i></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By end 2017, LIFT invested USD 9m, which leveraged USD 87m in financing from Yoma Bank for agricultural machinery of a value of USD 106m: almost 3,000 4-wheel tractors, 702 combine harvesters, 225 2-wheel tractors, 13 harvesters, 1,500 transport vehicles, farm implements – benefitting +5,000 small- to medium-sized businesses. • Yoma Bank Reduced down payments from 30% to 10% and increased repayment period from 1 year to up to 3 years. • An estimated 100,000 farmers (with 760,000 acres) rented tillage and harvesting machinery from the rental services developed. Savings on production costs: USD 11.9m, increased in gross margin: USD 22/acre. • Benefits reported: non-farm jobs created, and reduced agricultural production costs, increased farmer control over the timing of land preparation and harvesting, less dependency on hiring farm labour (overcoming labour shortages). • Agribusiness Finance Programme expanded in 2017; 3 financial products were launched. • Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ USD 962 million was disbursed (discounted accounts) to 1,130 farmers in 2017 for farm inputs. ○ USD 68,000 was disbursed as credit to farm input dealers for purchasing from suppliers in 2017; supplying approx. 200 farmers. ○ 37 Small- and medium-sized maize traders were provided seasonal overdrafts of USD 3.2m to increase their trading capacity and stimulate market expansion; the traders reached an estimated 6,800 farmers. ○ USD 5.4m provided to MFIs, benefitting 28,000 households. • PPP: LIFT and Yoma Bank partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation (MoALI), Agriculture Mechanization Department (AMD) in 2017 to support the government’s Tractor Referral Programme. PPP between agricultural equipment dealers and MoALI/AMD to stimulate farm mechanisation with finance from LIFT and Yoma Bank through the Agribusiness Finance Programme. Loans applications were made through AMD’s 120 stations nationwide and eligible applications referred to a partner equipment dealer. Finance is provided as a three-year loan with 6-monthly instalments and 10% down payment. 558 four-wheel tractors financed (value USD 10.4m) by end 2017. • Yoma Bank intends to continue with the products and expand after LIFT funding has ended. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016 Annual Report, 2017 • DFID Annual Review, 2016 • Interview 040 	<p><i>trends/results are confirmed by external view</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to financial services has improved the ability of households to manage risk and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid Term 	<p>Strong</p>

	<p>absorb shocks, through the ability to transfer funds when shocks occur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to finance is enabling people to pursue economic opportunities, build assets, generate employment. 	<p>Review - Agricultural Productivity and Markets, EU 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report, 2017 	<p><i>LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system, and trends/results are confirmed by external view</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial inclusion work was not always targeting the poorest and most marginalised, and this type of support is more relevant for poor families, which are better able to engage and invest in small enterprises. • Nonetheless, by end of 2017, LIFT-supported MFIs were delivering customised loans for low-income women, migrants, people with disabilities and the internally displaced. • The MARC project supporting 9 MFIs: 20% of clients moved from below to above the USD1.20/day national poverty line from 2015-2016, but the contribution of MFI to the transition is not quantified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim Review, 2017 • Annual Report, 2017 	<p>Satisfactory <i>LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system, and external view available, but further confirmation/triangulation would improve the reliability of the findings</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash grants were provided for small business groups and for the establishment of grocery shops, small trading centres for dried fish and prawns, motorcycle mechanic shops, cloth shops, tea shops, snack-making shops. (LEAD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report, 2017 	<p>Strong <i>LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDFC supported tractor owners/operators and farm supply dealers on business skills and proper use of equipment and farm inputs; this as both enabled dealers to expand their operations and increased access for farmers to tractor services and inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews 038, 039 	<p>Satisfactory <i>Views confirmed</i></p>

			<i>during field visit</i>
	Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking (PHASE IN) – contracts: 291192, 377773		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village development grants financed through the collection of 30% of costs of farming inputs provided by PHASE IN after harvest – USD 76,200 collected (USD 1,088 per village). Provided to avoid high interest rates on other loans. Kept in savings accounts under the name of each community. Village development grant are managed by village management committees. Mainly used for small infrastructure. • 23 village saving and loan associations (VSLAs) established for women (compared to a target of 20 due to high demand) – 583 participants (579 women). • VSLA in high demand among Muslim communities, despite cultural sensitivities. • A challenge for VSLAs utilisation has been limited access to income-generating opportunities, due to remoteness • VSLA has promoted increased solidarity and mutual assistance among members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1 Final Narrative Report, 2018 • Phase 1 Mid-Term Review, 2016 • Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 	Strong Confirmed by external and internal sources
JC-53	Contribution of EU to improving rural livelihoods		
	Indicators	Sources of information	Quality of evidence
I-531	Increased agricultural and natural resource productivity and resilience to climate change		
	<p>Summary: EU provided significant support for improving agricultural productivity. In 2010-17, LIFT enabled 292,401 households to increase crop productivity, and 484,844 households to increase profits from agriculture, livestock and/or fisheries. 325,390 households trialled and/or adopted improved practices, inputs, technologies. PHASE IN Phase 1 reached 4,738 households in Northern Rakhine, who for the most part achieved increased productivity and incomes. However, this was significantly below target due to disruptions and restrictions imposed on implementation by a volatile security situation. Moreover, most of these families belonged to Muslim communities, which were displaced after August 2017 due to the humanitarian crisis in Northern Rakhine; LIFT in Northern Rakhine was similarly affected – hence support in Rakhine now focuses mainly on Central Rakhine.</p>		

	<p>Both programmes provided extension support and training (e.g. on soil management, fertiliser and manure use, homestead gardening, animal rearing) including farmer-to-farmer exchange and plot trials, and access to agricultural inputs (e.g. improved seeds, fertilisers, animals, equipment) to farmers for improved agricultural practices, in relation to paddy rice, winter crops, vegetable production, livestock production, aquaculture. Local seed production was also stimulated. Farmers were organised in producer groups. Private sector engagement with farmers was stimulated to increase access to quality inputs and services.</p> <p>The two programmes also engaged in the promotion of sustainable natural resources management as an income opportunity for the poorest and the landless, mainly in Rakhine and the Uplands, such as community forestry, watershed management, sustainable fisheries, and sustainable agricultural practices (e.g. agroforestry, soil and water conservation, integrated pest management). 80,435 households benefit from protected/managed natural resources as a result of LIFT support in 2010-2017, and 1,250 users benefitted from community forestry support from PHASE IN. The titling of community forests also protects the forest-users from land grabbing. The improved farming and natural resource management also enhanced the resilience to weather and climate related shocks. By end 2017, an estimated 3.7 mill people had improved their resilience as a result of LIFT. Crop diversification and stress-tolerant crop varieties were promoted, and flood protection (embankments) and irrigation infrastructure reduced the impacts of cyclones, floods and droughts (see I-521). LIFT also supported the development of village disaster preparedness, and diversification into non-agricultural incomes (see I-522). PHASE IN also provided recovery support to beneficiaries affected by Cyclone Komen in 2015. Nonetheless, LIFT stakeholders found that more could be done to mainstream climate change resilience and environmental sustainability.</p>		
	<p>Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2010-17, the following agricultural productivity results were achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 203,284 households were reached by advisory services (2017 target: 177,000) ○ 325,390 households trialled and/or adopted improved practices, inputs, technologies (2017 target: 285,000) (trialled: <1 year, adopted: >1year) ○ 292,401 households achieved increased crop productivity (2017 target: 217,000) ○ 64,532 households were organised in producer groups (2017 target: 72,000) ○ 484,844 households increased profits on agriculture, livestock and/or fisheries (target 200,000) • The Tat Lan project in Rakhine, examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trained farmers in new agricultural techniques, demonstration of seed production and multiplication and production and use of natural fertilisers, which combined with flood protection walls (see I-521) improved productivity +77% of farmer trained use one or more of the techniques learned. 6,600 and 11,000 households benefitted, and earn an income of USD 100-300/acre, the total estimated income increase is USD 6.6m. ○ Targeted Muslim villagers are now displaced and live in camps, so Tat Lan now mainly reaches Rakhine Buddhist communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation , June 2018 • Annual Report, 2017 • EU Support to Rakhine State, internal sector fiche, 2017 • Interim Review, 2017 	<p>Strong <i>LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system, and trends/results are confirmed by external view</i></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ayeyarwady Delta programme, examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Delta is one of Myanmar’s major rice production areas. LIFT has improved farmers’ access to quality rice seeds. ○ Promoted new agricultural practices to increase the value of their crops, increased access to inputs, advisory on the appropriate use of fertilisers. Formation of farm production enterprises for establishing rice storage facilities, and 1 seed producer enterprise. (Mercy Corps) ○ Increased rice productivity through demonstrations and increased access to inputs, and advisory and farmer-to-farmer exchange on local seed production, off-season vegetable production, and agro-ecological practices such as natural fertilisers. Producer groups established to deliver services along rice value chain (WHH/GRET) ○ Piglet and duck producer groups established and trained in duck and pig rearing, disease awareness, and use of vaccines. (World Vision Myanmar) ○ Promotion of homestead aquaculture ○ Rice seed sector development • Dry Zone programme, examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Dry Zone produces 98% of Myanmar’s two main pulses crops. ○ Improved agriculture productivity through improved soil management and crop varieties ○ Stimulated private sector engagement with farmers, to increase access to quality inputs and services ○ Informed smallholder farmers on seed selection, crops, alternative cropping patterns, fertiliser and pesticide usage (IWMI). ○ Promoted green manure to improve soil organic matter, nutrients, and moisture (Golden Plain) ○ Promoted hydroponic greenhouses (Terre des Hommes) • Upland programme, examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trained farmers in crop spacing, intercropping of maize and pulses, and the use of fertiliser (CRS) ○ Promoted integrated pest management, systems of rice intensification, compost, soil and water conservation, seed production, and slash and mulch. Formation of products groups for grapes and wine, onions and potatoes (CORAD) 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2010-17, the following natural resource management (NRM) and access results were achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Common property resource management taken up in 660 villages (2017 target: 620) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report, 	<p>Strong <i>LIFT has a</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 80,435 households benefit from protected/managed natural resources (target (45,000)) ● NRM activities mainly focused on Rakhine and the Uplands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Embankments, mostly in Rakhine (see I-521) ○ Community forests/forest management, mostly in the Uplands but also in Rakhine ○ Watershed management in both Rakhine and the Uplands ○ Agroforestry in the Uplands ○ Fisheries in Rakhine ● Sustainable fishery and forest management promoted by Tat Lan in Rakhine increased incomes. ● NRM activities in other geographic programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LIFT is in a strategic partnership in the Delta for the co-management of Ayeyarwaddy wetland resources and fishery sector governance. ● Sustainable agricultural practices have been promoted across geographic programmes, such as: natural fertilisers, improved soil and water management (e.g. soil and water conservation and mulching), integrated pest management, systems of rice intensification. (see row above) ● The most common benefits of NRM were: 1) protected water bodies, 2) community forests, and 3) common grazing lands. 	<p>2017</p>	<p><i>comprehensive monitoring system</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An estimated 3.7 mill people have improved resilience as a result of LIFT up till end 2017 (2017 target: 2.2m people). For example, communities and authorities in Rakhine are now more able to respond to natural and conflict related stresses. ● Myanmar is highly vulnerable to e.g. cyclones, flooding, landslides and coastal erosion, earthquakes, and fires. ● Myanmar ranked 153rd out of 180 countries in the 2016 Environmental Performance Index. ● Resilience, especially climate change adaption, is prominent in LIFT's 2014 strategy. LIFT aligns with the 2012 National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), and many of its agricultural, forestry and fisheries projects are "climate-smart", e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ "Climate-smart" agricultural extension/advisory ○ Improved seed varieties, e.g. testing stress-tolerant rice varieties (flood, salinity, drought) ○ Crop diversification ○ Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes (see I-521) ○ Construction of embankments to protect against salt water intrusion, cyclones and floods in Rakhine – 94% of the embankments under Tat Lan withstood Cyclone Komen in July 2015. Cash-for-work reduced vulnerability short term by providing an income (see I-521) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 ● Presentation , June 2018 ● Annual Report, 2017 ● Interim Review, 2017 	<p>Strong <i>LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system, and trends/results are confirmed by external view</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promotion of agroforestry ○ Diversifying household income, for instance by conducting vocational training or supporting safe migration (see I-531) ○ Disaster risk reduction is promoted by some implementing partners, through village action plans and disaster preparedness and management ● Stress-tolerant (flood, drought, salinity) and short-duration rice varieties were introduced in townships affected by seasonal flood and salinisation by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Welt Hunger Hilfe (WHH), the Groupe de Recherches et d'Echanges Technologiques (GRET), Mercy Corps and the Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI). 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental sustainability and climate change resilience had received “less attention” at fund level and is mainly addressed by individual projects. ● Stakeholders felt that more could be done to mainstream climate change across LIFT. 	Interim Review, 2017	Satisfactory <i>External view, but issue not brought up in progress reporting</i>
Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking (PHASE IN) – contracts: 291192, 377773			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Farmers in Northern Rakhine face major challenges, resulting in low agricultural productivity: restrictions on movement and access to markets, limited availability of land; no land ownership rights for Muslims; low and declining (e.g. due to overuse of chemical fertilisers) soil fertility, salinity; insufficient water and irrigation access; cannot afford/access input (fertilisers, pesticides, seed); draught animals, labour; lack of agricultural and livestock knowledge/skills; unreliable weather (drought, flood); illiteracy and low levels of education. 	● Phase 1 Mid-Term Review, 2016	Strong <i>Confirmed by external view</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Target for livelihoods diversification and food security: 8,700 households – number of households reached: 4,738. ● Capacity development (ToTs, farmer field schools) of community-groups (4,738 households) in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Irrigation farming: integrated pest management, integrated disease management, transplanting, green manure (incl. composting), crop rotation, soil conservation (e.g. mulching), fertilisation, seed multiplication (incl. seed saving and purification). ○ Homestead gardening mainly for women. ○ Community forestry. ○ Livestock rearing for women groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EU Support to Rakhine State, internal sector fiche, 2017 ● Phase 1 Final Narrative 	Strong <i>Confirmed by external and internal views</i>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Aquaculture/fish farming. ● Farmer demonstration plots established for seed multiplication and green manure, enhanced soil fertility and reduced need for chemical fertilisers. ● The training has been effective leading to increased skills and knowledge of the improved practices promoted – and farmers have adopted the improved practices. Women can manage livestock without difficulty. ● Farmers are also sharing knowledge and quality seeds. ● The training also faced challenges: low literacy, reluctance to adopt new practices, difficulty in passing learnings/skills onto others. Low level of capacity of Government extension staff, language barriers. ● Crops promoted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Paddy rice ○ Winter vegetables (and fruit) – new to the area, e.g.: potatoes, chillies, beans, watermelons, tomatoes, watercress, eggplant, carrot, cucumber, radish, taro and ground nuts ○ Millet seeds were introduced due to nutritional value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Report, 2018 ● Phase 1 ROM, 2015 ● Phase 1 Mid-Term Review, 2016 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4,738 households were provided different types of inputs. ● Inputs provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Farming inputs: seeds (new/improved varieties, incl. salt and flood resistant seeds), compound and urea fertiliser, tools, cash for land rental and inputs (e.g. fertilisers) – for paddy rice, winter crops, homestead gardens. ○ Livestock rearing inputs for women groups: goats, vaccines, vitamins, de-worming drugs. ○ Irrigation infrastructure and pumps (see I-521). ○ Fish fry for aquaculture. ○ Community forestry. ○ 80 4-stroke handler harvester machines installed for 80 groups with 1,115 households – helped timely harvesting and reduced post-harvest loss. ● Inputs were sometimes provided lately due to difficulties in procurement (often procurement had to be done in Yangon), due to poor transportation and accessibility, lack of availability and reliable suppliers ● 100 households provided with training and inputs for fish pond establishment and maintenance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EU Support to Rakhine State, internal sector fiche, 2017 ● Phase 1 Final Narrative Report, 2018 ● Phase 1 ROM, 2015 ● Phase 1 Mid-Term Review, 	<p>Strong <i>Confirmed by external and internal views</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 820 beneficiaries supported with EUR 10.75 to produce winter vegetables. • 300 households from flood- and salinization-prone areas participated in nursery establishment to support seed production in villages. • Homestead gardens established for 1,500 households – with nutrient rich vegetables (cucumber, bitter gourd, snake gourd, long bean) for good nutrition and diet diversity. • 75 households received goats and livestock inputs. 	2016	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400 paddy-rice supported households affected by cyclone Komen in 2015 were given recovery kits to support paddy cultivation in 2016. • 420 households supported with homestead gardens received cyclone recovery support in 2016. • Animal kits and shelters for cyclone recovery provided to some households supported for livestock rearing. • Dykes were constructed to protect from floods (see I-521). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Phase 1 Final Narrative Report, 2018</i> 	<p><i>Satisfactory Quantitative data provided at project completion</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productivity improvements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Farmers reported they grew more crops, expanded the cropped area during dry season (winter crops) and extended the duration of the cultivation period, as a result of irrigation infrastructure established and especially the pumps installed (see I-521). Availability of water for summer paddy cultivation also increased. Irrigation expansion was easier in Maungdaw than in Buthidaung, where the rivers are more saline. ○ Green manure and improved seeds significantly increased winter crop yields. ○ Salt tolerant seed varieties allowed cultivation in areas that could previously not be cultivated – and thereby increased households' production. ○ Most (84%) of participating farmers (based on a survey) report increased productivity and incomes (95% of the 84%) as a result of cash for work for land preparation, inputs (fertilisers, seeds) and agricultural training. ○ 90% of trained farmers reported increased productivity. ○ Farmers found fertilisers provided to last 1-2 months longer than other fertilisers and produced good growth – 65% of farmers reported rice yield increases in 2016 compared to 2015. ○ In 2015, villages with more growing seasons reported yields had increased from 50-60 baskets to 70-80 baskets. ○ Reduced production costs on land irrigated with the pumps installed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Phase 1 Final Narrative Report, 2018</i> • <i>Phase 1 ROM, 2015</i> • <i>Phase 1 Mid-Term Review, 2016</i> 	<p><i>Strong Confirmed by external and internal views</i></p> <p><i>Good impact analysis done by the project</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Time saved by using installed pumps instead of manual pumps, freeing time up for other agricultural tasks. ○ Soil salinity is expected to decrease over time, e.g. as a result of the dykes constructed limiting saltwater intrusion. ○ Goat rearing was reported to have yielded “real benefits” for vulnerable households. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Community forestry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A total of 1,250 users benefitted from community forestry support. ○ 313 new acres of community forestry established and handed over to 263 users with official certificate of user rights for 30 years. ○ Community forestry promoted to provide income opportunities for landless people. Community forestry was valued and in demand. Vulnerable households were organised in Community Forestry User Groups. ○ Community forestry will over time allow poorer households to satisfy their needs and gradually build their capital and stock of animals. Community forestry is anticipated to yield the following livelihoods benefits (according to an external consultant report): incomes, firewood, construction wood for own use (after 12-14 years), inter-cropping food production. Each 1-acre plot will generate an estimated annual income of MKK 200,000-300,000 10 years after establishment. ○ 313 new acres of community forestry was handed over to 263 users with official certificate of user rights for 30 years – formal rights to the community forests protect the land from land grabbing. ○ Community forests protect forests from conversion to mono-crop plantations and environmental degradation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase 1 Final Narrative Report, 2018 	<p>Satisfactory <i>Good impact analysis done at project completion</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Insecurity/attacks and government crackdown impacted households supported with livestock rearing negatively: some sold their animals, other animals were lost or stolen, access to pasture was restricted, enclosures/compound fences were ordered by army to be removed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase 1 Final Narrative Report, 2018 	<p>Satisfactory <i>Good impact analysis done at project completion</i></p>
I-532	Improved access to income opportunities for rural poor		
	<p>Summary: The EU support for improving and diversifying agricultural productivity and natural resource management, and enhancing access to finance (see-I-521, I-522, I-531) enabled households to increase their incomes. The provision of-farm, alternative livelihoods also contributed to this. In 2010-2017, LIFT reportedly enabled 806,241 households to increase their incomes and 342,109 households</p>		

	<p>increased their income diversity. LIFT and PHASE IN supported households in better storage, post-harvest management and processing/value addition, and marketing (e.g. negotiation, time of selling, new markets, and linking to input suppliers. Agricultural producer groups were established, which created income opportunities such as service delivery along the value chain (e.g. seed production), and some groups were introduced to contract farming.</p> <p>Beneficiaries (including women, IDP youth, victims of human trafficking) were supported (training, small grants) in non-agricultural skills development for a range of vocations by both programmes. TVET, information and links to employers were also provided for migrants. 79,888 people (33,719 women) trained by LIFT in 2010-2017 established enterprises or gained employment. However, security restrictions in Northern Rakhine negatively affected the market and employment access for beneficiaries, in particular Muslims. Low availability of inputs (e.g. agricultural inputs, tools, materials) for income-generation also negatively affected PHASE IN.</p>		
	<p>Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2010-17, the following income-generation results were achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 806,241 households increased their incomes (109,094 women reached) (2017 target: 500,000) ○ The percentage of households below the poverty line (USD 1.90/day) dropped from 17.9% in 2015 to 13.7% in 2017 (but with higher poverty rates and less improvement for female-headed than male-headed households) (2017 target: 21%) ○ 758,306 households increased their assets (2017 target: 540,000) ○ 342,109 households increased their income diversity by end 2017 (2017 target: 100,000) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report, 2017 	<p>Strong <i>LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households are supported to engage in agriculture-related processing, logistics and marketing. • 2010-17 results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 15,495 households adopted new marketing practices (2017 target: 13,000) ○ Almost 300,000 households (17% of the beneficiary households) achieved higher returns on their livelihoods in 2017, especially from crop production: crops: 10.25%, livestock: 6.85%, fisheries: 2.26%. • 484,844 households increased profits on agriculture, livestock and/or fisheries (target 200,000) • Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Beneficiaries were introduced to better agricultural practices (see I-531), better storage and post-harvest management. ○ Beneficiaries in the Delta are supported with skills to improve the value of their crops and in value-addition (Mercy Corp) ○ Agricultural producer groups were established, which created income opportunities, e.g. from service delivery along the paddy rice value chain, from raising piglets and ducks, from seed production (seed sector development), from aquaculture, from grapes and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report, 2017 • Interim Review, 2017 • Mid Term Review - Agricultural Productivity and Markets, EU 2016 	<p>Strong <i>LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system, and trends/results are confirmed by external view</i></p>

