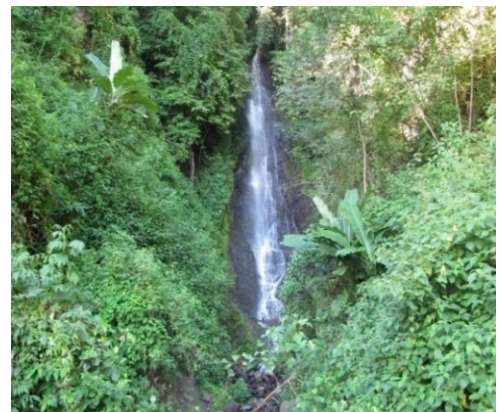


Support to Chin State's Comprehensive 5-year Development Plan and Annual Planning 2016 - 2021

Volume 2: Development Proposals



October 2014

Acknowledgements

Production of this document would not have been possible without the support of the Chin State Government, Chin National Front, many Civil Society Organisations and Private Sector representatives. Many thanks are given by the authors to everyone who participated in interviews, discussions, focus groups and who travelled from all over the region and country to attend meetings, events and workshops. Danida, which has financed the major part of the work, and UNICEF which has financed the work on the Local Social Plan, should also be recognized for their generous support.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AHW	Auxiliary Health Workers
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCDAC	Central Committee for the Drug Abuse Control
CDO	Chin Disabled Organisation
CEDAW	Convention of the Elimination of all Discrimination Against Women
CHW	Community Health Worker
CWO	Chin Women’s Organizations
CWON	Chin Women’s Organisation Network
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FESR	Framework for Economic and Social Reforms
GDI	Gender and Initiative Development
GOM	Government of Myanmar
IELTS	International English Language Teaching System
IID	Institute for International Development
KAPB	Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and Beliefs (Survey)
LCCI	London Chamber of Commerce and Industry
MILI	Myanmar Independent Living Initiative
MNCWA	Myanmar National Committee for Women’s Affairs
MoE	Ministry of Energy
NFPG	National Frequency Planning Group
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSPAW	National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women
PLAT	Para-Legal Advisory Training
PWD	People With Disabilities
STBA	Southern Tedim Baptist Association
TOT	Training of Trainers
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UCI	Universal Child Immunization
UNDCP	United Nations Drug Control Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNICEF	United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
UNODC	United Nations office on Drugs and Crime
USD	United States Dollar

VHDC	Village Health Development Committee
WFP	World Food Programme
YWDP	Yangon Water Development Plan

1. SOCIAL PROTECTION AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

1.1 Projects to Increase Institutional Capacity

Capacity building of Government Institutions and Civil Society Operatives on Social Protection and the Rights of Vulnerable Groups

Project title	Capacity building of Government Institutions and Civil Society Operatives on Social Protection and the Rights of Vulnerable Groups	
Identification	Thematic area	Social Protection
	Location	All townships in Chin State
	Overall budget	US\$ 350,000
	Time frame	3 years
Project description	Objectives	<p>Development objective</p> <p>To ensure that both DSW staff and their counterparts in Civil Society in Chin State has knowledge of existing legislation, national strategies and policies related to social protection and rights of vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Immediate objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To prepare training sessions for DSW staff and Civil Society Operatives from all townships · To provide access to DSW staff and Civil Society Operatives on relevant documents related to existing legislation, national strategies and policies related to social protection and rights of vulnerable groups · To apply acquired knowledge in practice · To create a cooperative and coordinated working environment between Government and Civil Society workers operating at the Township and State level in Chin State
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Field work identified a lack of knowledge among DSW staff and Civil Society workers regarding national legislation, strategies and policies related to the area of social protection and rights of vulnerable groups. There is very little conceptual and practical knowledge about social protection approaches and solutions.</p> <p>Expected outcome</p> <p>Increased knowledge on social protection and rights of vulnerable groups among DSW staff and CBO workers demonstrated through outreach activities to schools, pre-schools, orphanages, other government institutions and CSOs.</p> <p>Outcome indicator</p> <p>DSW staff takes proactive initiatives to disseminate information on social protection and communicate and cooperate effectively with CBOs.</p>
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Prepare training sessions for DSW staff and CBO workers including identification of external resource persons and background documentation; · Compile relevant documents (hard copy and/or soft copies) for DSW library and distribution to CBOs. Design a follow-up function for actualization of documents; · Work in close cooperation with CBOs to design and pilot the registration of vulnerable groups in 3 selected townships; · Initiate outreach activities for dissemination of information on social protection and vulnerable groups to schools, pre-schools, orphanages, other government institutions and CSOs; and · Document experience with the aim of evaluation and possible replication in