	<p>wine, onions and potatoes (see I-531). Some groups were introduced to new markets, and contract farming.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Linking farmers in the Delta to millers, input dealers and traders, and improving their access to high-quality rice seed. ○ Beneficiaries were introduced to new marketing practices for agriculture, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture: 1) negotiating better prices, 2) selling sorted products based on quality, 3) selling at a different time, 4) selling to a new/different market. ○ Microfinance for productive purposes (see I-522) ○ Making Vegetable Markets Work for Smallholders (MVMWS) Program (Mercy Corps), Southern Shan State and Rakhine State. PPP (incl. with East–West Seed Myanmar) for market system development in the seed and horticulture sectors. Results: improved technology and services for +12,000 farmers, 16 businesses adopted more inclusive business models, 20% of farmers increased income by at least 50%. ○ End-beneficiaries received vocational skills training through the PACT support for CSOs (computer skills, welding, sewing, weaving, basket-making) ○ End-beneficiaries received zero interest loans for purchasing materials for weaving; 3% of the incomes was paid into village social protection funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Interviews 044, 045, 051 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Households are supported in pursuing non-farming income opportunities. ● 2010-17 results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 50,218 households (30,627 reached through women) supported in non-agricultural skills development (2017 target: 53,000) ○ 79,888 people trained (33,719 women) established enterprises or gained employment (2017 target: 88,000) ○ 489,588 households (59,275 female-reached through women) increased their incomes from non-agricultural activities (2017 target: 290,000) ● Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vocational training, for example on: mechanics, carpentry, masonry, garment manufacturing (e.g. in cooperation with the Myanmar Garment Manufacture Association (MGMA) training centre and Business Kind Myanmar) (MercyCorps) ○ Hospitality training under Hotel Training Initiative project (MercyCorps, Swiss Contact) ○ Skills training in the garment industry, in line with National Occupational Competency Standards. (Care, Pyoe Pin, Business Kind Myanmar) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Annual Report, 2017 ● Interim Review, 2017 	<p><i>Strong LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system, and trends/results are confirmed by external view</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Displaced youth and other in Rakhine were given technical and vocational training and non-farm livelihoods opportunities (since 2017). ○ Training on beekeeping and quality honey market development ○ Training and employment of human trafficking victims in EDEN's jewellery social enterprise. ○ Establishment of vocational training centre (Uplands programme) ○ Cash grants for small business groups and for the establishment of grocery shops, small trading centres for dried fish and prawns, motorcycle mechanic shops, cloth shops, tea shops, snack-making shops. (LEAD) ○ Support to women groups members for establishing poultry and rice-related enterprises, and cloth, grocery and snack-making shops. (World Vision) ○ TVET preparing for migration (Uplands programme) ○ Provision of migration-related information and links to employers in Yangon (Delta programme). ○ Microfinance for enterprise development purposes (see I-522) 		
	<p>Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking (PHASE IN) – contracts: 291192, 377773</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support provided for income-generating activities/livelihoods diversification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technical training, start-up cash grants (EUR 110-119), and inputs provided to 300 landless households on income generation activities: fishing, tailoring, shop keeping – enabling daily incomes of EUR 6-10 (mainly used for debt repayment, school fees, house repairs). ○ Market linkages were created for 189 households. ○ Nurseries established for 300 households ○ Post-harvest management training was provided for 2,115 households. ○ 500 households received in-kind support for crop storage facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase 1 Final Narrative Report, 2018 ● Phase 1 ROM, 2015 ● Phase 1 Mid-Term Review, 2016 	<p>Strong <i>Confirmed by external and internal sources</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Income-generating assets provided to 300 landless households – recovery assistance input kits were provided to 52 household to replace assess lost to flood and cyclone Komen in 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase 1 Final Narrative Report, 2018 	<p>Satisfactory <i>Quantitative data provided at project</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of the income generating activities supported under PHASE IN involved mobile trading, while most beneficiaries were limited by movement restrictions, which inhibits trade and taking full advantage of production increases, where beneficiaries can only trade in their own village or tract – affecting Muslim farmers. Rakhine farmers were affected by the restricted movement of potential Muslim customers (Muslims where the majority in in Northern Rakhine before Aug 2017). Low availability of inputs (e.g. scale sets, sewing machines, fishing nets) for income-generating activities in local market, or low-quality inputs, affected project implementation (procurement was done in Sittwe or Bangladesh), and could also pose a challenge for post-project continuation of the income-generating activities. Limited income-generating opportunities for women in VSLA groups due to remoteness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 Mid-Term Review, 2016 Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 	<p><i>completion</i></p> <p>Strong <i>Confirmed by external source</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income/livelihoods improvements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased production due to improved agriculture has led to an increased surplus (see I-532). Household incomes have increased through the selling of surplus production from agriculture and homestead gardens. Most of the winter crops were sold. Incomes were also generated by producing and selling open pollination variety seeds. Since mainly women are leading the gardens, they now have more control over income generation. Good uptake of income-generating activities and increased incomes. Average annual income of beneficiaries increased from MKK 800,000 to MKK 1,100,000 - and changes in spending patterns. Most beneficiaries reported increased incomes. Winter vegetable crop production became the second most important livelihood strategy (after paddy rice) for 50% of the participating households, compared to 39% at baseline. Cash for work on the construction of irrigation infrastructure provided short term/temporary incomes for local households. All income-generating enterprises were functional at mid-term and, reported incomes of USD 6-10/day. The income was used to repay debt and credit, pay school fees, and for home repairs and improvements. The livelihoods impact of nursery establishment was limited at mid-term, since a longer term process and challenges with competing with seed vendors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 Phase 1 Final Narrative Report, 2018 Phase 1 ROM, 2015 Phase 1 Mid-Term Review, 2016 	<p>Strong <i>Confirmed by external sources at mid-term Good impact analysis done by project</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community forests provide a range of livelihood benefits (according to an external consultant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid Term 	<p>Satisfactory</p>

	<p>report) generate, such as: edible products, medicinal herbs, fuelwood, construction wood for own use (after 12-14 years), inter-cropping food production. Forest resources are particularly important for landless and poorer households both in terms of income generation and meeting own needs. It allowed poorer households to satisfy their needs and gradually build their capital and stock of animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each 1-acre plot will (according to an external consultant report) generate an estimated annual income of MKK 200,000-300,000 10 years after establishment. • Benefits also include higher social status in community, ability to send children to school. 	<p>Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 1 Final Narrative Report, 2018 	<p><i>External views, but projections of expected outcomes and impacts</i></p>
	<p>Southeast Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (SIRP) – contract: 308770</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road and bridges constructed improved access to markets and facilitated the selling of agricultural products and buying of farm inputs – the impact of this on livelihoods was reportedly strong. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Evaluation, 2017 • Final Narrative Report, 2017 	<p><i>Strong Confirmed by external and internal view</i></p>
I-533	Increased food security and improved diet diversity, especially for mothers and children		
	<p>Summary: The more productive and diversified agriculture and homestead gardens (see I-531), increased incomes (see I-522), and enhanced resilience (see I-531), and nutrition-specific activities contributed to increased food security and nutrition, by enhancing the availability and diversity of food for domestic consumption and increasing the ability to purchase food items. In 2010-17, LIFT enabled 492,435 households to obtain adequate food supplies throughout the entire year, and 431,965 households to improve their diets. PHASE IN Phase 1 reported that 90% of the supported households were food-sufficient the entire year and 74% of children with acute malnutrition were cured. LIFT and PHASE IN both promoted nutrient-rich crops (e.g. millet), vegetables and fish (in home ponds), and both implemented nutrition-awareness activities (training), e.g. in combination with extension on vegetable cultivation. From 2015 and onwards, LIFT increased its focus on nutrition and 12 grants were nutrition-specific or -sensitive. Specific attention was given to awareness creation and promotion of good feeding practices in relation to maternal and infant nutrition. LIFT also engaged in policy support and capacity development for GoM (see I-513), such as the integration of nutrition education in the curriculum for agriculture extension officers in Chin State and in relation to the promotion of fortified rice. Fortified rice was also distributed, and commercialisation of fortified was promoted with technical support for producers. Finally, social protection measures were promoted, such as piloting a pension scheme</p>		

	to inform GoM universal pension scheme, grants for people with disabilities, and maternal and child cash transfers (MCCT) for 36,500 households in – with state-wide coverage in Chin (see I-513).		
	Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2010-17, the following food and nutrition security results were achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 492,435 households have 12 months of adequate food (2017 target: 520,000). However, there was a drop from 96% to 86% from 2015 to 2017. ○ 2.1 mill have increased food security by more than one month ○ 3.7 mill have improved resilience (see I-531) ○ 431,965 households have improved diets (acceptable diet diversity score) (2017 target: 370,000) ○ 9,313 6-23 months children with acceptable diet diversity (increased from 26% in 2015 to 43 % in 017 (2017 target: 10,764) ○ Stunting rate for children <5 dropped from 32% in 2013 to 29% in 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation , June 2018 • Annual Report, 2017 	Strong <i>LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2015 and onwards, LIFT increased its focus on nutrition. • Nutrition is reportedly mainstreamed into LIFT projects by implementing partners albeit to varying degree and in different ways, e.g. with budget allocation to enhance staff awareness/skills, opening of nutrition positions/jobs, analytical work, inclusion of nutrition activities in interventions, competencies required in job descriptions - and to a lesser extent guidelines/policies and use of nutrition indicators. • In 2015, 12 grants were nutrition-specific or sensitive (10 new projects included nutrition promotion or education activities), and 12 implementing partners included nutrition objectives in their projects. However, in Kachin (in the Uplands), there were no nutrition-specific projects in 2015. • Nutrition activities were further expanded in 2016 with new interventions. • Additional nutrition indicators were included in the LIFT logical framework in 2015 (moderate stunting among children under five, children under five with diarrhoea, households reached with nutrition-sensitive information, children 6-23 months with acceptable dietary diversity, exclusive breastfeeding, and utilisation of improved sanitation facilities and improved water sources). • The emphasis on nutrition also contributed to enhancing resilience and vice-versa; improved resilience increases the likelihood of a good nutrition status, and a good nutrition status makes people more resilient. (see I-531) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report, 2017 • Interim Review, 2017 • Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 • EU Support to Food Security and Rural Development, internal 	Strong <i>LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system, and trends/results are confirmed by external views</i>

		sector fiche, 2018	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFID Annual Review, 2016 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 213,278 households (172,104 women) reached with nutrition-sensitive information (2017 target: 200,000), mainly through health and nutrition training sessions for 165,000 households. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Uplands programme, worked with farmer groups on vegetable cultivation was combined with information on nutrition and dietary practices. The Myanmar Institute for Integrated Development (MIID), worked with the State Agriculture Institute in Chin State to integrate nutrition education in the curriculum for agriculture extension officers. In the Delta, WorldFish promoted breeding of micronutrient-rich small fish for home consumption together with commercial species in home ponds. 172,953 people (113,640 women) made aware of the nutritional needs of women and children (2017 target: 140,000). Awareness rates increased from 3.9% for men and 22.8% for women in 2015 to 20.4% for men and 42.5% for women in 2017. Health workers community-members and MCCT (maternal and child cash transfer) committees trained in social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) vis-à-vis infant and young children feeding (IYCF) practices, WASH, and ante- and post-natal care. Mother-to-mother groups promote nutrition and health-seeking behaviour among pregnant and breastfeeding women. Several new nutrition-related projects had a slow start in 2015-16 but caught up in 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Report, 2017 	Strong <i>LIFT</i> has a comprehensive monitoring system
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food (including fortified food) was distributed to villages and IDP camps, e.g. in Kachin state in the Uplands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 	Indicative <i>External</i> view, but little detail available

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fortified rice under PATH project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fortified rice was distributed to an estimated 96,514 households. ○ Commercialisation of fortified rice was promoted with technical support for producers and facilitation of Government approval of these producers. 8 producers were awarded approvals in Yangon, Ayeyarwady, Bago, and Sagaing Regions. In 2017, 550 metric tonnes were produced and 456 metric tonnes distributed through +100 retail outlets. (See I-513) ○ Media campaign media (television, radio, printed media, billboard, social media, advertising on taxis) and face-to-face promotion (promotion events, advocacy and educational events) in 2017 to increase awareness and demand for fortified rice. Result examples: The Department of Social Welfare included fortified rice in the lunch programmes of + 50 nursery schools (see I-513). The Union Enterprise for Humanitarian Assistance, Resettlement, and Development in Rakhine (UEHRD) procured fortified rice for conflict-affected populations in northern Rakhine. • Nutrition-sensitive agriculture was promoted, e.g. in Uplands programme. • LIFT engaged in policy support, technical advisory, capacity building for GoM vis-à-vis food security and nutrition. (see I-513) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report, 2017 • Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 • Interview 012 	<p>Strong <i>LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system, and trends/results are confirmed by external view</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural diversification (e.g. vegetable production) and improved practices enhanced productivity, food availability and diversity and incomes. (see I-531, I-532) • Community forestry secures access to edible forest products (see I-531) • Non-agricultural enterprises and employment enhanced incomes and thereby the food purchasing power. (see I-532) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See I-531 and I-532 	<p>See I-531 and I-532</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to social protection provided, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Piloting of pension scheme (with Helpage) to inform GoM's universal pension scheme in 2017 with a monthly stipend of USD 7 to all people aged +90 years, subsequently provided to all aged +85 years. People with severe disabilities were also provided with pensions from Helpage/LIFT (see I-513) ○ Grants for people with disabilities for +2,000 people in Dry Zone in 2017 ○ Maternal and child cash transfers (MCCT) during child's first 1,000 days provided (in all 4 geographic programmes) for 36,500 households in 2017 (up from 7,500 in 2016) – with state-wide coverage in Chin (Save the Children). Piloting of delivery with mobile payments. Women met during the field visit report that their children with the support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Report, 2017 • Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 	<p>Strong <i>LIFT has a comprehensive monitoring system</i></p>

	were healthier due to improved feeding and improved hygiene (combination of funding available for food items and awareness raising/training) (see I-513)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview 046, 047, 048, 050, 051 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition is a priority in the sector for EU, and LIFT's draft new strategy (2019-23) has a nutrition-sensitive agriculture as a major focus area and nutrition-related indicators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview 205, 031, 032 	Strong Confirmed in several interviews
	Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking (PHASE IN) – contracts: 291192, 377773		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food availability has been improved by the increased crop productivity and production, and an extension of the cropping period, including in the dry season. (see I-531) Household food availability and nutrition has been improved with the homestead gardens with a larger diversity of nutrient-rich vegetables being produced and consumed (increased diet diversity) (see I-531). Nutrition awareness has also been raised for homestead garden beneficiaries. Increased incomes and income diversification have enhanced the ability to purchase food items. (see I-532) Millet seeds were introduced due to its good nutritional value. Community forests provide edible products as well as income, especially important for the landless and poorer households. (see I-531, I-532) Phase 2 focuses on climate resilient food and nutrition security. Most households achieved increased dietary diversity. 74% of children with severe acute malnutrition were cured. 90% of households supported reported (in a survey) having enough food each month (target 70%). One village reported in 2015 that the hungry period had been reduced from 4 to 2 months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 Phase 1 Final Narrative Report, 2018 Phase 1 ROM, 2015 Phase 1 Mid-Term Review, 2016 	Strong Confirmed by external and internal views Good impact analysis done at project completion

EVALUATION QUESTION 6: Instruments and modalities

EQ6 To what extent have the various instruments and modalities employed by the EU been appropriate for efficient aid delivery in Myanmar?

Rationale: Development assistance can be provided based on different instruments (e.g. DCI, IcSP) and through different modalities (project aid, sector programme support, sector budget support, blending, thematic and regional programmes etc.), according to what will work within the country context, not least in terms of efficiency, but also in terms of the purpose the support, as each modality has its own advantages and limitations.

JC-61	Degree of appropriateness and conduciveness of the aid modalities applied		
	Indicators	Sources of information	Quality of evidence
I-611	Use of clear criteria for the choices made on aid channels and modalities		
	<p>Summary: The European Court of Auditors found that the EC's choice of aid modalities was reasonable. The evaluation team agrees with this assessment. The political context, and its evolution, were key elements in guiding – and limiting – the choice of aid modalities. While the sanctions regime limited the choice of aid channels and modalities before 2012, since then the EU has responded to political changes and provided support to encourage reforms. The choice of sector budget support (Education Sector Reform Contract) was initiated by EC HQ in Brussels and developed in a process of thorough and comprehensive deliberation involving EU stakeholders, EU MS and GoM which built on lessons learnt of previous support to education.</p>		
	<p>General information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CoA report: “The operational criteria considered when the aid modalities were selected and the Implementation Plan was developed were the ‘future workload of the Delegation’ and assuring ‘a mix of aid modalities’. None of the AAPs (Annual Action Programmes) reviewed included the criterion of cost effectiveness of the activities funded. Nevertheless, given the options at hand, the Commission’s choice of aid modalities was reasonable. “More than half of the amounts committed were allocated under the indirect management mode, and channelled mostly through UN-managed Trust Funds. This allowed the Commission to work in close cooperation with other donors and be involved in large-scale development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Court of Auditors, EU Assistance to Myanmar/Burma, 04/2018 ISG Meeting Interviews 204, 206, 211 	Satisfactory <i>independent assessment complemented by interviews</i>

	<p>actions. This aid modality alleviated the burden on Commission staff, as the UN was primarily responsible for managing the Funds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The political context, and its evolution, were key elements in guiding – and limiting – the choice of aid modalities. From the outset of the transition in 2011, the EU responded to political changes and provided support to encourage reforms. • The EUD follows the guidelines from Brussels according to which some modalities are preferred (1: general budget support, 2: sector budget support, 3: large programmes, 4: small projects), and tries to use these. If it is not possible to use these EUD explains why and apply other modalities. • The choice of sector budget support (Education Sector Reform Contract) was initiated by EC HQ in Brussels and developed in a process of thorough and comprehensive deliberation involving EU stakeholders, EU MS and GoM which built on lessons learnt of previous support to education. QBEP paved the way for the Education Sector Reform Contract 		
I-612	Risk assessments made at sector, programme and project levels and mitigating measures considered and applied		
	<p>Summary: The 2011-2013 and 2014-2020 MIPs and interventions across all sectors contained detailed risk assessments focusing mainly on the uncertainty of the political situation and the peace process, the risk of natural disasters occurring, and risks related to human resources and capacity constraints. At the level of programmes and projects comprehensive risk mitigation strategies or contingency plans were developed and applied. These included regular situation updates and contextual analysis and flexible approaches to implementation. Risk management was handled well in most cases.</p>		

	<p>General information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both the MIP 2010-2013 and the MIP 2014-2020 had a comprehensive and detailed section on risks • The MIP 2011-2013 identifies the following risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes to the political environment particularly related to the 2010 elections - Changes in national plans - Lack of trust - Divergent views among donors - Lack of reliable data - Insufficient absorption capacity - Extreme weather conditions, security considerations or population movements • The MIP 2014-2020 states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Principal risks in the programming period are highly political. If left unchecked these political challenges risk spiralling into major social and developmental set-backs. - The biggest risk to the reform process is inter-communal violence that began ostensibly in Rakhine State in 2012 - The failure of the peace process also presents a significant risk to Myanmar/Burma's future. - Myanmar is a disaster-prone country and it may be subject to destructive floods, earthquakes, cyclones and a number of other natural phenomena that put its entire population at risk. - Concerns arise from the distinct lack of human resources to deliver on the reforms that have been promised. - Overlap with other development partners presents a risk though this risk is low as EU programming has been drafted after consultations with development partners so that complementarities and synergies have been ensured. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MIP 2011-2013 • MIP 2014-2020 	Satisfactory <i>mainly factual statements</i>
	<p>Education</p>		
	<p>QBEP – contract:290468</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation amid constraints led QBEP to form a risk-management strategy based on 14 pre-identified risks. This enabled the creation of mitigation responses which were drawn upon as required. • For example, as a risk-management strategy, further QBEP support for finalisation of the NESP was suspended after the 2014 election, pending clarity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QBEP Final Report, 2016 	Indicative <i>based only on the final report, which is comprehensi</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the 2015-2016 transition period, with no protocol precedent for a handover from one administration to another, finalisation of the NESP – the key QBEP-supported document – proved difficult for the QBEP partners. A high risk of politicisation of policies led to a risk-management decision by the broader development partner community to pause collective support. 		<i>ve but not an independent external evaluation</i>
	<p>Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State – contract:353601</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the MTR, in the application the project’s risk section appears somewhat cursory, yet accurate. In interviews with staff in Sittwe risks (naturally, given the circumstances) focused on security and safety of staff, while risk from the project perspective is wider as better described by the assumptions in the project’s logframe. A more developed risk analysis might have included strategies for prevention, mitigation and management, as well as looked at internal risks (including capacity). Many of these aspects are included in LWFs integrated risk management matrix for Rakhine State. In 2016 LWF formulated a detailed Risk analysis and contingency plan which identifies risks to project implementation and puts mitigation measures in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State, MRE 2016 Education for Change: Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State, Risk analysis and contingency plan 	Satisfactory based on a comprehensive external evaluation and project documents
	<p>Peacebuilding</p> <p>Joint Peace Fund for Myanmar – contract: 368450</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks identified for the Fund include rise in anti-western sentiment, high level peace process negotiation falters, and/or possibly stops, and that the JPF is accused of supporting unfavoured groups. JPF requires large grant applicants to include a proposal, budget, log-frame, conflict sensitivity and inclusion, and risk assessment templates. JPF was designed to “take into account international best practice for conflict sensitivity and risk management and mitigation”. The quality of documents and responses to questions on risk management and other aspects, provided to Fund Board is mixed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JPF Annual report 2017 JPF mid-term review 2018 Description of the Action 2016 	Satisfactory confirmed by external review

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eleven donors of the JPF suggests that risks could be spread across the field; nevertheless, risk appears to “<i>gravitate to the lowest common denominator</i>” rather than raising the risk threshold. Technical Secretariat responsible to establish a system for the assessment and management of risk. 		
	<p>Support to the Myanmar Peace Centre – contracts: 315364, 361957, and 305087</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme monitoring was conducted by the MPC through activity plans and budgets, strengthening accountability for effective use of programme funds and supporting the mitigation of programme risks. A risk analysis matrix was included in the action fiche. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final narrative report 2015 Description of the Action 2013 	Indicative <i>limited information on execution of risk planning</i>
	<p>Promoting Durable Peace and Development in Kachin – contract: 353929</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the project level, the Joint Strategic Team conducted coordination meetings to discuss the IDP situation, including gaps, needs and future scenarios, contingency planning and risk management. There was excellent consortium-wide collaboration on risk management and conflict analyses, among other processes. Risk management strategies, such as regular situation updates and contextual analysis were in place in order to respond to situations. A detailed risk analysis matrix was included in the action fiche. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year Three Yearly Report 2018 DPP Evaluation 2018 Description of the Action 2014 	Satisfactory <i>programme reporting confirmed by external review, though limited in detail</i>
	<p>Interreligious Respect and Reconciliation through Civil Society Action in Myanmar – contract: 348033</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed risk analysis and contingency plan developed A low-profile approach to operations was adopted to mitigate risk for programme staff and partners due to the sensitivity of the project focus and conflict-prone areas of programming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the Action Final narrative report 2017 Interview 436 	Satisfactory <i>limited documented materials, though findings supported by interview</i>
	<p>Governance</p> <p>STEP to Democracy – Support to Electoral Processes and Democracy in Myanmar – contract: 358316</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> STEP “<i>mitigated risks very well</i>” and the programme’s flexibility to adapt to the context was “<i>highly regarded</i>”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft final report 2018 	Satisfactory <i>confirmed by external review,</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk management was handled well, primarily because local focal meetings took place regularly (monthly) and included discussions of risk. A coordinated approach to risk management helped ensure that activities reflected the evolving political situation. • Given the sensitivities of Myanmar, “a continuous risk assessment of activities will be conducted throughout the life of the project”. • A detailed risk analysis and contingency plan was developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the action 2015 	<i>though limited information provided.</i>
	<p>Supporting Participation, Accountability and Civil society Empowerment (SPACE) – contract: 339291</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A detailed risk analysis and contingency plan was developed. • Risk assessments conducted with partner organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the action 2014 • Interview 426 	Satisfactory risk matrix drafted and engaged with partners
	<p>MyJustice – contract: 359042</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A risk matrix was developed. • Departmental management team in the UK reviews the programme’s impact, risks, issues and financial management. • Project assurance systems and processes are complied with, including recording risks, issues and progress on an internal project management platform. • Programme risks were recorded in the MyJustice risk register and uploaded to British Council risk management system (JCAD) and are reviewed, managed and updated monthly at the programme board meetings. The programme risk management framework is updated regularly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the action 2015 • Annual progress report year 2, 2017 	Satisfactory detailed information on risk management process, little on application
	<p>Institutional Strengthening and Policy Dialogue, Myanmar – contract: 365631</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks were enumerated in the programme inception. • The monitoring framework highlight possible risks to project implementation. As part of the annual reporting, the technical assistance team identify the possible risks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of the action 2014 • First progress report 2016 	Indicative risks identified, no information on follow up
	<p>MyPol – contract: 379100</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project management unit set up an internal risk register to analyse and mitigate operational risks. These risks will not only include security risk but other aspects that may interfere in the normal implementation of the Project. • A risk management matrix was developed and updated to include relevant and new potential risks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MyPol inception report 2016 • First progress report 2017 • Interview 433 	Satisfactory limited documented information, though supported by interview

	Rural development		
	<p>Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LIFT has a risk monitoring system in place, which monitors and mitigates at different levels: individual LIFT funded project risks or mainly managed by the implementing partners, whereas the Fund Management Office (FMO – UNOPS) manages geographic and thematic risks, and cross-LIFT risks are discussed with the Fund Board at regular, four-monthly meetings. Clear processes and mitigation plans are in place, at least at the fund level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFID Annual Review, 2016 	Strong <i>confirmed by external view</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Myanmar Sustainable Aquaculture Programme (MYSAP) carried out a peace and context analysis on 2015, which contained a risk mapping matrix. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview 058 	Satisfactory <i>Reliable single source</i>
I-613	Existence of a sound risk analysis backing the choice to provide sector budget support		
	<p>Summary: The EU initially favoured a State Building Contract (SBC) - budget support for countries affected by fragility – with Myanmar, and the criteria for SBC were assessed as fulfilled. However, some EU MS voiced concerns and did not support this initiative. Consequently, the SBC was not approved. The EU had not shared risk and conflict assessments with MS. The preparation of the Education Sector Reform Contract was embedded in a thorough risk analysis focusing on political risks, socioeconomic risks, development risks, PFM risks as well as corruption and fraud risks. Comprehensive safe-guarding measures were put in place, which are linked to the conditions for the disbursement of all tranches. The EUD is planning to introduce sector budget support in the Rural Development sector with a focus on nutrition from the agricultural perspective in 2019. The policy framework is regarded sufficient for sector budget support by the EU. Challenges are that not all EU MS supports the provision of budget support to Myanmar due to issues such as limited progress on accountability, capacity constraints with MoALI, and a feeling there should be some experience from the education sector budget support before venturing into further budget support.</p>		
	<p>State building contract</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was decided to prepare a State Building Contract (SBC) (budget support for countries affected by fragility) with Myanmar, and the criteria for SBC were assessed as fulfilled. However, some EU MS voiced concerns and did not support this. Consequently, the SBC was not approved. The EU had not shared risk and conflict assessments with MS. MS Embassies interviewed stressed that supporting general budget support would have raised difficult questions among domestic constituencies in Europe concerning the status of human rights in Myanmar. In the process of designing SBC, the EUD led discussions on priorities for EU support to the education sector and the use of the budget support (BS) modality with the government. Sensitivities regarding budget fungibility and military spending were key challenges in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews 003, 004, 202, 204, 211, 213, 218 	Satisfactory <i>based on various interviews</i>

	<p>process. There had been continuous engagement with the Ministry of Education and with the Ministry of Planning and Finance on strengthening PFM systems relevant to the education sector.</p>		
	<p>Education Sector Reform Contract</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Myanmar MIP 2014-2020, the EU's engagement in the sector of education amounts to EUR 241 million. The Implementation Plan for EU development cooperation in Myanmar (2014-2020) indicated the intention to move towards the use of country systems through budget support in the education sector. • According to the EU's own assessment, this first education sector budget support in Myanmar offers a valuable platform for policy dialogue that can contribute to converting the NESP into feasible, affordable and prioritised actions, while progressively addressing some of the sensitive issues of equity, particularly relating to education in ethnic areas. By focusing on the planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of key reforms, it also contributes to developing management and system capacity and to functional reorganisation of MoE. • The design of the Education Sector Reform Contract was based on thorough budget support indicators and complementary measures for secondary education and TVET. Preparatory TA under the My Governance programme used experts to undertake activities in order to strengthen the government's ability to achieve indicator targets, and ensure the Complementary Measures are able to start quickly and produce target outputs earlier than otherwise. • The Action Document includes a detailed list of risks focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political risks - Socioeconomic risks - Development risks - PFM risks - Corruption and fraud risks • Risk assessment has led to the following assumptions upon which the sector budget support is based: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The political and socio-economic inclusive transition will be sustained. - The government remains committed to implementation of the NESP. - The government will implement its declared priorities, in particular (i) progress in national reconciliation and peace, with relevant structures and processes put in place for sustaining peace; (ii) implementation of the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State; (iii) commitment to the different reform processes, for development of education services and improvement of PFM systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Sector Fiche, EU Support to Education, 15/12/17 • Action Document for Enhancing the education and skills base in Myanmar, Annex, 2018 • Project Information Document (PID) Appraisal Stage, Decentralizing Funding to Schools (P146332), 2014 • EUD Myanmar, Annual Management Plan 2017 • Internal documentatio 	<p>Strong based on comprehensive EU documentation complemented and confirmed by interviews</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government and DPs will continue to cooperate effectively. • This assessment, in turn, resulted in the establishment of conditions for disbursement of all tranches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Satisfactory progress in the implementation of the National Education Strategic Plan 2016-21 and continued credibility and relevance of that or any successor strategy; - Implementation of a credible and relevant stability-oriented macroeconomic policy; - Satisfactory progress in the implementation of the government programme for improvement of Public Finance Management; - Satisfactory progress with regard to the public availability of timely, comprehensive and sound budgetary information. - The chosen performance targets and indicators to be used for disbursements will apply for the duration of the programme. However, in duly justified circumstances, the MoPF may submit a request to the Commission for the targets and indicators to be changed. The changes agreed to the targets and indicators may be authorised by exchange of letters between the two parties. - In case of a significant deterioration of fundamental values, budget support disbursements may be formally suspended, temporarily suspended, reduced or cancelled, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the financing agreement. • PFM has been thoroughly analysed. In 2018, the budget support eligibility assessment concluded that the PFM reform process was both relevant and credible. <i>“With the strong desire on the government side for fast improvements and the very significant support pledged by DPs to PFM reforms, Myanmar/Burma will gradually move up towards international standards in PFM”.</i> 	<p>n 2013, 2014, 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews 203, 206, 211, 219 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EUD is planning to introduce sector budget support in the Rural Development sector with a focus on nutrition from the agricultural perspective in 2019. The policy framework is regarded sufficient for sector budget support by the EU. Challenges are that not all EU MS supports the provision of budget support to Myanmar due to issues such as limited progress on accountability, capacity constraints with MoALI, and a feeling there should be some experience from the education sector budget support before venturing into further budget support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews 006, 023, 024, 029 	Satisfactory confirmed by several interviews
I-614	The use of flexible procedures enabled the EU to better respond to emerging conflicts		
	Summary: Since 2012, the EU has applied flexible procedures for crisis (crisis declaration provisions) for interventions (for example Aid or Uprooted People) to contract directly with implementing partners without any need for calls for proposals. The use of flexible procedures enabled the EU to respond effectively to crisis and conflict situations – and facilitated procurement where there are few qualified services		

	<p>providers and normal procurement through would have been difficult. In 2014 the Commission extended the crisis declaration to all contracts supporting peace and state-building and renewed it each year. The CoA report claims that the removal of the requirement for calls for proposals reduced the transparency of the selection procedure and risked having an adverse effect on the cost-effectiveness of projects goals in Myanmar. However, according to the EU, the Commission resorted to the use of the crisis declaration provisions on a limited and justified number of occasions. The EU also notes that grants awarded through calls for proposals are not necessarily more cost-effective than grants awarded under flexible procedures. This view was confirmed by several stakeholders involved in programme/project implementation.</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CoA report: <i>“Since 2012 the Commission has used the crisis-declaration provisions “to contract directly with implementing partners without any need for calls for proposals. Use of the crisis declaration meant that there was ‘imminent or immediate danger threatening to escalate into armed conflict’, and grants and procurement contracts could be negotiated without engaging in a call for proposals or tenders- Initially, the crisis declaration applied solely to the ethnic states of Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Mon, Shan and Rakhine and in the Tanintharyi Division. In 2014 the Commission extended the crisis declaration to all contracts ‘supporting peace and state-building goals in Myanmar’ and renewed it each year. The crisis declaration was understandable for the areas directly affected by conflict but less so for peaceful areas. The removal of the requirement for calls for proposals reduced the transparency of the selection procedure and risked having an adverse effect on the cost-effectiveness of projects.”</i> • Replies of the Commission to the CoA report: "EU ASSISTANCE TO MYANMAR/BURMA" <i>“The Commission applies its standard rules and procedures as well as the internal rules that allow derogating from these standard rules under certain conditions e.g. in crisis situations. Flexibility provisions in line with the Financial Regulation and basic acts have allowed saving time compared to standard approaches, while maintaining a balance between speed and transparency. The Commission resorted to the use of the crisis declaration provisions on a limited number of occasions. When it did, there were valid reasons. Given the circumstances in Myanmar/Burma, the Commission is of the opinion that grants awarded through calls for proposals are not necessarily more cost-effective than grants awarded under flexible procedures.”</i> • The flexible procedures allowed procurement in conflict-affected areas, where there are few, if any, qualified services providers and normal procurement through calls for proposals would have been difficult, in Rakhine, Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Min, Shan, Tanintharyi. • Flexible procedures were the only way to provide support conflict situations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHASE IN 1 Letters (aid to uprooted people) • European Court of Auditors, EU Assistance to Myanmar/Burma, 04/2018 • REPLIES OF THE COMMISSION AND THE EEAS TO THE SPECIAL REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF AUDITORS • Interviews 006, 053, 054, 204, 217, 225 	<p>Satisfactory CoA report and EU response complemented by interviews</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aid to Uprooted People was utilised significantly in Myanmar at the beginning of the period under evaluation, but was significantly reduced, e.g. with the introduction of Rural Development as a focal sector – and has in recent years mainly been used to support Myanmar refugees in neighbouring countries incl. Rohingyas in Bangladesh. • Financing reporting requirements were seen by some as cumbersome and requiring excessive detail on minor variation from the budget. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is only one reference to the use of flexible procedures in Internal documentations: <i>“The continuing fragile situation in ethnic states led to the renewal of the declaration of crisis situation and the application of flexible procedures in all seven ethnic states and one region in the South (Tanintharyi). This increased flexibility should mitigate the implementation risk”</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentation 2012 	Satisfactory <i>Clear statement</i>
	<p>Promoting Durable Peace and Development in Kachin – contract: 353929</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“The ability to use resilient funds for humanitarian intervention by the donor enabled DPP to be responsive and adaptable to the communities’ needs. The allowed usage of the EU’s crisis ruling (flexible procedures) regarding procurement also enabled DPP to remain relevant in the areas in which it operates”</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPP Evaluation 2018 	Satisfactory <i>Clear statement</i>
I-615	Blending has allowed the EU to engage with important actors (e.g. private sector) or tackle issues, which would not be possible to the same extent with grant funding alone		
	<p>Summary: Blending was introduced in the EU’s cooperation with Myanmar in mid-2016 with four infrastructure projects under the Asian Investment Facility (AIF), implementation has started for some, but not all of these projects. Some blending operations have faced major delays, others have been cancelled due to lack of approval from GoM or the Parliament. It is too early to assess the effectiveness and impact of the blending interventions. Major challenge for the use of blending in Myanmar include low GoM capacity and only few European IFIs to engage with; in response to the latter, the EU is now also undertaking blending with ADB. The EU grants component of blending operations adds significant value since GoM upholds the principle that no more than 5% of a loan can be used for programme management and TA, which is a challenge with the significant capacity constraints and support needs in Myanmar. The grant component from the EU thus enables more substantial TA, which is conducive for successful implementation and sustainability of loan projects.</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2016, the EU Delegation worked for the first time on several blending projects emanating from the Asian Investment Facility (AIF). The first delegation agreement for the implementation of the 'Mandalay Urban Services Improvement Project' (AFD) was devolved in May 2016 to the EU Delegation. • By end 2017 a blending approach had been applied through the AIF in four infrastructure projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Mandalay Urban Services Improvement Project (MUSIP) (EUR 8.4 million, approved in 2105) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRIS • Portfolio analysis • European Court of Auditors, EU Assistance to 	Strong <i>based on comprehensive sources and multiple interviews</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agriculture Inclusive Development Project (AIDP) (EUR 20.3 million) ○ the National Health Laboratory (EUR 5.2 million) ○ Yangon urban development (EUR 9.8 million – cancelled as the Myanmar Parliament did not approve the loan) • The loan component of all blending interventions is funded by Agence Française de Développement (AFD), which is also leading the implementation, and in the case of AIDP and MUSIP also cofunded by ADB (EU grant managed by AFD). • A significant limitation for blending is the lack of implementation partners with AFD being the only European Investment Bank providing loans in Myanmar (KfC and EIB do not provide loans for Myanmar), and only few potential private sector partners which fulfil the fiduciary requirements of the financing institutions. In response, EU is pursuing a blending intervention for rural infrastructure directly with ADB, the Resilient Communities Development Project (scheduled for approval in 2019, loan USD 189.1 mill, ADB Grant USD 5.9 mill, EU grant EUR 25 mill). • AIDP has experienced significant delays due to: a) GoM capacity constraints, e.g. vis-à-vis safeguard requirements, b) design shortcomings. • As blending has only been introduced recently in Myanmar, results cannot yet be assessed – implementation has begun recently for some interventions (e.g. with first payments made in mid 2017 for AIDP). • GoM upholds the principle that no more than 5% of a loan can be used for programme management and TA, which is a challenge with the significant capacity constraints and support needs in Myanmar, especially when working in remote rural areas like the Resilient Communities Development Project. The grant component from the EU thus enables more substantial TA, which is conducive for successful implementation and sustainability of loan projects. Grants are thus catalytic. • Blending with partners is reducing transaction costs compared to separate projects, and joining forces gives a stronger voice in dialogue with GoM but can also enhance complexity as each partner has its own rules. 	<p>Myanmar/Burma, 04/2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Commission, Country Fiche Myanmar 26/02/2018 • EU Support to Food Security and Rural Development, internal sector fiche • Internal documentation 2016 • Interviews 010, 024, 025, 026, 027, 033, 060 	
<p>JC-62</p>	<p>Degree to which EU support has been delivered in a cost-effective and timely fashion while ensuring EU visibility</p>		
	<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Sources of information</p>	<p>Quality of evidence</p>

I-621	Timeliness of implementation of interventions		
	Summary: Interventions across all sectors faced delays in the implementation process, which were severe in some cases. Budget spending was usually behind target. The unpredictability of the political context, the security situation in parts of the country (e.g. Rakhine and in the Southeast) and logistical challenges due to difficulties in accessing projects sites (caused by severe weather conditions and conflict) were the most important reasons for the delays. In the case of the JPF, long delays in decision-making processes regarding grant applications also affected the timeliness of implementation. Otherwise, delays experienced by trust funds were largely beyond the control of the EU, which committed and disbursed funds quickly to the trust funds, but where implementation was affected by delays and slow budget absorption for programme activities. Several of the trust fund projects did not fully deliver the planned outputs, mainly because of implementation delays.		
	Trust Funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commission committed and disbursed funds to the Trust Funds quickly, but implementation of the UN-managed Trust Fund programmes was affected by delays and slow budget absorption for programme activities. • The amounts disbursed for programme activities from LIFT accounted for just 53% of the contributions to the Fund (with duration 2012-2018), and in the case of 3MDG just 68% (with duration 2012-2017). Even though the JPF was set up in December 2015, only 3% of the funding contributed had been paid out in programme activities. • Due to the slow implementation of programme activities the cash balances of the UN-managed Trust Funds were sizeable. In the case of LIFT, 3MDG and the JPF, they amounted to USD 74 million, USD 54 million, and USD 18 million respectively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Court of Auditors, EU Assistance to Myanmar/Burma, 04/2018. • Internal Sector Fiche, EU Support to Education, 15/12/17 	Satisfactory based on two comprehensive sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of the EU-funded UN-managed Trust Fund programmes was affected by slow budget absorption. The funds accumulated large cash balances, but the EU did not ensure that interest earned on the EU contribution was retained for the funded interventions. There was little impact of cost-control provisions in the EU-UN agreements. • The degree to which projects achieved their intended results varied, with half delivering the planned outputs, mainly due to delays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Court of Auditors, EU Assistance to Myanmar/Burma, 04/2018 	Strong independent assessment based on factual evidence
	Education		
	QBEP – contract:290468 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since its start QBEP suffered from recurrent low absorption capacity. The total planned budget for QBEP was USD 76.6 million over the four years of implementation. With 83% utilisation, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentation 2014 	Strong based on several comprehensive external

	<p>this left an underspent amount of approximately USD \$12 million by the QBEP completion date of 30 June 2016, most of these being EU funds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoE, the EU, Denmark and UNICEF (the remaining QBEP donors) agreed on a further extension up to June 2017 to support the new Government with a set of priority activities. • This extension, called “Building on QBEP” (BoQBEP), directly supported selected MoE programmes, partly using MoE procurement systems. It was viewed very positively by MoE, and this allowed more open and regular policy dialogue. By end June 2017, USD 3.8 million were left in BoQBEP due to savings made on some of the planned activities during the period July 2016-17 and some underspending. • Although the MTR 2014 did not thoroughly examine the efficiency of procurement, anecdotal evidence suggests that QBEP procedures are cumbersome and insufficiently nimble to cope with the need for rapid action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Sector Fiche, EU Support to Education, 15/12/17 • QBEP MTR, 2014 • QBEP Final Report, 2016 	<p><i>and internal assessments</i></p>
	<p>Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State – contract:353601</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An analysis of financial efficiency suggests a somewhat critical situation having spent by 30 June 2016 only the 36.2% of the direct eligible costs of the total budget, and 82% of the planned budget for the first year of the project. The capacity to appropriately spend the remaining budget during the remainder of the project was a concern and the MTE suggested a revision exercise focused on defining a solid and realistic financial plan to be supported by careful monitoring. The situation clearly improved afterwards and by the end of the intervention the funds had been spent. • The MTR and ROM found multiple delays in the procurement of key inputs, which were mainly attributable to the difficulties of the situation in Rakhine state and high staff turnover suffered in LWF Sittwe. • Student and teacher kits had been only partially delivered more than 2 months since the beginning of the new academic year. School furniture had also not been delivered although most renovations/constructions were finalised in January and February 2016, as these were planned for the second year. Other delays were in the production of the newsletter, having published only three of the planned six issues. • Beyond the responsibility of LWF, teaching in Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) is impacted by delays and shortcomings in delivery of textbooks and foreseen delays in payments of incentives to those voluntary teachers paid by the Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State, MTE 2016 • ROM Report, 2017 • Final narrative report, 2019 • Interview 205 	<p><i>Satisfactory based on comprehensive reports and confirmed by an interview</i></p>
	<p>Peacebuilding</p>		

	<p>Support to the Myanmar Peace Centre – contracts: 315364, 361957, and 305087</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of the activities planned by the sub-grantees Institute for Security and Development Policy (ISDP) and the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies (CPCS) were not implemented during the first year of the project and the overall project budget was underspent. Subgrantees were unable to disburse funds because the “<i>political situation and context was not ripe for implementation of several activities, especially in conflict areas</i>”. As programme activities were subsequently ramped up, so too did expenditure rates increase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final narrative report 2015 	Satisfactory <i>detailed account of causes of delays</i>
	<p>Joint Peace Fund for Myanmar – contract: 368450</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> JPF internal challenges and attempts to adapt posed delays and complications. Several respondents noted that the long processing time and delays (over a year) for receiving grants prevented some organisations from being able to participate in Union Peace Conferences. JPF’s organizational reputation was at risk due to long delays in decision making processes regarding grant applications. The delays were exacerbated by a lack of communication by the JPF on concrete decisions, resulting in a loss of confidence in JPF. The Call for Concept Notes caused significant delays in processing applications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JPF midterm review 2018 JPF annual report 2017 	Strong <i>detailed account of delays, confirmed by external review.</i>
	<p>Promoting Durable Peace and Development in Kachin – contract: 353929</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the financial reports from the first two years of the programme, not all activities were carried out on budget. This was due to the fact that some activities were deferred due to a delay in contract: signing and implementing of activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPP final evaluation 2018 	Satisfactory <i>limited information from only one document</i>
	<p>Interreligious Respect and Reconciliation through Civil Society Action in Myanmar – contract: 348033</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “<i>Immense delays</i>” early in the project were caused by a rapidly changing context, issues in target selection, elections, flooding, and access to target areas; after initial setbacks the project was implemented to a high standard. Adjustments were made to the programme, including how the project was communicated: communicating the project as social cohesion/harmonious living was preferable to communicating it as an interfaith project. Logistical challenges and the political context caused delays in the work in Rakhine state, requiring more human resources than originally planned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final narrative report 2017 Final evaluation report 2017 	Satisfactory <i>multiple sources refer to delays, though little detail provided</i>
	Governance		

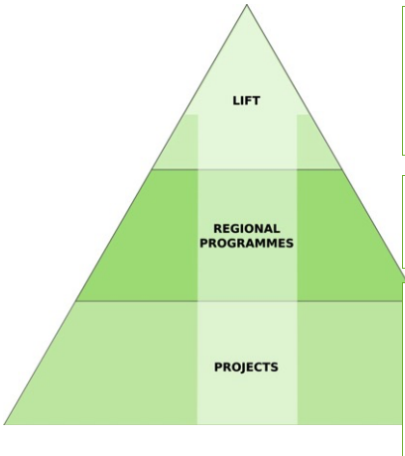
	<p>Supporting Participation, Accountability and Civil Society Empowerment (SPACE) – contract: 339291</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project achieved its objective over the three-year period, with only some delays. The unpredictability of the political context “<i>impeded the timely implementation</i>” of the project for some CSO partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final evaluation report 2018 	Satisfactory <i>single document, though recent external review</i>
	<p>Institutional Strengthening and Policy Dialogue, Myanmar – contract: 365631</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Though the programme started slowly, it has not suffered any major delays. Due to its demand driven approach, there are no definitive timeliness which have to be to. The political transition that took place after the November 2015 election caused delay in the implementation of some activities. Challenges with management arrangements related to programme delays (see I-623) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidated ROM report 2017 First progress report 2016 Interview 411 	Satisfactory <i>limited documented detail, supported by interview</i>
	<p>MyPol – contract: 379100</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional changes in the GoM and MPF combined with weak political buy-in for the programme have required significant changes in the design of the programme, which has led to delays and multiple implementation challenges for the MYPOL team. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First progress report 2017 Interview 433 	Satisfactory <i>limited documented material, though finding supported by interview</i>
	<p>Rural development</p>		
	<p>Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LIFT has over time improved is spending against budget but remains below target – in 2014 spending was 34% below budget, whereas in 2015 it was 12% below budget. There has been some frustration about the slow speed of funding decisions, with some implementing partners waiting 6-9 months before receiving final approval – such delays affected implementation as well as the ability of implementing partners to retain staff In some cases, decisions were made and implemented quickly, e.g. in the case of upscaling LIFT’s Maternal Child Cash Transfer (MCCT) work in Chin, where funding was quickly approved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LIFT Interim Review, 2017 	Satisfactory <i>confirmed by external view</i>
	<p>Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking (PHASE IN) – contracts: 291192, 377773</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I-122 EQ5 	Strong

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHASE IN was severely affected by delays and disruptions due to the volatile situation in Northern Rakhine (see I-122, EQ5) 		<i>confirmed by several sources, incl. external views</i>
	<p>Southeast Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (SIRP) – contract: 308770</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIRP faced initial delays due to difficulties in obtaining approval from non-state actors in Kayin and Mon (see I-122), time-consuming negotiations with State Governments especially in Kayin, and time need to train community-workers and facilitating community-planning (village books, see EQ5), and delays in infrastructure construction due to rains and inaccessibility in the rainy season. WASH activities were delayed due to difficulties in recruiting and retaining qualified staff. • Infrastructure construction was accelerated significantly in 2015 • Expenditure was low (EUR 3.4m compared to a target of EUR 7m by mid 2015) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIRP ROM, 2015 • SIRP MTR, 2015 • I-122 • EQ5 • Interview 054 	Strong <i>confirmed by external views</i>
I-622	Strength of results monitoring carried out by implementing partners		
	<p>Summary: Intervention monitoring was often insufficient, especially at the outcome and impact levels. The establishment of the EU Delegation resulted in improvements in the monitoring and evaluation of interventions from the EU's side, but there were still weaknesses in the monitoring carried out by the implementing partners. In the case of QBEP, monitoring and evaluation initially lacked independence, a clear conceptualisation and a rigorous, reflective and critical approach but there were substantial improvements as the programme went on. JPF did not sufficiently monitor outcome level results. Similarly, the monitoring framework for STEP to Democracy was inadequate. Various shortcomings and deficiencies of their respective monitoring approaches were also reported for most other projects. LIFT was a major exception, as it established a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEAL) system in 2015-16, which included a major overhaul of the indicators. LIFT was therefore able to capture most of its results.</p>		
	<p>General information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were weaknesses in the monitoring of EU-funded actions. • The EU interventions were monitored, reported and evaluated via project reporting, field visits, ROM reports, evaluations and audits. Monitoring improved after the EUD had been established in Myanmar, but there were still weaknesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>“It was impossible to assess whether the outputs and outcomes set at the level of an Annual Action Plan (AAP) had been attained, for two reasons: some of the AAPs examined did not have output or outcome indicators to allow the actions to be assessed; even where indicators were available, there were no aggregated data on the outputs</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Court of Auditors, EU Assistance to Myanmar/Burma, 04/2018 	Satisfactory <i>based on a comprehensive external audit report</i>

	<p><i>and outcomes of the various actions carried out in each intervention sector under the AAPs”.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>“Some of the AAPs call for a performance-monitoring committee to be set up for the actions funded. In the cases audited this committee had either not been set up or had been set up late. In addition, we noted weaknesses in monitoring in 50 % of the projects audited”.</i> 		
	<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Sector Reform Contract Monitoring arrangements are intentional as support has not yet started, • The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation is designed to be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner’s responsibilities. • The Ministry of Education was requested to establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. • Once established, the Steering Committee (or equivalent) is supposed to review progress in implementation of the action, the degree of achievement, difficulties encountered, and potential changes needed. However, monitoring of the action is envisioned to be done as much as possible through existing mechanisms, such as the Sector Coordination Group and the Sub-Sector Working Groups. • The EC has reserved the option to conduct additional project monitoring visits both with its own staff and independent consultants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Document for Enhancing the education and skills base in Myanmar. Annex 2018 	<p>Indicative <i>Not yet started</i></p>
	<p>QBEP – contract:290468</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MTR found that the financial management framework was not capable of producing information on expenditure by programme component or geographical location. • Monitoring and evaluation lacked independence, a clear conceptualisation and a rigorous, reflective and critical approach. • UNICEF relied heavily on the partial and self-interested evaluations of their service providers. • The EU states that since June 2016, the partnership with UNICEF improved, with more transparency in the decisions on the use of the funds. <i>”It however remains very time-consuming to monitor and follow-up the project”.</i> • At the same time, according to the Internal documentation 2016, <i>“considerable efforts and monitoring were deployed to ensure proper transparency in the use of the EU/multi-donor funds”.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QBEP MTR, 2014 • QBEP Final Report, 2016 • Internal documentation 2016 • Internal Sector Fiche, EU Support 	<p>Strong <i>based on several comprehensive external and internal reports</i></p>

		to Education, 15/12/17	
	<p>Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State – contract:353601</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monitoring system had a clear focus on quantitative over qualitative. Furthermore, key qualitative indicators have not been measured. This contributed to the situation where M&E was not helpful to detect the existing problems, i.e. instead of working as a management tool the main purpose was for reporting. According to the MTE, all data gathering is conducted by programme staff. “<i>Problematically, every two month they stop their ordinary work to proceed with data gathering for up to ten days (given distances and number of supported centres) and afterwards data is sent to Yangon after compilation. The M&E thus disrupts work, instead of supporting it.</i>” The 2017 ROM was positive but found weaknesses in the quality of LWF planning, monitoring and reporting. Discussions were held with LWF to improve this, and an action plan developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal documentation 2017 Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State, MTE, 2016 ROM Report, 2017 	Satisfactory based on detailed internal and external assessments
	<p>Peacebuilding</p> <p>Joint Peace Fund for Myanmar – contract: 368450</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a lack of M&E data capturing outcome level results. Project fiches and the M&E framework were not aligned, resulting in gaps in data, “<i>particularly at the outcome level</i>”. Outcome level indicators are often output-oriented in nature and inconsistent in the extent to which they reflect change. Some output indicators do not reflect JPF work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JPF midterm review 2018 	Satisfactory single source, though recent external review
	<p>Interreligious Respect and Reconciliation through Civil Society Action in Myanmar – contract: 348033</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes, results and indicators were overly ambitious, resulting in a lack of clarity on the intended/expected achievements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final evaluation report 2017 	Satisfactory single source, though external review
	<p>Governance</p> <p>STEP to Democracy – Support to Electoral Processes and Democracy in Myanmar – contract: 358316</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft final evaluation 2018 	Strong detailed evidence from multiple

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators tended to reflect outputs and were often quantitative in nature, making it difficult to follow the theory of change and link causes and effects. The logframe itself did not promote a theory of change approach and some indicators at the result level were output rather than outcome. Indicators also tended not to reflect change but a “<i>status of opinion</i>”. Internal monitoring reports often reflected four different projects (per IP) rather than one larger project. This made reporting on the overall goals less effective. As reports were rarely shared among the IPs, they found the process cumbersome and without benefit. Data collection was not always systematic, and self-reporting after events without follow up provides limited feedback on potential impact. The M&E framework “<i>was weak and did not adopt a mixed approach in order to gauge and track the progress of each indicator at each level</i>”. International IPs in particular did not find the approach adequate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STEP midterm evaluation 2015 	<i>external evaluations</i>
	<p>MyPol – contract: 379100</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A “<i>full-fledged revision of the logical framework</i>” resulted in delays in establishing a comprehensive M&E system. Difficulties engaging with the main stakeholders has also limited the ability of the programme to establish a comprehensive baseline to determine indicators and target values. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First progress report 2017 Interviews 407, 433 	Satisfactory <i>single source, though confirmed by interviews</i>
	<p>Support to Reform of the Myanmar Police Force in the Areas of Crowd Management and Community Policing – contracts 327817</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key weakness of the project design concerned M&E: few M&E mechanisms were used and independent mechanisms were lacking. For example, the main mechanisms used for M&E were regular meetings of the Steering Committee (quarterly) and the Working Group (monthly). To the extent that M&E was addressed, it was done by the project team “<i>without the help of professionals in the areas of M&E</i>”. Project document also did not include plans to establish baselines (community policing was the exception). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final external evaluation 2015 	Satisfactory <i>detailed account of M&E dimensions, though only one source</i>
	<p>Rural development</p>		
	<p>Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LIFT has established a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEAL) system in 2015-16, with a major overhaul of the indicators – addressing the need to improve M&E identified by the 2014 Governance Review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LIFT Interim Review, 2017 LIFT Annual Report, 2017 	Strong <i>confirmed by multiple sources, incl.</i>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFT has clear and SMART impact/outcome/results indicators with baselines, and collects gender-disaggregated data on these • Annual and bi-annual nationwide surveys are conducted with a sample of 6,000 households – enabling LIFT to triangulate monitoring data from implementing partners • In-depth studies, analyses and surveys are conducted (e.g. at outcome level) – monitoring consultants are contracted • Poverty scorecards are used to collect data on microfinance projects • Implementing partners collect monitoring data at the project level • LIFT’s regional programmes have their own theories of change, indicators and learning questions • LIFT-funded projects also have their own theories of change and indicators, which feed into, and inform, the indicators of the regional programme • Implementing partners fill standardised monitoring sheets for outcome-level programme indicators • Overview of LIFT MEAL framework: <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;">  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFT Theory of Change (TOC) • LIFT Logical Framework • LIFT Evaluation & Learning Questions • HHS, evaluations, special studies <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional TOCs • Regional E&LQs • Evaluations, special studies <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project TOCs • Project Measurement Frameworks • Project E&LQs • Monitoring reports, site visits, evaluations, special studies </div> <p>Source: LIFT Presentation, 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFT is able to capture most of its results • Measuring policy work remains a challenge • LIFT does not have an effective knowledge platform at fund level, which limits the provision of evidence for policy dialogue (see I-512). LIFT has recently employed a knowledge management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFID Annual Review, 2016 • LIFT Presentation, 2018 • Interviews 012, 025, 031, 032, 038, 039, 040, 043, 045, 057, 061 	<p><i>external views</i></p>
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	<p>officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some implementing partners find the monitoring and/or reporting (technical or financial) requirements overly cumbersome and that new demands can be difficult to implement. Others find the reporting easy and the LIFT MEAL system excellent and flexible/adaptable to the individual project. Some implementing partners carried out impact studies, e.g. PGMF (see I-522) did so in 2007, 2011, 2016. 		
	<p>Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking (PHASE IN) – contracts: 291192, 377773</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and reporting were mainly output/activity-based and narrative, but some impacts were reported on (e.g. vis-à-vis incomes generated) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PHASE IN 1 MTR, 2016 PHASE IN 1 Final Narrative Report, 2018 	<p>Satisfactory Reporting available, but little analysis has been made of the M&E system</p>
	<p>Southeast Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (SIRP) – contract: 308770</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The M&E systems and indicators were revised, but the overall monitoring and data collection was insufficient and output-oriented – there was no baseline survey and the logframe was insufficient for measuring outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SIRP Final Evaluation, 2017 SIRP Interim Evaluation, 2015 Interview 054 	<p>Strong confirmed by external views</p>
I-623	Project and trust fund management arrangements and their responsiveness to needs and emerging issues		
	<p>Summary: While the management of EU development aid was overall satisfactory, but with significant differences between individual interventions. On the positive side, the Support to Reform of the Myanmar Police Force was efficiently run intervention as it allowed for flexibility in addressing emerging needs. Similarly, the horizontal management arrangement of SPACE worked effectively and efficiently. UNICEF's standing as a trusted stakeholder in Myanmar was a decisive factor in QBEP's effective responses to national needs. Generally, the trust fund was sufficiently flexible to respond effectively to the multiple agendas and emerging issues in the sector. For example, through QBEP's link with Education in Emergencies (EiE) and the programme's focus on Rakhine during the extension period (see EQ2), the trust fund was able to respond to the particular needs in a severe crisis situation. LIFT has proven a well-functioning and predictable grant-making institution, and LIFT is to a large extent functioning as a cluster of projects rather than as a programme and a result and LIFT has thus been less effective in as a knowledge broker and in influencing policy (see I-512). Effective and efficient management of JPF was</p>		

	<p>compromised by existing governance structures, working procedures that limited accountability, inadequate coordination internally and externally, grant making processes that did not maximize efficiency, as well as insufficient staffing. Day-to-day management of Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State was discordant as operational modalities were inefficient. Donor coordination related to Support to the Myanmar Peace Centre was described as “chaotic” and “insufficient” and producing few results. PHASE IN was implemented by a consortium of NGO partners, but coordination was insufficient. The SIRP consortium was characterised as an “arranged marriage” by the EU and marred by tensions between the consortium members due to different institutional cultures and mandates.</p>		
	<p>General information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU contributes to four trust funds: QBEP (including extension projects, managed by UNICEF), and the three UNOPS-managed trust funds: Joint Peace Fund (JPF), Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT), Three Millennium Development goals fund (3MDG). • The Evaluation of the EU aid delivery mechanism of delegated cooperation (2007-2014) remarks in general terms that trust funds “<i>might be a suitable instrument for large emergencies and thematic programmes</i>”. However, this general reflection does not specifically cover Myanmar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of the EU aid delivery mechanism of delegated cooperation (2007-2014) Final report Volume 1 – Main report, November 2016 • Information Note on Multi-donor Trust Funds supported by the European Union, DEVCO – EuropeAid Budget since 2003 (Updated 31 December 2016) 	<p>Indicative <i>the trust fund evaluations do not elaborate on Myanmar</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Management of EU development aid was generally satisfactory. The actions addressed the country’s development priorities but there were delays” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Court of Auditors, EU Assistance to Myanmar/Burma, 04/201 	Satisfactory Independent view but with limited detail
	<p>Education</p> <p>QBEP – contract:290468</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A clear advantage of QBEP was the high level of trust exists in the relationship between the government and UNICEF, the implementing agency for QBEP, which has been built up over the years of Myanmar’s relative isolation. UNICEF has been present in Myanmar for half a century. For many years UNICEF was the only channel for donor funds to the education sector. Global partnerships between UNICEF and the EU, Australia and other donors have provided the basis for collaboration amongst QBEP partners. • The design of QBEP saw programme governance as the joint responsibility of all multi-donor fund partners, in cooperation with MoE and other government departments. A steering committee was formed to oversee QBEP governance and to act as the overall decision-making body regarding the strategic direction of the programme. UNICEF was appointed as secretariat to the Steering Committee and terms of reference were developed to guide its work. • Due to a lack of clarity over roles and protocols within the fund, a statement of cooperation was drafted by the Steering Committee. However, in early 2014, the Steering Committee members agreed that the draft statement of cooperation, while serving a purpose in the drafting process, was no longer necessary and need not be signed. Changeover in focal point officers of almost all the QBEP member organisations in 2014 eroded QBEP institutional memory. According to the final report, “A signed statement of cooperation may have provided a valuable reference point to guide decision-making in this climate”. • Management and oversight of the strategic direction of QBEP was primarily governed through the Steering Committee mechanism, supplemented by technical committee meetings. While the relationship between UNICEF and donors was viewed as a partnership, practice at times reflected more of a client-contractor model. There was a tendency to describe UNICEF as the implementer rather than the manager of the programme supporting MoE implementation. An opportunity to sharpen the definition of respective roles of the Steering Committee members was lost in the creation of the JPIP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QBEP MTR, 2014 • QBEP Final Report, 2016 	Satisfactory based on two external evaluations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The absence of clear and concise information means that the line between responsible supervision and micro-management becomes blurred. • Relations between UNICEF and the trust fund partners have not always been harmonious over issues of management, approach and disclosure. • As the MTR 2014 noted, <i>“the donor partners have not defined what it is they want from their implementing partner. They should support UNICEF in specifying the required content, frequency and format of the information they require. As a general rule they should operate at a strategic level, including managing relations with government, and leave the everyday programme management to UNICEF”</i>. • Greater effectiveness in information transfer within MoE could have been promoted more strongly in order to improve programme implementation. Despite substantial technical support to MoE for the CESR, more consideration could have been given to supporting the management of the process and to the importance of translation for effective transfer of skill, technology and knowledge. • QBEP support of the decentralisation process could have been more closely aligned with its support of capacity development at the central level. It could have better anchored to government systems. QBEP recognised that building capacity at the state, regional and township level would be essential for effective decentralisation and so proactively shifted focus to the township level. This forward-looking strategy did not have the adequate supportive legal framework in place at the time, as there was no national education strategic plan. <p>See also EQ2</p>		
	<p>Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State – contract:353601</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MTE notes that operational features, e.g. operational planning, implementation and logistic, were inconsistent in terms of efficiency. Planification has been disrupted by last minutes changes due to the need for staff to follow other initiatives (lack of staff and/or staff allocated to multiple initiatives). Planification was at times <i>“office-based”</i>, not taking into account the availability of stakeholders. • However, this situation substantially improved during the later phase of the project and no such issues are mentioned in subsequent reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State, MTR, 2014 • ROM report 2017 • Interview 205 	<p>Satisfactory reports complemented by interview</p>
	<p>Peacebuilding</p>		

	<p>Joint Peace Fund for Myanmar – contract: 368450</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective and efficient fund management is compromised by: existing governance structures; working procedures that limit accountability; inadequate coordination internally and externally; grant making processes that do not maximise efficiency; and insufficient staffing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Siloed management systems limit programme cohesion. ○ The Call for Concept Notes process was poorly managed. ○ Governance mechanisms are no longer fit for purpose and are not appropriate to the prevailing context. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JPF midterm review 2018 	<p>Satisfactory <i>recent midterm review provides significant detail and analysis</i></p>
	<p>Support to the Myanmar Peace Centre – contracts: 315364, 361957, and 305087</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor involvement in MPC planning processes was limited; no reporting of the MPC was shared with donors. • Donor coordination related to the MPC is described as “chaotic” and “insufficient”. Existing mechanisms produced few results. • International support to the MPC was characterised by weak donor coordination. This resulted in the perception of a pro-government bias. “<i>It is evident that international engagement in Myanmar’s peace process has not been strategic or coordinated, with potentially damaging consequences</i>”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of ISDP’s support to the start-up phase of the Myanmar Peace Centre, 2013 • Evaluation: Midterm support to the Myanmar Peace Centre 2015 	<p>Strong <i>sources confirm clarity on conclusions including external evaluation</i></p>
	<p>Governance</p>		
	<p>STEP to Democracy – Support to Electoral Processes and Democracy in Myanmar – contract: 358316</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The eight consortium partners that implemented the programme represented a “<i>marriage of convenience</i>”, which “<i>started off on the wrong foot</i>”. National consortium partners believed they were not accepted as equals on the level of the international consortium partners. • Having a lead consortium member (i.e. the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (I-IDEA)) manage the project was contested early in the cycle, resulting in an agreement that all decisions should be taken by consensus. While this compromised efficiency to some extent, the “<i>arranged marriage</i>” allowed each partner to find their respective niches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft final evaluation 2018 • Midterm evaluation 2015 • STEP II Inception Phase Report, 2018 	<p>Strong <i>two external evaluations confirm findings</i></p>

	<p>and grow relationships over time. While this favoured the international partners, this type of arrangement was deemed appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project management was characterised as fragmented. For example, regular reports from consortium members were not shared among the partners, and reports read “<i>as four different project reports rather than one project report</i>”. Further, “<i>to ensure maximum efficiency and effectiveness, one organisation needs to take the lead</i>”, while providing autonomy of and voice to each organisation. • Significant lessons have been learned in designing STEP II, the follow-on election support programme to STEP I. This includes improved management arrangements (i.e. IDEA assuming financial and reporting responsibilities), a simplified logical framework (consolidated indicators, reduced number of results areas), and greater targeting of vulnerable groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews 405, 407, 414 	
	<p>Institutional Strengthening and Policy Dialogue, Myanmar – contract: 365631</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MyGovernance (i.e. Institutional Strengthening and Policy Dialogue) programme has “<i>facilitated</i>” International IDEA’s implementation of support to the Hluttaw’s Joint Public Accounts Committee (JPAC) on budgetary oversight. Unable to receive funds directly, IDEA received funding from the EU through the MyGovernance programme on a provisional basis until budget support for the education sector was secured. This resulted in multiple short-term contracts over the course of approximately 18 months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews 405, 411 	Satisfactory <i>multiple interviews confirm findings, though little detail in reports</i>
	<p>Supporting Participation, Accountability and Civil Society Empowerment (SPACE) – contract: 339291</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christian Aid and Paung Ku, the primary implementing partners, enjoyed a “<i>strong symbiotic</i>” relationship of “<i>mutual learning, support and synergy</i>”. • The horizontal management arrangement among the EU, Christian Aid and Paung Ku worked “<i>effectively and efficiently, enabling funding and support to be provided to a diverse range of civil society partners</i>”. • <i>with different capabilities</i>”. Clear and consistent communication and budgetary flexibility were critical as well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final narrative report 2017 • Final evaluation report 2018 	Strong <i>sources confirm clarity on conclusions including external evaluation</i>
	<p>MyPol – contract: 379100</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project Working Group, Results Working Groups and the Project Steering Committee comprise the project’s coordination mechanisms. Regular meetings on technical and operational levels help ensure coordination and consultation. These forums currently do not serve as decision-making bodies, given the hierarchical nature of the MPF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First progress report 2017 	Indicative <i>limited information, self-reporting</i>

	<p>Support to Reform of the Myanmar Police Force in the Areas of Crowd Management and Community Policing – contracts 327817</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management structures allowed for flexibility in addressing emerging needs, resulting in an efficiently run programme. Relations between the EUD and IP were strong, further contributing to successful management. • A “mutual reinforcement approach” worked effectively for most project components, with a notable exception of the community policing and civil society oversight components. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final external evaluation 2015 	<p>Satisfactory <i>single source provides clear detail</i></p>
	<p>Rural development</p> <p>Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Donor Consortium (14 donors) meets annually, conducts an annual review, approves the strategy and selects the Fund Board members • The EU is chairing the Fund Board (since 2013), which has 5 members, including donors and a GoM representative – the Fund Board meets every 4 months and provides leadership: strategy, selects projects for funding, and coordinates stakeholders • The Fund Management Office (FMO, UNOPS) manages LIFT: fund administration, monitoring, auditing, reporting • Implementing partners (UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, CSOs, GoM agencies, private sector, research institution) received LIFT grants and implement projects in line with LIFT Operational Guidelines • LIFT/UNOPS passed the EU pillar assessment in 2015 and has a contribution agreement with the EU • The administrative fee on LIFT is 8%, 1% for UNOPS and 7% for the implementing partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentation 2014, 2015 • LIFT Presentation, 2018 • Interviews 012, 056, 057 	<p>Strong <i>factual statements</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFT is a well-functioning and predictable grant-making institution, which is valued by donors, GoM, and implementing partners – 144 grants of a value of approx. USD 339m were provided in 2010-16 • The centrally managed grant mechanism is useful for implementing partners as it reduces the transactions costs associated with approaching multiple donors • LIFT's procedures after grant signing are not seen by implementing partners as flexible – but the diversity of funding windows enables them to apply for funding that is in line with their mandates and strengths • Results are aligned with the LIFT strategy – but LIFT is more a cluster of projects rather than a well-integrated programme where projects are mutually reinforcing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim Review, 2017 	<p>Strong <i>external view and in-dept analysis</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duplication is avoided – but coordination (e.g. vis-à-vis local Government) and cooperation between implementing partners can be limited • The provision of grants to a range of different implementing partners enables LIFT to reach different types of households • LIFT is able to support a broad range of interventions, including both traditional and innovative interventions – GoM sees LIFT as a mechanism for evidence-based testing of policy ideas (e.g. maternal and child cash transfers, see I-533) • LIFT has created a high level of funding dependency 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FMO is well-functioning and appreciated for its professionalism and responsiveness by donors, GoM and implementing partners • The Fund Board and FMO have good working relations, which contributes to LIFT's overall effectiveness • The EU and donors are well coordinated and able to influence LIFT, e.g. vis-à-vis programme design. • However, the 2014 Governance Review found the influence of the Fund Board as too high and engaging in micro-management e.g. vis-à-vis individual project selection – although this subsequently improved significantly, some still find that projects are micro-managed • In 2014, the Fund Board and the FMO closely worked together to revise the LIFT strategy and its governance structure • Decision-making and implementation of decisions by the FMO can be slow due to issues related to the timeliness of funding rounds and staff recruitment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim Review, 2017 • DFID Annual Review, 2016 • Internal documentation 2014, 2015 • Interview 031 	Strong external views and in-dept analysis
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFT is valued as a “neutral” and “impartial” funding mechanism, that can engage in sensitive themes and locations and provide GoM with neutral policy advice • LIFT facilitates the funding of GoM activities, which for some donors would be difficult for some donors due to restrictions and sanctions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim Review, 2017 	Strong external view and in-dept analysis
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFT has proven effective in engaging the private sector and leveraging private sector investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim Review, 2017 • DFID Annual Review, 2016 • LIFT Progress Report, 2017 	Strong external view and in-dept analysis

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview 038 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some implementing NGOs finds that it is easier to deal with a single central funding mechanism that to spend energy on engaging with several donors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview 038 	Indicative opinion from single interview
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFT is not well-structured to engage as intended as a knowledge-broker, support policy development, or to build capacities to mainstream crosscutting issues among implementing partners. Little opportunity is provided for implementing partners to share experiences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim Review, 2017 • Interview 039 	Strong external view and in-dept analysis
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capacities of the implementing partners vary – in Rakhine, the implementing partners had low implementation capacities and weak cooperation with each other. However, LIFT continued with the same implementing partners without issuing calls for proposals – as it was deemed unfeasible to mobilise other partners due to the difficult context and difficulties for other organisations to gain access (permits) to the communities and the existing working relations with local Government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Court of Auditors, EU Assistance to Myanmar/Burma, 04/2018 • EC/EEAS Response to ECA, 2018 	Satisfactory independent view available, but disputed finding
	<p>Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking (PHASE IN) – contracts: 291192, 377773</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHASE IN was implemented by a consortium of NGO partners with complementary skills but was an “arranged marriage” by the EU. • Coordination was a challenge and coordination structures were insufficient, with a lack of smooth communication between Yangon and Rakhine and between the implementing partners – e.g. vis-à-vis the no-cost extension of the intervention. The difficult context with frequent disruptions to implementation (see I-122 and EQ5) posed a further challenge to coordination, as did difficulties in recruiting qualified staff, incl. a national consortium coordinator. But coordination and mutual learning (e.g. in relation to the village development committee approach) improved over time. • CARE provided effective leadership vis-à-vis the annual review process since 2016, but not vis-à-vis project M&E. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHASE IN 1 MTR, 2016 • I-122 • EQ5 • Interview 053 	Strong independent view confirmed by up-to-date views
	<p>Southeast Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (SIRP) – contract: 308770</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIRP ROM, 2015 	Satisfactory

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consortium comprised members with complementary skills, but was an “<i>arranged marriage</i>” by the EU, and there were tensions between the consortium members due to different institutional cultures and mandates (e.g. NRC is a relief organisation, whereas AAM is a community-development NGO) – NRC and SDC viewed the infrastructure as the backbone of the project, whereas AAM and KDN put more emphasis on community-based activities (e.g. the village books) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview 054 	<i>External of some age confirmed by interview</i>
I-624	Degree and quality of EU visibility in projects and multi-donor trust funds		
	<p>Summary: Although the CoA’s reports points to some weaknesses, EU visibility was in general good, with the exception of the early phase of QBEP and STEP to Democracy. LIFT put in place in 2014 a communication unit that payed particular attention to donor visibility, and the visibility of the EU was good. Visibility was in general achieved through the regular and abundant use of logos, banners and other visual references to the EU. However, visibility should be seen and assessed in a broader context of voice, advocacy and leverage. According to non-EU stakeholder interviews (including GoM), the EU scores highly in this dimension of visibility. The EU is considered as one on the most influential and visible external actors in Myanmar, particularly in education, governance and peace building but to a lesser extent in agriculture.</p>		
	<p>General information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the CoA’s report the visibility of EU-funded actions was low, but the report also acknowledges that the Commission had been taking important steps to improve EU visibility. “<i>Verification mission reports and monitoring reports signalled the low level of visibility of EU-funded actions. The level could be assessed in 10 of the projects audited, and in eight cases did not fully comply with the contractual provisions</i>”. “<i>Among the advantages of EU Trust Funds is increased visibility. As an initiator of the Joint Peace Fund, the Commission played a major role in designing and setting it up. It had initially considered the option of an EU Trust Fund, but subsequently formally excluded it from the Fund design study because it had been unable to convince the other potential contributors of the merits of this option.</i>” The first quote from the CoA report refers to a rather narrow understanding of visibility which just takes visual references to the EU into account, e.g. logos. However, visibility should be seen and assessed in a broader context of voice and leverage. According to non-EU stakeholders interviewed (including GoM), the EU scores highly in this dimension of visibility. The EU is considered as one on the most influential and visible external actors in Myanmar, particularly in education, governance and peace building but to a lesser extent in agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Court of Auditors, EU Assistance to Myanmar/Burma, 04/201 Internal Sector Fiche, EU Support to Education, 15/12/1 Internal documentation 2016 Interviews 206, 209, 210, 214, 221 	<p>Strong confirmed by multiple interviews</p>

	<p>Education</p> <p>QBEP – contract:290468</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the past, relations between UNICEF and the trust fund partners have not always been harmonious which, according to some accounts, has also restricted EU visibility. • However, since 2016 cooperation with UNICEF has improved and some progress has been made in trying to ensure visibility of QBEP donors. • According to the EU's own assessment, the EUD made important efforts to improve cooperation with UNICEF for implementation of the QBEP. However, visibility remained a key challenge, despite regular reminders and not only from the EU but also other donors. • Visibility of individual partners is inevitably diluted in multi donor trust funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentation 2014, 2016 • QBEP MTR, 2014 • Management response to the QBEP MTR, 2014 • Interviews 211, 212, 217 	<p>Strong based on several external and internal assessments and confirmed by interviews</p>
	<p>Peacebuilding</p> <p>Support to the Myanmar Peace Centre – contracts: 315364, 361957, and 305087</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All subgrantees were provided the Communication and Visibility Manual for EU External Actions: Examples of EU visibility include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ November 2013 workshops: introduced use of logos ○ Workshops with civil society: EU and IMG banners and materials featured and distributed ○ Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies featured EU banners and materials (i.e. notepads and folders) in workshops ○ Logos placed on research reports according to EU regulations ○ EU-labelling used by MPC on document produced by the MPC (i.e. Myanmar Peace Chronicle (bi-weekly magazine), “Civil Society Forum on Peace, National Harmony and State Building” (book)) ○ Sensitive workshops/meetings/events did not feature EU logos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final narrative report 2015 	<p>Satisfactory detailed examples of EU visibility</p>
	<p>Promoting Durable Peace and Development in Kachin – contract: 353929</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPP produced extensive visibility materials during Year 3, including, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 600 Peace Umbrella ○ 2100 copies of Civic Education Handbooks (in Burmese) ○ As part of the durable solution awareness work, jackets with the words “your security and your right to dignify life is important” were distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year Three Yearly Report 2018 	<p>Satisfactory detailed account of visibility efforts</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nyein's IDP Newsletter in Jinghpaw (50100 copies) and Burmese (14100) <p>Interreligious Respect and Reconciliation through Civil Society Action in Myanmar – contract: 348033</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited visibility for the EU in the early stages of the programme: waiting for national registration, working in severe conflict-prone areas, sensitivity of the project focus. • During implementation, programme gained traction and recognition and visibility was higher: EU logo used during networking meetings and trainings, contracts with grant recipients, call for proposals and manuals. Discretion was used in more sensitive settings, such as in Rakhine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final narrative report 2017 	Satisfactory <i>detailed account of visibility efforts</i>
	<p>Governance</p> <p>STEP to Democracy – Support to Electoral Processes and Democracy in Myanmar – contract: 358316</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visibility was low throughout the programme; majority of respondents in the final evaluation “<i>did not demonstrate a thorough understanding of the project or its goals</i>”. • Though collaboration and coordination among consortium partners improved over the course of the programme, many interlocutors could only identify the particular organizations associated with specific activities and did not recognize the larger STEP Democracy programme. This appears to reflect the fragmentation of the programme itself. • Recognising the foreign-led initiatives need to take caution in visibility efforts (particularly in rural areas), further efforts could have been taken to promote a more coherent understanding and visibility of the larger STEP programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft final evaluation 2018 • Midterm evaluation 2015 	Strong <i>two external evaluations confirm findings</i>
	<p>Supporting Participation, Accountability and Civil Society Empowerment (SPACE) – contract: 339291</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All external and internal actions, including publications, have incorporated the visibility of the EU contribution. EU visibility was also apparent in the call for small grant concept notes, and grant recipients were instructed in EU visibility guidelines. EU visibility was also apparent in workshops through banners, PowerPoint presentations, and research reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final narrative report 2017 	Satisfactory <i>detailed account of visibility efforts</i>
	<p>MyPol – contract: 379100</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the first year of implementation, efforts were made to increase visibility of the programme, including by updating the communication and visibility plan, designing core communication tools, and branding the project. • Numerous activities were carried out related to external communication and visibility, including, for example: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First progress report 2017 	Satisfactory <i>detailed account of visibility efforts</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trainings with police, CSOs, media and other actors: visibility promoted through tangible materials, banners, the brochure, and explanation from trainers ○ MyPol newsletter and website created ○ MyPol factsheet developed ○ Promotional good produced, including folders, notebooks, pens, USB sticks, lanyards, t-shirts, polo shirts, caps, umbrellas, canvas bags, water bottles, calendars, etc. 		
	<p>MyJustice – contract: 359042</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In its second year, programme communications and visibility activities saw “<i>exponential growth</i>”, due in part to the recruitment of a strategic engagement advisor. Both programme and external partners have been targeted and engaged with visibility products through various platforms. Mainstream print and electronic media, as well as social media platforms, are being used to raise the visibility of the programme. Examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stories, including videos, highlighting beneficiaries receiving support promoted through social media (i.e. Facebook) ○ MyJustice e-Newsletter, website and Facebook posts ○ Research reports and policy briefs ○ Press releases on high profile activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Annual progress report Year 2, 2017 	Satisfactory <i>detailed account of visibility efforts</i>
	<p>Support to Reform of the Myanmar Police Force in the Areas of Crowd Management and Community Policing – contracts 327817</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The communication/visibility strategy “<i>was of excellent quality and provided the framework for a constant stream of information about project activities to the press</i>”. This included both media activities and the production/distribution of promotional materials. Interlocutors around the country were aware of the EU’s support to the MPF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Final external evaluation 2015 	Satisfactory <i>detailed account of visibility efforts</i>
	<p>Rural development</p>		
	<p>Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LIFT put in place in 2014 a strong communication unit that pays particular attention to providing adequate visibility to the donors, incl. the EU. ● The EUD finds that the visibility of LIFT and the EU is good, but could be better and capitalised more upon by the EU. ● Some donors to LIFT find their visibility is insufficient – other prefer a low profile due to the political situation and the Rakhine crisis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Internal documentation 2014, 2015 ● Interview 012, 031 	Satisfactory <i>confirmed by different sources</i>

	<p>Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking (PHASE IN) – contracts: 291192, 377773</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU logo was made visible on inputs distributed, signs on infrastructure, training materials, staff T-shirts, office signboard and project assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PHASE IN 1 final narrative report, 2018 Interview 053 	<p>Satisfactory information from few sources</p>
	<p>Southeast Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (SIRP) – contract: 308770</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project signs with the EU logo were prepared for infrastructure, but their installation was delayed – considerable discussion took place to ensure proper wording, but the text was only in English due to sensitivities related to the use of ethnic languages on conflict-affected areas. Polo-shirts, caps and backpacks with the EU logo and project title were provided to community fellows – the fellows diligently wore them, and it contributed to a sense of pride. Implementing partner staff wore clothes with logos of their respective employers. Translating visibility products correctly to local languages was a challenge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SIRP ROM, 2015 Interview 054 	<p>Satisfactory external view</p>

EVALUATION QUESTION 7: Cross-cutting issues

EQ7. Has the EU's cooperation with Myanmar adequately integrated and addressed cross-cutting concerns?

Rationale: There is a wide consensus and acknowledgement of the importance of addressing cross-cutting concerns in programme implementation, such as human rights, gender, conflict and risk of conflict, environment, and climate change, in order to ensure that interventions do not cause unintended negative social or environmental impacts (“do-no-harm”), and are inclusive for marginalised groups, and that the investments made and results achieved are resilient to climate change. However, ensuring that cross-cutting concerns are adequately taken into consideration in the implementation of interventions can be challenging.

JC-71	Degree to which a rights-based and gender equality approach was used in EU-funded interventions and sector dialogue (policy and political dialogues)		
	Indicators	Sources of information	Quality of evidence
I-711	DEVCO rights-based approach methodology and commitments under the Gender Action Plan level were consistently and rigorously applied in EU-funded interventions		
	<p>Summary: Gender was mainstreamed into the design of interventions and was a focus of work plans throughout the bilateral cooperation programme, for example with regards to QBEP, Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State, LIFT and SIRP. All four programmes have disaggregated gender in project reporting. However, gender approaches have not systematically and rigorously been implemented in practice. In the case of LIFT, the initial absence of a gender implementation plan led to the drafting a new LIFT Gender Strategy in 2016 to upscale women’s empowerment and gender equality. The LIFT Gender Strategy is aligned with the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (2013-2022). Such explicit alignment was not found in other interventions. Overall, an explicit application of the EU Gender Action Plan was hindered by the fact that it is not yet suitable as a tool to assess the quality, effectiveness and impact of gender-related support. There are no references to the rights-based approach (RBA) methodology in programming documents, but interventions have been consistent with RBA principles.</p>		
	<p>Education</p> <p>QBEP – contract: 290468</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of a gender strategy was part of the 2014 QBEP work plan. The programme set out to raise awareness of the issues of disability and to put in place basic capacity and structures that will allow for the inclusion of disabled children to be more adequately addressed. But the Mid-term Review found no evidence that this has taken place, although 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid-term Review of the Quality Basic Education Programme in 	<p>Strong findings are based on two comprehensive reports providing</p>

	<p>plans were said to be in place to carry out a study and a survey on disabilities and education in 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the final report, QBEP action facilitated some inclusion of cross-cutting issues into consultations on the NESP, including gender. However, sharpening the strategic focus and sequencing of activities within it remain to be done. • The report also notes, “<i>Mainstreaming of gender equality remains an outstanding issue with downstream implementation. Throughout QBEP, continued efforts were made to ensure gender disaggregation in needs assessments, encourage female application in teaching and PTAs, conduct extensive outreach targeting religious leaders, camp and village committee members, women’s committees in camps/communities and volunteer teachers to reduce barriers to girls’ education, and stress the importance of encouraging women’s participation in decision-making processes. Gender mainstreaming still requires long-term efforts to bring about long-term changes</i>”. • Programme documents do not explicitly mention The DEVCO rights-based approach (RBA) methodology is not mentioned in programming documents but since QBEP/BoQBEP supported non-discriminatory and equal access to education it was fully in line with one of the key principles of RBA toolbox. 	<p>Myanmar, August 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF Myanmar. Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP), July 2012 to June 2016. Final Report, September 2016 	<p><i>robust data and assessments</i></p>
	<p>Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State – contract: 353601</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender is a stated crosscutting theme of LWF Myanmar, and gender is also highlighted in the application, yet in the field the evaluators did not find corresponding overriding commitment or initiatives. • “<i>The project’s gender approach is not strong. From a perspective of conflict sensitivity and longer-term development the inclusion of the formal education sector and ethnic Rakhine communities is positive. The project is believed to be in line with EU policy and programming</i>”. • According to the MTR, the project failed to address the inequalities in access to education, especially at higher grades. Notably in the Muslim communities starting from the approximate age of ten, girls were under-represented. This was attributed to cultural patterns. • On the rights-based approach, the MTR notes, “<i>LWF’s rights-based empowerment process requires sufficient times and resources. Yet, there are aspects of community engagement that can be utilised (for example involving the community in prioritisation, instead of asking for wish-lists). This is an aspect where managers and supervisors should be able to support the field staff</i>”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State”, MTR, 2016 	<p><i>Satisfactory evidence is based on one external evaluation</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although the RBA methodology is not explicitly mentioned in programming documents, since the project supported non-discriminatory and equal access to education in Rakhine it was fully in line with one of the key principles of RBA toolbox 		
	<p>Governance</p>		
	<p>STEP to Democracy – Support to Electoral Processes and Democracy in Myanmar – contract: 358316</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International standards for elections “stem from political rights and fundamental freedoms, which are enshrined in universal and regional instruments.” These instruments include: the universal declaration of human rights (UDHR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) as well as other key instruments such as the International Covenant on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) (1966); the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (1979); and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (2006). • Overarching framework for democracy and human rights focus: <i>“Democratic elections contribute to an effective democratic system, and election observation missions as well as election assistance programmes now form a fundamental part of the EU’s action to promote democracies, human rights and civil society participation”</i>. • According to the European Commission, <i>“The promotion of genuine democracy and respect for human rights is (...) not only a moral imperative: it is also the determining factor in building sustainable human development and lasting peace. Actions in support of democratisation and respect for human rights, including the right to participate in the establishment of governments through free and fair elections, can make a major contribution to democracy”</i>. • Consistent with the RBA principle of non-discrimination and equal access , STEP reached marginalised groups in the following ways: outreach to minority communities and difficult to reach areas; support to political parties included targeting of sub-national, remote areas and women and youth; multi-party dialogues and “cafés”, across ethnic and party lines, focused on issues relevant to marginalised communities, i.e. federalism and natural resource management, land management, and peace and conflict issues. (see I-414) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft final evaluation 2018 • Midterm evaluation 2017 • STEP II Inception Phase Report, 2018 • Interviews 405, 407, 414 	<p>Strong <i>EU instruments cited, interviews confirm findings</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistent with the RBA principle of transparency and access to information, STEP voter education activities targeted remote areas in nine states/regions, and materials were translated into local languages and distributed locally. (see I-414) 		
	Supporting Participation, Accountability and Civil Society Empowerment (SPACE) – contract: 339291		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPACE aimed to strengthen civil society actors' capacity to address and effectively influence the marginalisation and underdevelopment that affects their communities. This was done primarily through access to decision-makers and local authorities. Consistent with RBA principles on participation and access to decision making processes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of improved responsiveness by power holders to civil society. Evidence of stronger capacity for advocacy and influence with power holders. Evidence of improved accountability and responsiveness by power holders to civil society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interim Report 2015, 2016 Interviews 423, 426 	Strong reporting confirmed by interviews
	<p>MyJustice – contract: 359042</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU support to democratic governance focuses on “developing trust in the law by increasing access to justice and redress, taking a people-centred approach and engaging with all actors: the government, parliament, courts, law enforcement agencies, civil society, local communities and stakeholders at the national level and across the states and regions”. This translates into support for MyJustice, the largest rule of law programme in Myanmar. (I-421) The MyJustice programme incorporates the basic principles of the RBA, including: Accountability and access to the rule of law: the inception phase led to a deliberate shift in programme focus away from traditional institutional development, to a focus on accessibility of service at community/grassroots level (I-422) Non-discrimination and equal access: MyJustice supported the “poorest of the poor,” providing them access to justice which would otherwise not be available. Grants to CSOs focusing on persons with disabilities and the LGBT community; in doing so, improved reach to marginalized communities (I-423) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU Human Rights and Democracy Strategy for Myanmar 2016 ROM Report 2017 MyJustice Annual Report, Year 3, July 2018, Executive Summary Interviews 407, 409 	Strong interviews confirm multiple documented sources
	Rural Development		
	<p>Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A gender review was conducted in 2015 which found that <i>‘the absence of a gender</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid Term Review – 	Strong

	<p><i>implementation plan made it difficult to track progress and monitor results systematically”</i> – this led to the drafting a new LIFT Gender Strategy in 2016 to upscale women’s empowerment and gender equality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LIFT Gender Strategy came late compared to the age of LIFT. • The LIFT Gender Strategy and Action Plan requires all LIFT implementers to integrate a gender perspective from the earliest possible point in the project cycle, and includes gender mainstreaming guidelines and a “<i>minimum criteria checklist</i>” tool for implementers, and calls for a number of gender studies. It requires that implementing partners have gender-sensitive organisational policies, practices and staff recruitment at all levels. • The LIFT Gender Strategy describes general activities that should be included in all interventions, e.g. gender analysis, mechanisms for equitable access, gender disaggregated data collection, gender impact assessment. • The LIFT Gender Strategy is aligned with the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (2013-2022) • The implementation of the LIFT Gender Strategy and Action Plan started in 2016 with gradual adoption by implementing partners • No specific reference is made in the LIFT Gender Strategy to the EU Gender Action Plan – it mainly draws upon UNDP and INGO sources. • The LIFT logframe includes indicators disaggregated by gender. LIFT Implementing partners also integrate a gender perspective into monitoring and evaluation – but to varying degrees depending on their capacities, one reason being limited LIFT technical support capacity on gender mainstreaming although gender training has been provided to all implementing partners. 	<p>Agricultural Productivity and Markets, EU 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 • Gender Equality Screening Checklist (GESCF) to be used at the project formulation stage • LIFT Interim review, 2017 • LIFT Annual Report, 2017 • DFID Annual Review, 2016 • Interview 057 	<p><i>findings supported by multiple sources including independent views</i></p>
	<p>Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking (PHASE IN) – contracts: 291192, 377773</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender mainstreaming was somewhat diluted by the conflict-affected context and gender sensitivities in Muslim communities. But specific interventions targeted women, such as loans. Agricultural activities mainly involved men. Significant effort also paid to communicate and advocate gender issues to community leaders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview 053 	<p><i>Satisfactory based on a single interview, but demonstrates critical reflection</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human rights were not addressed directly, but the needs of poor groups to have access to services were raised with local authorities, and the project tried to have joint meetings with Muslims, Buddhists and authorities. 		
	<p>Southeast Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (SIRP) – contract: 308770</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project reporting is gender disaggregated and women have been specifically targeted (see I-712) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SIRP ROM 2015 	<p>Indicative <i>Little evidence is available on the gender strategy and analysis</i></p>
	<p>Other relevant information</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As elsewhere, in Myanmar, the EU's second Gender Action Plan (GAP II) has gained importance as the overarching framework for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in the EU's external relations. However, its utility as a tool was constrained by the fact that GAP II not yet suitable to assess the quality, effectiveness and impact of gender-related actions. While monitoring plays an essential role in ensuring implementation, the schematic "tick-box nature" of the reporting assigns more importance to the output level, i.e. number of activities or references to gender equality and women's empowerment, than to their quality and impact. For example, reporting the number of "<i>number of actions formulated using gender analysis</i>", as EU Delegations are required to do, does not provide information on whether there has been a change in attitudes and results. According to the GAP II Annual Implementation Report 2017 only 47 (18.4%) out of 255 EU-supported actions in Myanmar were confirmed to have used a gender analysis. See European Commission (2018). Joint staff working document. EU Gender Action Plan II, SWD(2018) 451 final, p. 58, annex 2, figure 14. "<i>The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC) Gender Marker is used by the institutions to identify activities that have gender equality as a principal or significant objective (Gender marker 2 or 1).</i>⁸ <i>The EC first annual report shows that there has been an increase in resources accorded to programmes which have gender equality as a significant objective. However, it is not always clear how the Gender Marker is being applied, and whether it demonstrates more than a tick-box commitment to the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment. It can also be noted that the</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU Gender Action Plan (GAP) II GAP Annual Implementation Report 2018 European Commission (2018). Joint staff working document. EU Gender Action Plan II, SWD, 2018 Allwood (2018). EU Gender Action Plan II From Implementation to Impact 	<p>Strong <i>Based on EU and independent sources and interviews</i></p>

	<i>OECD DAC Gender Marker is the only way in which the EC monitors its funding for gender equality” (Allwood 2018: 4)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews 203, 206, 217 	
I-712	EU-funded interventions had positive human rights and gender achievements and improvements – and programme interventions were adjusted based on ongoing gender analysis and human rights considerations		
	<p>Summary: A broad range of interventions had a strong focus on human rights awareness and gender equality. EU advocacy resulted in leverage in both areas. In the policy field, QBEP’s technical and coordination support to the Ministry of Education (MoE) for development of the Basic Education Law resulted in a draft that highlighted key equity issues, including disability, ethnicity/language, poverty, and education provision in remote areas. LIFT supported the Gender Equality Network (GEN), which helped to draft a Prevention and Protection of Violence Against Women Law (PoVAW Law) and lobbied for a gender lens in the National Land Use Policy. QBEP also contributed to the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (2013-2022) by bringing in the donors’ perspectives on education-related issues. However, while interventions in all sectors were sensitive to human rights and gender, evidence of tangible improvements is only available for a small number of interventions, for example in education. The “Promoting Durable Peace and Development in Kachin” project increased women’s awareness of their rights leading to a significant decrease in incidents of domestic violence in the IDP camps; STEP to Democracy contributed to a basic understanding of human rights and participatory reform debates; and LIFT reduced the vulnerability of migrants to trafficking and exploitation. There is no indication that interventions were adjusted as the direct result of a continuous analysis of the gender and human rights situation.</p>		
	Education		
	<p>QBEP – contract: 290468</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through its approach of mixed classrooms, head teacher and teacher training QBEP/BoQBEP was clearly gender sensitive. QBEP’s technical and coordination support to MoE for development of the Basic Education Law resulted in a third draft that highlighted key equity issues, including disability, ethnicity/language, poverty, and education provision in remote areas. The Output 3 of QBEP (“number of children reached and learning in QBEP targeted areas increased”) had the target of increasing “net primary enrolment rate in targeted townships by sex” by 2% above the 2012-2013 baseline and survival rate to grade 3 and grade 5 respectively by 3% above the 2011-2012 baseline. According to the final report, in 2015-16 the actual increase was 3.6% overall and 2.4% for girls. However, survival at grade 3 decreased by 0.48 % and by 1.02 at grade 5. QBEP contributed to the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (2013-2022) by bringing in the donors’ perspective on education-related issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid-term Review of the Quality Basic Education Programme in Myanmar, August 2014 UNICEF Myanmar. Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP), July 2012 to June 2016. Final Report, 	<p>Strong evidence is based on two comprehensive reports and complemented by interviews</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QBEP had impact beyond education as it generally contributed to gender awareness and a changed narrative on gender, for example through the design and context of QBEP-supported textbooks • BoQBEP support assisted MoE to develop a gender-responsive strategy for possibility of starting NFPE programme in Northern Rakhine State; Buthidaung and Maungdaw townships. • However, some interviews also stressed that despite QBEP's best efforts the government was still reluctant to engage on gender issues. Gender seems to be seen as a "foreign discourse". • See I-213 	<p>September 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews 209, 216, • I-213 	
<p>Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State – contract: 353601</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender is a stated crosscutting theme of LWF Myanmar, and gender is also highlighted in the application, yet in the field the evaluators did not find corresponding overriding commitment or initiatives. • The MTR was rather sceptical of the project's gender approach; <i>"The project's gender approach is not strong. From a perspective of conflict sensitivity and longer-term development the inclusion of the formal education sector and ethnic Rakhine communities is positive. The project is believed to be in line with EU policy and programming"</i>. • According to the MTR, the project failed to address the inequalities in access to education, especially at higher grades. Notably in the Muslim communities starting from the approximate age of ten, girls were under-represented. This was attributed to cultural patterns. • However, the project clearly strengthened its gender approach afterwards. The project staff made great effort in promoting female participation in school management and children's education by emphasizing in meetings in with government agencies TLSs, to consider a gender balance. Project staff also discussed with Township Education Offices (TEO) for female participation in activities • However, there are still a number of different gender needs especially concerning Muslim girl students. Muslim girl students face multiple barriers to access to education, including travel and safety concerns for girls, cultural practices, and livelihoods issues. In some more conservative communities, cultural practices restrict girls to leave the home after they begin menstruation. In some cases, these communities see education as less valuable for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State", MTR, 2016 • Final Narrative Report, 2019. • Interview 205 	<p>Satisfactory evidence is based only on two report and a comprehensive interview</p>

	<p>girls. In some of these communities, some girls also get married at the age of 15 or 16. For some parents, they cannot afford the costs to send their children, especially girls, to middle and high school levels of education. We hope to increase access to educational opportunities for Muslim girls in our next phase, including granting scholarships for especially Muslim girls, to attend post-primary grade education opportunities. The project provided access to education for all children as a human right.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See I-213 		
	<p>Peacebuilding</p>		
	<p>Support to the Myanmar Peace Centre – contracts: 315364, 361957, and 305087</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MPC encouraged to include more gender and peace considerations in its work • All elements of the programme will integrate capacity building on gender equality, consistent with the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (2012-2021), and the Beijing Platform for Action. Attention will also be placed on the UN Security Council decision 1325 on the promotion of women's participation in peace processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of ISDP's support of the MPC 2013 • DoA 2013 	<p>Satisfactory <i>external review provides output findings</i></p>
	<p>Joint Peace Fund for Myanmar – contract: 368450</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional support will be necessary in integrating gender in project approaches and activities. • A gender and inclusion strategy was finalised in the second quarter of 2017. Operationalization of the gender and inclusion strategy will include training and capacity building. • Supporting women's "meaningful participation in the peace process is core to the JPF's mission." This has been difficult to apply with negotiation partners, especially the government. • Naushawng Development Institute (NDI) in Kachin provides training to youth on peace, civic education, democratic systems, human rights and gender issues. • All JPF projects have a strong focus on gender mainstreaming when applying the Gender Marker system. • NCA signatories appreciated the JPF's gender focus. • The JPF aims to dedicate 15 percent of its overall funding to focused gender inclusion. Meeting the target, however, has proven difficult because the majority of JPF's funding has gone to stakeholders in the peace process who have not prioritized gender inclusion in project design, implementation, or early reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JPF Annual Report 2017 • JPF website • Interviews 425, 437 	<p>Satisfactory <i>interviews confirm limited documented materials</i></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For project appraisals, the technical secretariat has worked with applicants on refining proposals' gender and inclusion responsiveness. • Eight grants have been awarded to civil society organisations in support of women's awareness of, and participation in, the peace process. 		
<p>Interreligious Respect and Reconciliation through Civil Society Action in Myanmar – contract: 348033</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project focused on combating religious discrimination and several project activities directly led to human rights awareness and gender equality promotion. Project beneficiaries trained on human rights promotion and directly organised community activities to promote human rights and gender equality (such as human rights campaign, environmental campaign, child rights training). Women leaders targeted specifically to increase their participation in community life. • Increasing understanding of rights of ethnic and religious minorities included topics on human rights, women's and child rights, and democracy. • Support to implementing partners on recruiting more women and youth was necessary. As a result, more women and youth took part in the project. • ROM report recommended working with women's groups in the target areas, which appears to have been done. Partners in each state could clearly identify activities implemented with women's groups, or aiming at raising awareness of gender equality. • The project had a good gender balance in terms of participants, staff and partners, as well as gender-sensitive training content and selection of small grant awardees. • Most projects funded by subgrants focused on respect for other cultures and religions, and achieved planned outcomes/results to a substantial degree. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Narrative Report 2017 • Final Evaluation Report, November 2017 	<p>Satisfactory <i>multiple sources cite gender and human rights outputs, yet reported outcomes remain unclear</i></p>
<p>Promoting Durable Peace and Development in Kachin – contract: 353929</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender-based violence and women's rights activities for IDPs have increased women's awareness of their rights and incidents of domestic violence in the camps have been significantly reduced. • The programme links with Kachin civil society networks on human rights issues and supports bringing human rights abuses to the public's attention. The programme has been "very effective in collecting human-interest stories to increase the visibility of the programme". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Midterm review, Durable Peace Program January 2017 	<p>Strong <i>multiple external sources provide extensive detail of programmes approach to gender, and to</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The programme must go beyond numbers (i.e. sex disaggregated data and women as a target population) to mainstream gender in a comprehensive and meaningful way. Gender inclusion in peace processes requires the promotion of women’s participation in a substantive manner and emphasizing the effects of women’s participation in peace process activities. • Lack of awareness of the consortium’s gender strategy by partners. • The gender strategy identifies engagement with local authorities to increase women’s meaningful participation with and access to authority as a critical intervention. Yet many activities did not meet these needs. • Examples of gender-sensitive advocacy and activities were found, mostly conducted by women’s groups. More attention should be paid to ensure that gender awareness extends to male participants of programmes. • It was not clear that DPP’s interventions were guided by the international normative framework on women, peace and security. • Recommended that the programme undertake gender inclusion audits “<i>to measure how women are involved, in what ways and at what levels, and how gender as a policy concern is integrated into programming or activities</i>”. • There is evidence of women reporting greater levels of empowerment as a result of their participation in DPP. Yet the gender focus has been on supporting women’s capacity, rather than ensuring women’s participation in the peace process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPP Final evaluation 2018 	<p><i>some extent human rights</i></p>
	<p>Governance</p>		
	<p>STEP to Democracy – Support to Electoral Processes and Democracy in Myanmar – contract: 358316</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights and democratic reform are “<i>at the heart of the project</i>”, which can be seen in the number of SOs dedicated to electoral and democratic reform. STEP provided a range of activities that promoted these values. • The project has contributed to basic understanding of human rights and participatory reform debates, though many of the concepts remain unclear to participants. • Recommended that key beneficiaries be targeted with an even stronger emphasis on human rights. • Myanmar Democracy Fellowship focused on human rights, among other priority issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft final evaluation 2018 • Interviews 405, 407 	<p>Strong <i>two external evaluations confirm findings</i></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities such as mentoring, workshops, and multi-stakeholder dialogues have ensured a human rights centred approach. • Recommendations to mainstream gender across the objectives are still not apparent and specific activities to target gender were lacking. • Women and vulnerable groups were not necessarily at the heart of the project, though a number of activities were designed for this. Sessions on women’s representation and participation in the peace process and political dialogue highlighted the challenges facing women, but “but could not claim to have necessarily changed mind-sets or had an influence over any significant changes.” • Necessary to strengthen the promotion of women’s participation in all aspects of the electoral process. All SOs should mainstream gender and each IP should be strategic and prioritise women’s participation in the electoral process. • IP DIPD made a substantial contribution to gender through its activities: fourteen events/workshops targeted women specifically, reaching 438 women. • Design of activities did not always galvanise its full potential to gender mainstream. Project should have explored why more women did not participate in workshops/activities. • Some of the IPs largely ignored gender other than targeting women for workshop participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Midterm evaluation 2017 	
<p>Supporting Participation, Accountability and Civil Society Empowerment (SPACE) – contract: 339291</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small grants for community-led projects were provided and covered four broad areas, including on peace, social justice and human rights. All projects comprised awareness raising and educating community beneficiaries on their legal and human rights. • One of the main findings of the programme was that “<i>increased access to knowledge and understanding on legal and human rights was...a first key step in mobilising communities to engage with power holders in securing their rights</i>”. • All 18 small-grant partners addressed human rights (including for indigenous peoples) and gender equality through trainings and workshops, public campaigns, advocacy meetings with the government authorities and ethnic armed organizations, and through participatory community assessment. For example: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final narrative report 2017 • Final evaluation report 2018 	<p>Satisfactory <i>significant detail about gender and human rights, though focus was primarily on the output level</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chin Women Development Organization (CWDO) conducted a three-day training in four villages on understanding and defending women's rights and protecting women from social exclusion because of customary laws. As a result of the training, local community leaders, religious leaders, and youth expressed their willingness to support the rights for women. ○ The MYPO youth led advocacy campaigns to build knowledge around key community concerns, including the human rights and environmental impact of a large dam construction. ● Research studies were promoted as part of the programme, and included a research report on Chin customary law and its impact on women (Ninu Women in Action Group) and a report on human rights violations surrounding the construction of the Asian Highway (KESAN). ● Grant committee used gender inclusiveness, among other criteria, in assessment of proposed projects. 		
	<p>Institutional Strengthening and Policy Dialogue, Myanmar – contract: 365631</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The programme includes measures to increase gender equity, particularly to increase women's participation in the democratic transition processes and their representation in decision-making bodies, institutions and organisations. ● The programme will also promote human rights as a means to address the inaccessibility of the justice system. ● Videos will be produced on specific issues, including on gender. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Description of the action 2014 ● Third progress report, August 2017 	<p><i>Indicative limited sources reference what is planned on gender; no indication of outputs or outcomes</i></p>
	<p>MyJustice – contract: 359042</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Though the DoA anticipated a gender analysis and strategy development, the programme will integrate gender-sensitive analysis into all its work rather than commissioning separate pieces. ● MJ will develop a technical capacity building strategy for its partners, emphasising: human rights knowledge and application in the context of Myanmar and gender and inclusion strategies, tools and approaches. ● MJ strengthens the role of female legal professionals by employing them within the justice centres and, therefore, increasing their visibility. The media and public awareness campaign (i.e. the second season of the TV drama series) is a powerful tool to enhance the role of the women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Annual progress report year 1, July 2016 ● Annual progress report, year 2, July 2017 ● ROM 2017 	<p><i>Strong multiple sources, including external assessments, confirm findings</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MJ aims to support the most vulnerable, however, gender is not mainstreamed in the programme approach. MJ has contracted a separate gender and social inclusion (GESI) assessment to review these gaps. • MJ understands and responds to justice needs in target areas, but this could be strengthened through greater engagement at a partner-level, particularly regarding gender and inclusion needs. • The objectives of the GESI assessment were to consider whether/how MJ programme design, implementation and governance systems took into account “<i>those experiencing discrimination due to gender inequality and social exclusion</i>”. • Findings include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MJ partners focus has largely been limited to reporting of disaggregated data. ○ New research initiatives (i.e. Women and the Law) are promising for GESI evidence base and advocacy. ○ Partner CSOs recognize importance of GESI, but do not fully understand the concepts or have capacity to integrate GESI in their projects; paralegals receive some training on gender, but also have weak understanding of GESI. ○ Justice Centres collect disaggregated dates (i.e. sex, religion and ethnicity), but lack a strong understanding of GESI. ○ MJ management team has a strong knowledge, awareness and focus of GESI; other MJ staff have much more limited familiarity/capacity on GESI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Midterm review March 2018 • GESI Assessment 2018 	
	<p>MyPol – contract: 379100</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall objective of MyPol is anchored in human rights: to contribute to a more preventive, balanced and professional approach by law enforcement agencies based on international best practices and respect for human rights. • Result 2 calls for the “development of a more service-oriented police force, including gender sensitivity and full respect of human rights...” • All training material developed and used in the previous project has been reviewed, amended and updated, in particular, to place emphasis on the cross-cutting issues of gender and human rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception report, August 2017 • First progress report 2018 • Interview 433 	<p>Satisfactory <i>interview confirm limited documentation</i></p>

	<p>Support to Reform of the Myanmar Police Force in the Areas of Crowd Management and Community Policing – contract 327817</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights training has received extensive attention; gender to a “much lesser extent.” Nevertheless, the programmes would be improved by making trainings more practical and focused on the Myanmar context. • A greater emphasis on the practical aspects of human rights would increase the likelihood that the results of the training are sustainable. • Whether these activities will have sustainable results remains an open question. • Gender has featured in the crowd management component of the programme by using female officers in crowd control situations; nevertheless, gender could have been treated in a more strategic way across the programme. • EU values on human rights, rule of law and gender have been promoted, even if too theoretical. • Human rights should be mainstreamed and integrated into more traditional police training topics. • The gender dimension would have benefited from the development of a gender strategy for the MPF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final external evaluation December 2015 	<p>Satisfactory <i>single external source, but relatively specific treatment of human rights and gender</i></p>
	<p>Rural Development</p> <p>Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women significantly benefited from LIFT, see EQ5 • Women’s participation and status was higher in LIFT-supported villages than elsewhere – but women’s salaries remained lower than men’s • Micro-finance was mainly provided to women, which proved effective in their empowerment by increasing their incomes and thereby their status (see I-522) • One project under LIFT focused entirely on gender, the “<i>Deepening Commitment to Gender Equality in Myanmar</i>” project • LIFT’s migration programme supported victims of trafficking (e.g. in the sex industry), e.g. with counselling, and reduced the vulnerability of migrants to trafficking and exploitation • In 2015: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 64% beneficiaries were women ○ 93% LIFT loan-takers were women ○ 81% of people establishing small businesses using microfinance were women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid Term Review – Agricultural Productivity and Markets, EU 2016 • Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 	<p>Strong <i>findings supported by multiple sources including independent views</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 60% of training participants were women ○ 89% of members of savings and loan groups in the Tat Lan programme (Rakhine state) were women ● LIFT supported the Gender Equality Network (GEN), which helped to draft a Prevention and Protection of Violence Against Women Law (PoVAW Law) and lobbied for a gender lens in the National Land Use Policy ● LIFT support for improved nutrition (e.g. cash transfers) focused on children and women (e.g. pregnant and breastfeeding mothers) (see I-533) ● The FAO Livestock project reached women livestock owners, e.g. pigs are generally reared by women. The project worked with gender-disaggregated focus and indicators. But the project did not specifically target female-headed households ● 98% of the borrowers reached by PGMF were women (see I-522) ● ActionAid implemented a women's empowerment project (Socio-Economic Development Network (SEDN)) in the Dry Zone with the establishment of a women's association for handicraft production with a sales emporium in Bagan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LIFT Interim review, 2017 ● LIFT Annual Report, 2017 ● EQ5 ● LIFT presentation, June 2018 ● Interviews 039, 040, 043, 052 	
	<p>Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking (PHASE IN) – contracts: 291192, 377773</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Women benefited from PHASE IN, see EQ5 ● Women could have been better represented in water management committees handling irrigation infrastructure – women were better represented in pump committees for domestic eater supply ● Cultural sensitivities in Muslim communities posed a challenge for the inclusion of women in village saving and loans associations (VSLAs), but the project overcame the challenges through sensitisation – 23 VSLAs were established for women, benefitting 579 women (target: 500) ● Women were not sufficiently involved in income-generating activities of the project – but their participation in home gardening enhanced their control over income generation and food production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PHASE IN 1 MTR, 2016 ● PHASE IN Phase 1 Final Narrative Report, 2018 ● Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 	Strong findings supported by independent view
	<p>Southeast Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (SIRP) – contract: 308770</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The project was implemented in a gender-sensitive manner with good targeting and participation of women, which enhanced their confidence to engage in meetings and community decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SIRP Final Evaluation, 2017 	Strong findings supported by independent view

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village book process mapped issues in a gender-segregated manner (but did not adequately consider needs of people with disabilities) • Women and children benefited from improved access to health services, including better access to midwives (see I-521) • 51% of the fellows (community workers recruited by SIRP), 40% of the members in the CBOs formed, and 50% of the training participants were women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIRP Final Narrative Report, 2017 • I-521 • Interview 054 	
<p>I-713</p>	<p>The EU has promoted human rights and gender equality in its sector policy dialogue</p>		
	<p>Summary: The education sector policy dialogue kept equity issues high on the agenda, in particular related to human rights, gender and ethnic diversity. For example, the EU advocated mixed ethnic schools and equal access to education, i.e. no discrimination in ensuring education to all communities, irrespective of religion, ethnicity, race, gender or citizenship status. The Ministry of Education (MoE) established a Joint Education Sector Working Group (JESWG) in 2012 as a forum for policy dialogue between MoE and development partners in overseeing the Comprehensive Education Sector Reform (CESR).</p>		
	<p>Education</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoE established the Joint Education Sector Working Group (JESWG) in 2012 as a forum for policy dialogue between MoE and development partners in overseeing the Comprehensive Education Sector Reform (CESR). QBEP played a key role in the JESWG and in shaping the strategic direction of the process through Australia's and UNICEF's shared co-lead role in the JESWG. • The policy dialogue on education was informed by evidence from implementation of the action and other EU-funded projects and contributed to keep equity issues high on the agenda, in particular related to human rights, gender and ethnic diversity. For example, the EU pushed for mixed schools and equal access to education, i.e. no discrimination in ensuring education to all communities, irrespective of religion, ethnicity, race, gender or citizenship status. The EU Delegation supported of women's empowerment and gender equality during policy dialogue, public fora and including individual dialogues with Myanmar authorities. Issues raised reflecting the objectives of the Gender Action Plan (GAP II) include per sector: Education: Objective 13: equal access: importance of girls' primary school attendance especially in ethnic areas and areas of conflict. Avoid drop out of boys in secondary and tertiary education. Access for women to vocational training and non-gender stereotyping teaching methods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentation 2016, 2017 • Action Document for Enhancing the education and skills base in Myanmar, 2014-2020 • Mid-term Review of the Quality Basic Education Programme in Myanmar, August 2014. 	<p>Strong evidence based on a variety of sources and interviews</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU outlines in general terms that policy dialogue in the context of QBEP markedly improved once the new government had taken office after the 2015 elections with regular and transparent discussions on the selection of activities to be supported, as well as on progress in implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF Myanmar. Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP), July 2012 to June 2016. Final Report, September 2016 Interviews 203, 204 	
JC-72	Degree to which environment and climate change was mainstreamed into EU-funded interventions		
	Indicators	Sources of information	Quality of evidence
I-721	Adequate environmental safeguards were applied in the preparation and implementation of interventions		
	<p>Summary: EU funded interventions in general underwent environmental screening. Environmental safeguards were applied in LIFT (albeit seemingly not with systematic rigour), but were not fully integrated in SIRP, with uneven level of efforts to promote eco-friendly infrastructure solutions and promote environmental awareness. Very little evidence is available for the Education, Peacebuilding and Governance sectors vis-à-vis the application of environmental safeguards.</p>		
	Governance		
	<p>MyJustice – contract: 359042</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The British Council's Environmental Framework Tool (EFT) provides guidance for managing offices and activities to reduce negative impact on the environment. The EFT will increase awareness of operational environmental management issues; provide direction on environmental management activities; and, help the programme office respond to local opportunities and constraints to ensure that environmental considerations are integrated in to day to day activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the action 	<p>Indicative <i>single mention in foundational document, with no references in subsequent reports</i></p>

	<p>Support to Reform of the Myanmar Police Force in the Areas of Crowd Management and Community Policing – contracts 327817</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental concerns were assessed as a function of interfering with project implementation; no environmental factors were found to affect implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation Report 1st Phase 	<p>Satisfactory <i>little information or detail on tools or processes used for assessing this criterion</i></p>
Rural Development			
	<p>Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donor guidelines on environmental safeguards are applied to LIFT projects and proposals are screened vis-à-vis safeguards. Climate change mitigation (greenhouse gas emissions) and sustainable natural resource use/management are taken into account in programming. In practice, the rigour in application of safeguards appears somewhat limited and to a large extent depending on the individual implementing partner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action Document, 2014 Description of the Action, 2014 Interview 057 	<p>Indicative <i>unclear how much rigour was put into the monitoring and implementation of environmental safeguards</i></p>
	<p>Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking (PHASE IN) – contracts: 291192, 377773</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was planned to assess potential negative environmental impacts in the planning phase, in accordance with EU guidelines, and to take action if necessary. But it was also considered unlikely that significant negative impacts would arise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the Action, Phase 1, 2012 	<p>Indicative <i>unclear how much rigour was put into the monitoring and implementation of environmental safeguards</i></p>
	<p>Southeast Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (SIRP) – contract: 308770</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental safeguards were not fully integrated in the programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental indicators were not included in the project design and M&E. No provisions were made on the use of locally sourced materials or eco-friendly technology. Environmental mainstreaming depended on the approach of the individual partner organization (SDC and NRC). Physical infrastructure construction did take environmental sustainability into consideration – schools had hardwood vented shutters instead of glass windows to benefit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final Evaluation, 2017 ROM, 2015 Interview 054 	<p>Indicative <i>external views available, but appear not fully aligned</i></p>

	<p>from natural cooling, latrines use rainwater tanks for cleaning and washing, and gravity flow was used for water supply systems, to avoid energy-requiring pumping.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff and mentors (village mobilisers) were not sufficiently aware of the harm of littering (e.g. with plastic bottles). 		
<p>I-722</p>	<p>EU-funded interventions specifically addressed environmental concerns and promoted climate change adaptation/resilience</p>		
	<p>Summary: Environmental concerns and climate change adaptation and resilience were mainly addressed in the Rural Development sector, but also in the Peacebuilding and Governance sector interventions. There is no indication of these issues figuring in the education interventions; environmental education was not significantly or systematically pursued. JPF included land and natural resource issues in its peace dialogues, and environmental rights were addressed under the “Interreligious Respect and Reconciliation through Civil Society Action in Myanmar” intervention. In the governance sector, natural resource management and revenue sharing were addressed under STEP to Democracy, and SPACE promoted through CSO grants advocacy on natural resource management, environmental protection, and environmental and land rights. At the project level (but less so at the fund level) LIFT and PHASE IN engaged in a) enhancing resilience to the impacts of climate change and environmental hazards through climate smart agriculture and flood protection; b) sustainable natural resource management including community forestry, watershed management, and sustainable agricultural practices; and c) to a lesser extent through promotion of environmental sanitation and solid waste management (see I-521, I-531, I-532). However, LIFT has no procedures or tools in place for mainstreaming environment and climate change in LIFT funded projects, despite the importance for rural development and agriculture. SIRP’s infrastructure was not fully adapted to climate change and the village books did not address climate change vulnerability, but improved sanitation was promoted (see I-521). Forest governance, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation were specifically addressed by EU through thematic funding. Overall, environment and climate change were mainly addressed through thematic programmes and much less so through bilateral funding for Myanmar, and there appears not to have been any links or cross-fertilisation between thematic support for mainstreaming specialist programmes and the bilateral support for Myanmar.</p>		
	<p>General information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been a tendency for EU to mainly address environment and climate change through the thematic programmes (e.g. ENRTP and GPGC), rather than ensuring systematic mainstreaming in the geographically funded engagement. • Opportunities for mainstreaming have not fully been taken advantage of, e.g. no evidence of integration of environmental education or climate proofing of infrastructure in the support for the education sector • The appears not to have been any links or cross-fertilisation between thematic support for mainstreaming specialist programmes such as the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews 010, 26 	<p>Satisfactory <i>the opinions are backed up by the inventory and the absence of reflection on environment in intervention documentation</i></p>

	Initiative or the GCCA (Global Climate Change Alliance) and the bilateral support for Myanmar		
	Peacebuilding		
	<p>Joint Peace Fund for Myanmar – contract: 368450</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The JPF supported all types of peaceful dialogues to improve knowledge and understanding of a range of issues, including federalism, security, and land and natural resources. Support included technical advisors, option papers, workshops and research initiatives that cover these themes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JPF Strategy Narrative 2018 Interview 425 	Satisfactory <i>limited documented information, though supported by interview</i>
	<p>Interreligious Respect and Reconciliation through Civil Society Action in Myanmar – contract: 348033</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental rights training was introduced as part of human rights introduction workshop. Beneficiaries organized community activities to promote human rights, including an environmental campaign. “Environmental sustainability is achieved, especially in the rural areas primarily due to the fact that the project organically works within the specificities of the surroundings. Additionally, most of the implementing partners carry out measures which contribute to the saving of the environment as well”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final Narrative Report 2017 Consolidated ROM Report 2017 	Indicative <i>reporting, to its limited extent, is primarily output based</i>
	Governance		
	<p>MyPol – contract: 379100</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU MyPol project being implemented in Myanmar by the International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies (FIAPP) offers an opportunity to mainstream environmental concerns into law enforcement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3rd Progress Report, Institutional Strengthening and Policy Dialogue Support Project, 2017 	Indicative <i>little information or detail on tools or processes used for assessing this criterion</i>
	<p>STEP to Democracy – Support to Electoral Processes and Democracy in Myanmar – contract: 358316</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interim narrative report year 2 	Satisfactory

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities included organizing of multiparty “<i>political cafés</i>” on relevant issues, including on federalism and natural resource revenue sharing. Discussions were followed by a series of state/regional dialogues and capacity development on natural resource management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interview 405 	<i>single source supported by interview</i>
	<p>Supporting Participation, Accountability and Civil Society Empowerment (SPACE) – contract: 339291</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPACE provided small and micro grants to over 300 CSOs to promote a range of issues, including sustainable livelihoods and environmental and land rights. SPACE supported CSO partners on holding dialogues, meetings and advocacy efforts on natural resource management and environmental protection. SPACE supported the formation of CSO networks for the promotion of environmental causes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Natural Resource Lovers, a network CSOs to help raise people’s voice against devastation of natural resources. Surveys and advocacy efforts to protect mining areas from environmental degradation. Thanlwin River Basin Network, a coalition to promote community awareness on ecological and environmental conservation through community participatory research, advocacy, and oversight. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final narrative report 2018 Interim Report 2016 	Satisfactory <i>multiple sources, though references are limited in detail; no external confirmation</i>
	<p>Institutional Strengthening and Policy Dialogue, Myanmar – contract: 365631</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment and climate change will be addressed consistent with the guidelines on integrating environment and climate change in development cooperation. Promoting good governance with partners and beneficiaries is expected to have a positive environmental impact. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental and Conservation is a key stakeholder. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the action First progress report 2016 	Indicative <i>two sources reference intention to engage on climate change, but no subsequent follow up</i>
	<p>Rural Development</p>		
	<p>Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental sustainability and climate change resilience had received “less attention” at fund level, and was mainly addressed by individual projects. Stakeholders felt that more could be done to mainstream climate change across LIFT. Resilience to climate change impacts and hazards was enhanced with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embankments protecting fields from floods, cyclones and saltwater intrusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interim Review, 2017 I-521 I-531 I-532 	Strong <i>confirmed by several sources including external views (see EQ5)</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Climate smart agriculture: promotion of drought/flood/salinity tolerant varieties, crop diversification, agroforestry, irrigation ○ Promotion of disaster risk reduction measures and village preparedness ○ Alternative non-agricultural livelihoods <p>(see I-521, I-531 I-532)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental sustainability was improved with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Community-forestry ○ Agriculture: e.g. soil and water management, integrated pest management, manure ○ Watershed management ○ Promotion of improved sanitation <p>(See I-521, I-531)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The NRM/climate focus has seemingly mainly been in Rakhine and the Uplands. (I-531) ● LIFT has no procedures or tools in place for mainstreaming environment and climate change in LIFT funded projects. There is little evidence of implementing partners having mainstreamed environment and climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Interviews 031, 045, 057 	
	<p>Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking (PHASE IN) – contracts: 291192, 377773</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Resilience to climate change impacts and hazards was enhanced with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Embankments protecting fields from floods, cyclones and saltwater intrusion ○ Climate smart agriculture: promotion of drought/flood/salinity tolerant varieties, crop diversification, agroforestry, irrigation ○ Promotion of disaster risk reduction measures and village preparedness ○ Alternative non-agricultural livelihoods <p>(see I-521, I-531 I-532)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● However, Phase 1 appears to have been somewhat more reactive to cyclones (recovery kits distributed), rather than preventive – and setback were experienced with cyclone Komen damaging and destroying assists provided by the project (I-521, I-531). ● Phase 2 specifically aims at improving climate resilience, disaster risk reduction, and promoting shared management of natural resources. (see I-731) ● Environmental sustainability was improved with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Community-forestry ○ Agriculture: e.g. soil and water management, integrated pest management, manure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mid Term Review – Food Security and Resilience in Myanmar, EU 2016 ● Description of the Action, Phase 2, 2016 ● I-521 ● I-531 ● I-731 	<p>Strong confirmed by several sources including external views (see EQ5)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promotion of improved sanitation (See I-521, I-531) ● The promotion of improved sanitation contributed to improving the environment in villages (see I-521). ● A solid waste management and environmental sanitation component has been introduced in Phase 2. 		
	<p>Southeast Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (SIRP) – contract: 308770</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Earth road constructed followed national standards but were not sufficiently adapted to climatic conditions (high and intense rainfalls), with insufficient water run-off capacity. ● Vulnerability to weather events and climate change was not addressed in the village book process, but one implementing partner (SDC) trained communities on disaster preparedness (see I-522). ● The promotion of improved sanitation contributed to improving the environment in villages (see I-521) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Final Evaluation, 2017 ● ROM, 2015 ● I-521 ● I-522 	Satisfactory <i>confirmed by external view, but the information on environmental action is not entirely comprehensive</i>
	<p>Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Myanmar Sustainable Aquaculture Programme (MYSAP) aims to upscale sustainable freshwater aquaculture and support ecosystem-based coastal shrimp farm practices, including mangrove restoration, but the work has not commenced yet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Internal documentation 2015 ● Interview 058 	Satisfactory <i>The project is young and results are yet to emerge</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The EU Delegation was active in the Environment Sector Working Group ● The EU was a key partner of the Myanmar government and Civil Society Organisations in addressing environmental issues including climate change ● The EU is supporting environmental and climate change interventions under its thematic programmes, including FLEGT (forest governance), Myanmar Climate Change Alliance, grants to NGOs for biodiversity conservation and protected areas management, support to the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate (MONREC) on illegal wildlife trade, and the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) on environment mainstreaming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Internal documentation 2015, 2016 ● Interview 026, 035 	Satisfactory <i>Information available from EUD sources</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EU is funding the Myanmar Consortium for Community Resilience (MCCR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LIFT Interim Review, 2017 	Indicative <i>no information provided on the results and functionality of</i>

			<i>MCCR, which is also outside the sample</i>
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EVALUATION QUESTION 8: Synergies, coordination and complementarity

EQ8. Did EU bilateral development cooperation achieve synergies with the support provided by EU Member States and other development partners?

Rationale: Myanmar has received considerable attention from the international community, with a shared interest in supporting the democratisation process and peacebuilding. Hence, EU's development assistance is operating in a context in which several other donors have a significant presence and overall donor engagement has increased significantly. In this complex context, it is particularly important to ensure that EU development assistance is not operating in isolation, and that duplication, overlaps, and contradicting engagements are avoided. There is also significant scope for synergies and mutual reinforcement with the assistance of EU Member States and other donors (e.g. through the large multi-donor trust funds). Since 2014, EU and EU Member States have since 2014 conducted joint programming in Myanmar; the second phase of joint programming is currently under development. Myanmar is a pilot country for the humanitarian-development nexus. Moreover, the EU's engagement in Myanmar goes beyond programmatic funding, the EU is also engaged in political and policy dialogue with Myanmar, e.g. in the EU-Myanmar dialogue human rights and in connection with donor coordination and programmatic oversight (incl. trust fund steering).

JC-81	Degree to which EU's development cooperation was coordinated with, and complementarity to the support of EU Member States and other development partners		
	Indicators	Sources of information	Quality of evidence
I-811	The EU Delegation and EU Member States can identify tangible value-added and benefits/results of the joint programming		
	<p>Summary: The joint programming for 2014-16 (the Joint EU Development Partners' Transitional Strategy for Myanmar 2014-16) came at time of transition, with upcoming elections and a major increase in the presence of international development partners and the volume of ODA (official development assistance), with which the GoM has little experience. Hence, the need for coordination was significant, but the structures and GoM capacity for coordination were also insufficient. The Joint programming provided a response to this by promoting better coordination of EU and EU Member States (EU MS), in line with the donor commitments under the Nay Pyi Taw Accord. The joint programming produced some tangible benefits: improved information sharing and joint analysis by EU and EU MS; shared prioritisation and to some extent a division of labour (sectors); and joint messages on gender, civil society and human rights. The joint programming thus promoted collective influence and EU being more visible as a coherent actor, and improved coordination (albeit still with room for improvement) and reduced duplication. However, joint interventions other than support to multi-donor trust funds were rare. Moreover, in</p>		

	<p>a challenging context with an absence of a national development strategy to align to and high political attention in Europe making it difficult and time-consuming to establish a joint position, not all the potential benefits were completely achieved. As a result, the joint programming did not contribute significantly to reducing aid fragmentation, with EU MS not fully adhering to the agreed division of labour and an average of nine EU development partners engaged in each sector. Most EU development partners had their own bilateral strategy for Myanmar and did not use the joint programme as a central reference in their policy dialogue with GoM.</p> <p>The joint programming for 2017-20 was postponed until the finalisation of the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan 2018-2030, and later dropped since a number of EU MS prefer having their own bilateral programme. Similarly, EU MS have till now not shown strong interest in engaging jointly the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint programming for 2017-2020 was not finalised – work was postponed until the finalisation of the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan 2018-2030, and it was later agreed not to continue with joint programming as a number of EU MS prefer to have their own bilateral country programme. But it was agreed to continue with joint analysis, such as the Kachin profile and an upcoming Rakhine profile. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of EU Joint Programming Process of Development Cooperation (2011-2015), 2017 Internal documentation 2016 Interviews 060, 064, 213, 218, 219 	<p>Strong <i>basic information confirmed by different sources</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint programming for 2014-16 was done by the EU, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, and UK The joint programme was based on the EU Comprehensive Framework for the European Union's policy and support to Myanmar (2013), which was the EU's response on how to implement the Nay Pyi Tat Accord for Effective Development Cooperation The joint programme responded to the donor commitment under the Nay Pyi Tat Accord to ensure that technical cooperation is well coordinated The joint programme focused the EU and EU MS engagement in Myanmar on six sectors: peacebuilding, governance, rural development, health, education, trade and private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint EU Development Partners' Transitional Strategy for Myanmar 2014-16 Nay Pyi Tat Accord for Effective 	<p>Strong <i>the joint programme strategy is clear</i></p>

	<p>development – and on cross-cutting issues: civil society, gender, environment, human rights, cultural cooperation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The joint programme was a response to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dynamic, unpredictable environment with upcoming elections upcoming ○ A fragmented aid landscape, and a dramatic increase in development assistance and the number of development partners – making coordination important ○ Limited and insufficient coordination structures and systems – with a risk of duplication ○ Limited GoM capacity with limited experience with working with international development partners – and facing difficulties with coordinating the many development partners ○ Development partners with similar objectives, but all wanting visibility • The joint programming was intended to ensure: ownership and alignments, predictability and transparency, reduced transaction cost, reduced aid fragmentation, enhanced promotion of European priorities, increased impact, value for money, increased influence and visibility, reduced pressure for each MS to do everything themselves 	<p>Development Cooperation, 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation: EU Joint Programming Myanmar 2014-16 Regional Workshop, Yangon 28-29 April 2015 • Evaluation of EU Joint Programming Process of Development Cooperation (2011-2015), 2017 • Evaluation of EU Joint Programming Process of Development Cooperation (2011-2015), 2017 • ECA Report, 2018 • Internal documentation 2012, 2014 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU Delegation played a leading role in facilitating the joint programming • The EU Development Councillors have monthly meetings, chaired by EUD • The EU Heads of Missions have monthly meetings where joint statements are discussed, chaired by EUD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentation 2014, 2015, 2016 • Interview 060 	<p><i>Satisfactory referred to in Internal documents and the EU's leading role is clear</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved benefits of the joint programming: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stimulated information sharing and joint analysis of the political economy, context, risks, lessons ○ A shared prioritisation ○ Stimulated to some extent joint action, such as some common statements/joint messages/policy dialogue (e.g. on gender, civil society, human rights), joint interventions (e.g. support to civil society, peacebuilding support/JPF) ○ Improved coordination of the EU and EU MS ○ Some rationalisation: the EU moved from health to the education sector, due to a strong presence of some EU MS in health ○ Avoiding duplication of interventions ○ Made the EU more visible as a coherence actor and a champion of aid effectiveness ○ Promoted collective influence ○ Synchronised programming and budget cycles – adapted to the national programming cycle and political calendar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of EU Joint Programming Process of Development Cooperation (2011-2015), 2017 • Presentation: EU Joint Programming Myanmar 2014-16 Regional Workshop, Yangon 28-29 April 2015 • ECA Report, 2018 • Internal documentation 2014 	<p><i>Strong findings supported by several sources including external views</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges/limitations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Absence of a national development strategy and policies to align to, and limited information on development indicators (see I-111) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of EU Joint Programming 	<p><i>Strong findings supported</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The joint programming process for 2014-2016 took a long time ○ Slow and time-consuming consultation between headquarters in Europe and EU Delegation and Embassies in Myanmar – high political attention contributed to the slowness ○ Recent establishment of many EU MS in Myanmar when joint programming started, many had no representation in Myanmar or a clear strategy for their engagement in Myanmar ○ Difficult to agree on common views and a coherent set of projects – the Joint Strategy was mainly copying EU MS own strategies ○ The joint programme 2014-2016 was very broad and general and not operational ○ Limited impact on reducing aid fragmentation – division of labour could have more pronounced – there was on average 9 EU development partners per sector, and the sector division was not fully adhered to. On average each EU development partner engaged in 5.4 sectors in 2011 but in 2014 the average figure had increased to 7.3 sectors per EU development partners – not meeting the objective of the EU Code of Conduct ○ Humanitarian action and linking relief and rehabilitation development (LRRD) was not covered by the joint programming – but also difficult to plan/programme humanitarian aid in advance as it is reactive and flexible by nature (see I-141) ○ Insufficient coordination/sharing vis-à-vis development of new interventions – which were often brought up too late in coordination meetings for joint analysis and approaches ○ Lack of a strategic dialogue ○ Lack of a shared theory of change – and most EU development partners had their own bilateral strategy for Myanmar outside prior EU coordination ○ The joint programme did not serve as a central reference in the EU development partners’ dialogues with GoM ○ The commitment to joint programming hinges on the interest of the individual ambassador ○ Limited capacity of some EU MS to engage in joint programming and coordination, which is seen as time-consuming ○ The joint programme did generally not lead to joint interventions/implementation. Some MS find that their comparative strengths should have been utilised strategically by the EU in its country programme for Myanmar (e.g. German TVET expertise) and provide leverage (“open doors”) for smaller EU MS donors 	<p>Process of Development Cooperation (2011-2015), 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Presentation: EU Joint Programming Myanmar 2014-16 Regional Workshop, Yangon 28-29 April 2015 ● ECA Report, 2018 ● EC/EEAS response to ECA, 2018 ● I-111, I-141 ● Interviews 058, 060, 064, 213, 218, 219 	<p><i>by several sources including external views</i></p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EU MS have till now not shown strong interest in engaging jointly the humanitarian-development-peace nexus (see I-141). 		
<p>I-812</p>	<p>The EU Delegation's participation in donor coordination forums is seen by development partners and Government representatives as adding value vis-à-vis donor coordination and policy dialogue</p>		
	<p>Summary: With a dramatic and rapid increase in ODA and the number of development partners, a government that had limited ODA experience and coordination capacity, and insufficient coordination structures, donor coordination was a major challenge at the beginning of the period under evaluation. Coordination improved over time, e.g. with the establishment of formal coordination structures at the overall and sector level in response to the 2013 Nay Pyi Taw Accord, but some sector coordination groups do not function well and aid fragmentation remains an issue. The EU participated proactively in donor coordination, through the participation in overall and sector level working groups, some of which the EU co-chaired, through leading the EU joint programming and regular meetings with EU MS (see I-811), and through financing various measures to support GoM and donors in improving coordination and aid effectiveness, such the mohinga.info aid management information systems, technical advisors for GoM and donors on aid effectiveness, capacity development for GoM (e.g. the Development Assistance Coordination Unit), and the Development Partners Working Committee secretariat. As one of the earlier donors present in Myanmar, the EU assisted new donors coming into the country after 2012 by a) informing them about the context and b) facilitating donor coordination.</p> <p>Over time, the EU Delegation improved its dialogue with GoM and became a trusted partner, as evidenced by the EU being the only Western development partner invited to witness and co-sign the ceasefire agreement (see I-113). The EU engaged in dialogue at both policy and technical levels through different means, such as sector coordination groups and other formal dialogue forums, bilateral meetings (incl. informal meetings), EU initiated events and workshops, and participation in trust fund boards. However, the EU-Myanmar Human Rights Dialogue was the only formal political dialogue mechanism available (see I-142). The dialogue focused on the EU focal sectors and also human rights, trade, land, public administrative reform, civil society, gender, aid architecture, donor coordination, budget support, the Rakhine crisis climate change and FLEGT.</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Myanmar has experienced a rapid increase in ODA and the number of development partners ● GoM had limited experience with dealing with international development partners (before 2012 most ODA was provided outside GoM), limited capacity to coordinate development partners. Moreover, a new civilian government was elected in late 2015, which led to a further influx of new donors – by 2014, there were 45 development partners, incl. 16 European partners ● In Jan 2013, GoM convened the first Myanmar Development Cooperation Forum, which led to the Nay Pyi Taw Accord. Nay Pyi Taw Accord committed development partners to coordinate and set out the principles for donor coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ECA Report, 2018 ● Internal documentation 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016 ● Evaluation of EU Joint Programming Process of 	<p>Strong findings supported by several sources including external views</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aid landscape was fragmented, and donor coordination and harmonisation were a challenge and insufficient – initially there was no single structure for donor coordination and no system of sector working groups prior – other than the Partnership Group for Aid Effectiveness • Working groups (chaired by line ministries and co-chaired by development partner agencies) were established in 2013 and coordination significantly improved, but some of these groups were not meeting, and GoM only participated in few groups. • A Development Partners’ Group was also established in 2013 • Development Partners Working Committee (DPWC) comprising 9 of the largest donors (incl. the EU) met monthly. The DPWC was effective and provided strategic direction and coordination; it had a secretariat partly funded by the EU and UNDP – for example, in 2015 it elaborated an outreach strategy, facilitated the coordination of flood response and of pre-election activities, contributed to the planning of the Myanmar Development Cooperation Forum; and facilitated the dialogue with the new NLD government during the transition period • The NLD government set up a transition committee and sector committees to engage with donors on policy and plan development • Donor coordination had significantly improved by 2016 • In late 2016, GoM set up the Development Aid Coordination Unit (DACU) • The mohinga.info (funded by the EU and Germany) aid management information system was established in 2016 • In 2018, the Development Assistance Policy was introduced by GoM, which aims to prevent aid fragmentation, overlaps and donor crowded in certain sectors, and ensuring an appropriate division of labour. The policy introduced a new coordination architecture with Annual Development Effectiveness Fora and a number of formal sector-level coordination groups, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agriculture & Rural Development Sector Coordination Group ○ Environmental Conservation Sector Coordination Group ○ Social Protection & Disaster Management Coordination Group ○ Education & TVET Sector Coordination Group ○ Job Creation Sector Coordination Group ○ Joint Coordination Body for Peace Process Funding (chair: State Counsellor) ○ Joint Coordination Body for Rule of Law Centres and the Justice Sector (chair: Union Attorney General) 	<p>Development Cooperation (2011-2015), 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://mohinga.info • Nay Pyi Taw Accord for Effective Development Cooperation, 2013 • Development Assistance Policy, 2018 • LIFT Action Document, 340-550, 2014 • I-811 • Interviews 010, 031, 034, 036, 054, 060, 061, 063 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Coordination Group ● Coordination and aid fragmentation remain a challenge, and sector coordination groups are fully operational, well-functioning and active (e.g. education), whereas others are not (e.g. nutrition – or agriculture, which was active in 2017 when the Agricultural Development Strategy was under preparation but not in 2018). ● EU/FAO FIRST supports some Coordination Group meetings. ● Coordination at the project /implementation level mainly takes place at the state level. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overall, the EU engaged proactively in donor coordination ● The EU Delegation participated regularly in several working groups, incl.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development Partners Working Committee (DWPC) for the nine main donors, which was the Executive Committee of the Development Partners Group (DPG) (2013-15) – which was transformed into the Cooperation Partners Group (CPG) (2016-17) ○ Education sector working group ○ Agriculture and Rural Development sector working group ○ Governance reform working group and sub-group on PFM (2013) ○ Sector transition committees on education and public administration reform set up by the NLD government (2015) ○ Environmental conservation sector working group (2013-15) ○ Gender equality and women's empowerment sector working group (2015) ○ Consortium of Development Partners for Rural Development (formed in 2014) for coordinating the implementation of the Rural Development Strategy. ● The EU co-chaired a number of working groups, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Statistics quality development sector working group (2013-15) – handed over to the World Bank as EU support to statistics reduced ○ Public administration reform sector working group (2013-16) ○ Trade sector working group (2013-16) ○ Environmental conservation sector working group (2013) ○ Working group with civil society (2017) ○ Country partner group for development partners (2018) ● The EU also provided support to the promotion of improved donor coordination, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The EU led the monthly meetings of the EU Development Counsellors, held to share information and promote joint positions (2013-17) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Internal documentation 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2015, 2016, 2017 ● ECA Report, 2018 ● LIFT Action Document, 340-550, 2014 ● I-811 ● Interviews 033, 060, 061, 213, 218, 219 	<p>Strong findings supported by several sources including external views</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The EU led the EU joint response to the Nay Pyi Taw Accord and the EU joint programming (see I-811) – non-EU development partners were consulted in the development of the joint programme ○ The EU provided capacity development support for GoM, e.g. the Development Assistance Coordination Unit (DACU) ○ The EU funded two aid effectiveness consultants supporting GoM and development partners (2013-14) ○ Funding the mohinga.info aid management information system ○ The EU Delegation engaged in informing new development partners entering Myanmar (e.g. EU MS, USA, the World Bank) ○ The EU led the development of a Principles for Technical Cooperation (2014-15) ○ The EU financed GoM participation in Global Partnership and International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) meetings ○ The EU was a member of the GoM's Administrative Reform Secretariat (2014) ○ The EU set up a Sector Working Groups Dashboard for tracking the progress of the working groups (2014) ○ The EU funded an expert to help the Central Statistics Organisation with running the statistics quality development sector working group (2014) ○ The EU funded an expert to support the Ministry of Commerce in Aid for Trade coordination (2015) ○ The EU co-funded the staff of Development Partners Working Committee (DWPC) secretariat (2015) ○ The EU engaged proactively in discussions in 2016 on revising the donor coordination structure (2016) ○ The EU engaged actively in coordination with the World Bank and IMF in relation to Public Finance Management (2017) ● The EU is proactive in the area of nutrition and pushed for the inclusion of nutrition in the Agricultural Development Strategy and advocating for mainstreaming of nutrition across sectors. ● As one of the earlier donors present in Myanmar, the EU assisted new donors coming into the country after 2012 by a) informing them about the context and b) facilitating donor coordination. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The dialogue with GoM was gradually improved during the period under evaluation – e.g. with the establishment of the EU Delegation (see I-113) ● Some areas of dialogue have moved slowly: 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Internal documentation 2012, 2013, 	<p>Satisfactory findings supported</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dialogue in the education sector was challenging and with limited room for policy discussions before 2016, but improved with the election of the new government ○ Dialogue in the agriculture and rural development sector working group made no significant progress before 2015 ○ Dialogue in the rural development sector was challenged by competition among donors for attention from ministries ○ Dialogue has not led to major improvements in cumbersome procedures such as obtaining field visit permits ● The EU engaged in dialogue with GoM through different channels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ With the EU-Myanmar Human Rights Dialogue (see I-142, JC-71) ○ In sector coordination groups and other formal dialogue forums (see row above) ○ In bilateral meetings at political and technical levels, EU-initiated events and workshops, and consultations (including at high level) and informal discussions – including dialogue under the FLEGT process (see I-111) ○ In trust fund board meetings (see I-813) ○ Through agricultural policy advisors (e.g. on land tenure) posted in the Ministry of Agriculture (see I-142, I-152) ○ The EU-Myanmar Forum, e.g. with discussions on the reform agenda, education, livelihoods, environment, public administration, trade and civil society strengthening, (2013) ○ The EU-Myanmar task force leading to a joint commitment to cooperate on the democratic transition and peacebuilding and to strengthen economic relations (2013) ● The dialogue focused on the EU focal sectors and also human rights, trade, land, nutrition, public administrative reform, civil society, gender, aid architecture, donor coordination, budget support, the Rakhine crisis, climate change, FLEGT. ● However, the only formal political dialogue mechanism available was the EU-Myanmar Human Rights Dialogue (see I-142) ● The EU built a good relationship with GoM, as evidenced by the EU being the only Western development partner invited to witness and co-sign the ceasefire agreement (see I-113) ● EU engaged in dialogue with civil society (see I-111, I-113) 	<p>2014, 2015, 2015, 2016, 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LIFT Interim Review, 2017 ● Interview 015 ● I-111, I-113, I-142, I-512, JC-71, I-813 	<p><i>by several sources but the views of GoM, donors and others are less documented</i></p>
I-813	Development partners and Government representatives can identify an added value of the EU Delegation's participation in Trust Funds vis-à-vis donor coordination and policy dialogue		

	<p>Summary: The trust fund boards of the Multi Donor Education Fund (MDEF)/QBEP, JPF and LIFT served as mechanisms for governing the trust funds, but at the same time, they provided opportunities for donor coordination and dialogue with line ministries. The trust funds also provided support to the sector working groups. The EU participated proactively in the trust fund boards, at times chairing the boards (on a rotational basis). Overall, the donors to the trust funds were well coordinated and collaborated well, and the trust funds contributed to streamlined interventions and policy coherence, although donor coordination in the relatively young JPF was insufficient, and MDEF/QBEP donors were initially not sufficiently involved in discussion of strategic and sensitive issues for MDEF, but this improved over time. In addition, QBEP was the only mechanism at the time to involve all development partners (except JICA) funding education. The trust funds also reduced the transaction costs for GoM vis-à-vis coordinating development partners. Under LIFT, a key area of policy dialogue was nutrition. However, LIFT was not set up as a policy-support and advocacy mechanism, and the evidence and lessons gathered were not used systematically at the fund level to inform policy – policy support was mainly provided at the intervention level by individual LIFT implementing partners. The EU and UK successfully cooperated (as the two largest donors to LIFT) on raising the political profile of nutrition (see I-512).</p>		
	<p>Multi Donor Education Fund (MDEF)/Quality Basic Education Programme (QBEP) – contract: 290468</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDEF had provided coordination of the majority of the (few) partners working in education • MDEF/QBEP donors were initially not sufficiently involved in discussion of strategic and sensitive issues for MDEF. However, this improved over time. In addition, QBEP was the only mechanism at the time to involve all DPs (except JICA) funding education. • Current donor coordination in education takes place within the broader forum of the Education Sector Working Group. QBEP coordination is labour-intensive, e.g. with through weekly meetings. There is no signed letter of agreement defining the respective roles of the various parties • Relations between UNICEF and the QBEP partners are not always seen as harmonious vis-à-vis issues of management, approach and disclosure • QBEP supported widespread consultation meetings with a range of stakeholders to develop terms of reference for the Comprehensive Education Sector Reform (CESR) and build joint ownership • QBEP's technical and coordination support to MoE for development of the Basic Education Law resulted in a third draft that highlighted key equity issues, including disability, ethnicity/language, poverty, and education provision in remote areas • However, stronger links with the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Finance and other relevant ministries will be important going forward, particularly to further ensure alignment with national planning and budgeting processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QBEP, MTR, 2014 • QBEP, Final Report, 2016 • Interview 203 	<p>Satisfactory based on two comprehensive reports and confirmed by an interview</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU Delegation participated in the trust fund board/steering committee • The trust fund board is used by the donors to coordinate their support • However, UNICEF was reluctant in the beginning of the period under evaluation towards discussing strategic and sensitive issues for the trust fund with the board members • The trust fund board provided an opportunity for engaging in dialogue with the Ministry of Education – although the Ministry of Education did not participate in the meetings until 2015 • MEDF/QBEP supported the education sector working group, the comprehensive education sector review, and the development of the National Education Sector Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentation 2012, 2014, 2016, 2017 	Satisfactory findings supported by Internal documentations but the views of GoM, other donors and others are not documented
Joint Peace Fund (JPF) – contract: 368450			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU Delegation participated in the trust fund board/steering committee • The trust fund board is used by the donors to coordinate their support • However, UNOPS was reluctant in the beginning of the period under evaluation towards discussing strategic and sensitive issues for the trust fund with the board members • Efficiency is constrained by insufficient coordination, both internally with bilateral programmes and externally with other actors. Bilateral coordination and collaboration should be improved, including synergies in support and better coordinated efforts across the JPF. Donors should reduce competition within JPF donor family and create broader complementarities within the sector • JPF is a success for multiple reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Political dimension, a critical missing element, introduced through the JPF ○ 11 donors coming together to jointly make decisions; each donor having an equal voice. ○ Greater risk taking given political cover of 11 donor collaboration ○ Innovative funding source ○ Perceived as a trustworthy partner, particularly with ethnic minorities ○ Improved information sharing mechanism ○ “Very good value for money” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentation 2012, 2017 • Midterm Review of the JPF, Final Report October 2018 • Interviews 402, 414, 424, 425, 429 	Strong multiple interviews confirm documented findings

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JPF provided strong support for CSO partner in Kachin, providing relevant technical assistance, quarterly staff visits and online support, and relatively light financial requirements. • EU is the “<i>leading force</i>” within the JPF, helping establishing the Fund and being the biggest donor. 		
	<p>Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU Delegation participated in the trust fund board/steering committee • The trust fund board is used by the donors to coordinate their support, in a context where coordination in the agricultural sector is not working well (see I-812) • The board meets at least three times annually • However, UNOPS was reluctant in the beginning of the period under evaluation towards discussing strategic and sensitive issues for the trust fund with the board members • There is a good donor engagement in the board (e.g. meeting LIFT implementing partners in Rakhine due to the crisis), which provides strategic direction for LIFT • The donors generally cooperate and coordinate well and are willing to compromise • All LIFT donors have signed a Joint Collaboration Agreement, identifying roles and responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentation 2012, 2017 • Interview 012 • LIFT presentation, 2018 • LIFT Interim Review, 2017 • Interview 061, 062 	<p>Satisfactory <i>findings supported by a number of sources but the views of GoM, and donors are less documented</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trust fund board provided an opportunity for engaging in policy dialogue with the Ministry of Rural Development and with the Ministry of Agriculture – e.g. with a joint LIFT-GoM annual forum on rural development • The policy dialogue under LIFT focused on the 2013 Rural Development Strategy (2014) and nutrition (2015) • LIFT supported the Rural Development Sector Working Group and the Consortium of Development Partners for Rural Development • LIFT provides its donors with an opportunity to coordinate their interventions and strategies – LIFT’s governance structure has generally been successful in contributing to streamlined operations, programmes and policy coherence – both GoM and donors appreciate this, which for GoM reduced the management and coordination burden on GoM • LIFT implementing partners supported policy development and producing evidence that informs policy dialogue, such as Save the Children’s work and maternal and child cash transfers (see I512, I-533) – implementing partners also engaged in advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentation 2014 • LIFT Action Document, 340-550, 2014 • LIFT presentation, 2018 • LIFT Interim Review, 2017 • LIFT Annual Report 2017 • I-512, I-533 	<p>Strong <i>findings supported by several sources including external view</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However, at the fund level, LIFT’s engagement in policy work was ad-hoc and without clear objectives (although it in 2016 was decided to focus the policy engagement on land tenure, nutrition, inclusive value chains and financial inclusion) – LIFT was not structured as an advocacy or policy support mechanism, and had at the fund management level limited capacity to engage in policy discussions (see I-512) • LIFT-level data and monitoring is mainly used for donor reporting rather than providing evidence for policy discussions due to a lack of knowledge management systems to analyse and catalogue lessons, although LIFT commissioned studies and reports contain relevant data and findings for policy-making • LIFT has only to a modest extent been a vessel for policy dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews 025, 031, 034, 046 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU chaired the fund board (the chair rotates) and thus played a central role in promoting dialogue with GoM (2014-15) • The EU promoted nutrition-sensitivity in LIFT intervention designs • The EU and the UK cooperated as the two main donors to LIFT to raise the political profile of nutrition – e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A national cross-coordination meeting on nutrition (January 2017) where four ministries (social protection, health, agriculture, education) and State Counsellor committed to include nutrition in national development planning ○ Supporting and participating in the SUN Movement’s multi-stakeholder platform – and funding the SUN Civil Society Alliance (SUN CSA), which engages in nutrition policy advocacy. For example, SUN CSA provided support and technical facilitation to the drafting of sectoral nutrition-sensitive logframes by the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Social Welfare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal documentation 2014, 2015 • EU Support to Food Security and Rural Development, internal sector fiche, 2018 • LIFT Annual Report 2017 • Interview 012, 034 	<p><i>Satisfactory findings supported by several sources but the views of GoM, and donors are less documented</i></p>
<p>I-814</p>	<p>Existence of tangible examples of mutual benefits between EU funded interventions and interventions of EU Member State agencies and other donors</p>		
	<p>Summary: The Trust Funds cooperated with other development partners to obtain synergies. For example, LIFT cooperated with the World Food Program (WFP) on the fortified rice distribution and value chain development (see I-512, I-533). Moreover, the World Bank is now replicating/upscaling LIFT’s experience with maternal and child cash transfers (see I-533) in two new states. Coordination at the intervention/local level was sometimes challenging, e.g. due to GoM capacity constraints and a volatile context, which caused implementing partners to be cautious about sharing information as well as fluid project implementation. Coordination was in particular insufficient in some peacebuilding interventions, whereas coordination generally worked in interventions in the other sectors. As a result, cooperation and synergies at the intervention/local level were limited. Implementing partners benefited from synergies between</p>		

	their projects funded by the EU and those funded by other donors, e.g. by streamlining and pooling staffing, procurement and approaches to community development.		
	<p>Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State – contract: 353601</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project was well-coordinated with other international support, to the IDP camps especially with other interventions funded from EU (particularly QBEP), member states or other sources. LWF played an active role in camp coordination, being responsible for camp coordination and camp management in several settings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Assistance to Children in Rakhine State, MTR 2014 Final Narrative Report, 2019 Interview 205 	Satisfactory two comprehensive reports confirmed by an interview
	<p>Peacebuilding</p> <p>Interreligious Respect and Reconciliation through Civil Society Action in Myanmar – contract: 348033</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of coordination among donors in the peacebuilding sector resulted in overfunding some CSOs while ignoring smaller CSOs Based on the EU-funded project, People in Need (PIN) secured funding from US State Department's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labour (DRL) to expand its social cohesion programme. Synergies between the US and EU-funded projects provided support to the target groups in the same geographical area, allowing PIN to work in a "longer term and more in-depth manner with target CSOs and communities" Synergies were achieved between the two projects due to sharing a similar design model of activities; as a result, a greater range of communities was reached than could have otherwise taken place individually. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final Narrative Report 2017 Final Evaluation Report 2017 	Satisfactory two sources, including an external evaluation, confirm; limited detail
	<p>Support to the Myanmar Peace Centre – contracts: 315364, 361957, and 305087</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donor coordination of support to the MPC was described as "chaotic" and "insufficient". Despite established formal mechanisms for coordination, few results achieved MPC faced an uncoordinated donor community and donor coordination group that was described as "deeply dysfunctional" for its lack of leadership, vision and depth of discussion. This lack of coordination has adversely affected the EU's support to the EU International engagement with the peace process in Myanmar has not been strategic or coordinated, with "potentially damaging consequences" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of ISDP's support of the MPC 2013 Evaluation: Midterm support to the Myanmar 	Strong multiple external sources provide similar accounts of coordination efforts

		Peace Centre 2015	
	<p>Promoting Durable Peace and Development in Kachin – contract: 353929</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oxfam had “<i>extensive working relationships and collaboration</i>” with ECHO and DFID. Continued cooperation can be seen in the Humanitarian and Resilience Programme as well as the multi-donor Joint Peace Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual report, Year 3, March 2018 Interview 427 	Satisfactory <i>limited information though confirmed by interview</i>
	Governance		
	<p>Support to Reform of the Myanmar Police Force in the Areas of Crowd Management and Community Policing – contracts 327817</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coherence with other EU activities and other donors in Myanmar is satisfactory. Close relations exist with UNODC, which developed the “roadmap” for police reform in Myanmar. Strong cooperation with the UK as well Satisfactory efforts were made to achieve “<i>proper coordination</i>” with other agencies and bilateral donors Few donors involved in police reform, making coordination somewhat easier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final External Evaluation 2015 	Strong <i>evidence by external evaluation cites multiple sources for conclusions drawn</i>
	<p>STEP to Democracy – Support to Electoral Processes and Democracy in Myanmar – contract: 358316</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only the EU, USAID, DFID and DFTAT were key donors to the electoral cycle after the 2015 elections. If UNDP provides support to the 2020 elections, “<i>collaboration and coordination to avoid overlap and duplication will be essential</i>” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STEP draft final evaluation, July 2018 	Indicative <i>little information or detail on donor coordination efforts</i>
	Rural Development		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coordination with other donors at the implementation/intervention level was sometimes weak. In two regions, EU-funded community-driven development components had parallel structures and overlaps at township level with the large World Bank funded National Community Driven Development (CDD) Program. The EC/EEAS responded that the World Bank programme focused on infrastructure, whereas the EU interventions combined infrastructure with capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECA report, 2018 EC/EEAS response to ECA, 2018 	Indicative <i>views are conflicting and limited information is available</i>

	development and community consultations – and the EU, the World Bank and implementing partners coordinated and sought synergies, although the synergies achieved are unclear.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview 031 	
	Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) – contracts: 209443, 340550		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFT cooperated with the World Food Programme (WFP) and GoM on the distribution of fortified rice seeds and the Law on Fortified Rice (see I-512, I-533). WFP and GoM are now distributing fortified rice in schools and all government hospitals, and to IDPs, e.g. in Rakhine. • The LIFT-funded PATH agreed with WFP to distribute fortified rice and establish a supply chain in Rakhine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFT Annual Report, 2017 • Interview 012 • I-512, I-533 	<i>Satisfactory information from different sources, but with somewhat limited detail</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFT was represented on the advisory committee for DFID's Business Innovation Facility • LIFT supported DFID's DaNa Facility on the establishment of grant windows in Myanmar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFID Annual Review, 2016 	<i>Satisfactory Information from an external source</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFT cooperated the 3MDG trust fund on nutrition – e.g. sharing a technical advisor (recruited in 2018). • LIFT and 3MDG (both administered by UNOPS) also collaborated in Rakhine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFT Annual Report, 2017 • DFID Annual Review, 2016 	<i>Satisfactory information from external and internal sources, but with somewhat limited detail</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFT shared its experience (e.g. through learning visits) with maternal and child cash transfers (MCCT) (see I-533) with the World Bank and Ministry of Health, to inform a new nutrition programme in Shan and Ayeyarwaddy which includes MCCT, scaling up LIFT's experience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIFT Annual Report, 2017 	<i>Satisfactory information from a single but</i>

			<i>reliable source</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Asian Development Bank, FAO and LIFT jointly supported the preparation of the Agricultural Development Strategy (ADS), the overarching strategic policy document of the Ministry of Agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU Support to Food Security and Rural Development, internal sector fiche 	Satisfactory information from a single but reliable source
	Poverty and Hunger Alleviation through Support, Empowerment and Increased Networking (PHASE IN) – contracts: 291192, 377773		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PHASE IN shared staff with another CARE implemented project: SPARC (Strengthening Partnerships and Resilience of Communities) funded by Australia – this allowed for a more streamlined approach at community level, more streamlined procurement and logistics, and better coordination with GoM and other actors PHASE IN used in some villages the same community mobilisers as OFED (Opportunities for Economic Development Project) funded by USAID PHASE IN complemented other AFC implemented projects on prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition for children and pregnant and lactating mothers – by addressing the root causes of malnutrition (see EQ5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PHASE IN 1 final narrative report, 2018 	Satisfactory information from a single but reliable source
	Southeast Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (SIRP) – contract: 308770		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination/communication/information sharing at the state/local level was difficult and projects were fragmented between projects and also between GoM and the opposition – it was difficult to coordinate projects due to their fluid nature in a volatile context, where some implementers were protective and fearing that communication with other projects could negatively affect their relationship with different parts of GoM and their ability to operate. For example, NRC (PHASE IN) and HelpAge had difficulties coordinating their EU funded projects in Kayin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SIRP ROM, 2015 	Satisfactory information from an external source