Project title		Capacity building of Government Institutions and Civil Society Operatives on Social Protection and the Rights of Vulnerable Groups	
		other townships and States/Regions.	
	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The training and follow-up activities will be prepared in close collaboration with MSWRR in order to secure use of experience from other states and regions, as well as possible replication of good practices gained in Chin State. Chin State Government (Social Welfare department) will be the lead organization and owner of the project. Main stakeholders are MSWRR, external resource persons from government, CSOs and/or INGOs, as well as Chin State government and township DSWs. 	
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Total cost (in US\$)
		Team Leader – national consultant (36 months @ US\$ 2,000/mth.)	72,000
		Legal researcher – national consultant (6 months @ US\$ 2,000/mth.)	12,000
		International advisor/program designer 3 months @ US\$15,000/mth.)	45,000
		Recruitment of 3 Township Social Workers for 3 years	96,000
		Printing of training and promotional materials	10,000
		Training workshops at State and Township level	60,000
		Transport facilities and travel allowances	20,000
		Total excl. contingencies	315,000
		+10% contingencies	35,000
		Overall budget	350,000
	Budget assumptions	<i>n/a</i>	
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	Project needs to be aligned with Union level budget planning to train government staff at state level.	
	Observations	<i>None</i>	

Addressing the shortage of teachers at post-primary level in post-primary schools

Project Title	A Project to address the shortage of teachers for post-primary level classes by deploying Mobile Teaching Teams	
Identification	Thematic area	Education
	Location	Five townships with shortages of post-primary teachers - Hakha, Thantlang, Tedim, Falam and Mindat
	Overall budget	US\$ 750,000
	Time frame	3 years (initial phase)
Project description	Objectives	<p>Development objective</p> <p>To improve the negative impact on learning outcomes caused by a shortage of teachers at post-primary level by deploying <i>Mobile Teaching Teams</i>.</p> <p>Immediate objectives</p> <p>In schools lacking the necessary post-primary teaching staff, to provide teachers with a more complete training program through the use of specialized mobile teaching teams providing short-term inputs to Grades 6, 7 and 8.</p>
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Field investigations identified a serious shortage of post-primary teachers, particularly in more remote areas. This has a negative impact on student learning achievements. It is a serious issue requiring urgent attention from the MoE and Chin State government. Filling available teaching positions is unlikely to be achieved quickly and the interim measure proposed is to deploy mobile teaching teams in areas where the problem is most acute.</p> <p>Expected outcomes</p> <p>Positive impact on student learning and achievement at both primary and post-primary levels. The long-term impact would be an increase in student enrollment and completion of secondary schooling.</p> <p>Outcome indicators</p> <p>Results of qualitative & quantitative assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To see a significant, positive change from the baseline study (i.e., just before the receipt of service) and the endline (i.e., after the end of the availability of one academic term-service) data. Particularly regarding the teaching/learning process and learning achievements. · Qualitative assessment of teachers: Time-on-task in the classroom teaching, lesson preparation workload, attention to student learning, T-L approach, effectiveness of T-L. · Qualitative & quantitative assessment of students (both primary and post-primary): the learning process, the classroom environment and learning achievements.
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Recruit 20 to 25 two-person teaching teams. · Develop a suitable curriculum and training materials to meet the needs of students who are receiving shortened, more concentrated training programs. · Specialized training on pedagogical knowledge and skills by the teaching teams · Supply transport to move teams to various placements. · Participating schools will receive support for two academic terms each year. · Provide supporting service per academic term (the 1st academic term: June - October; 2nd term: November - March) · Baseline and end-line assessments <p>Beneficiaries</p> <p>25% of post-primary schools in five townships (205 schools¹) with serious</p>

¹Source: Chin State education data/information prepared by Chin State education office, Hakha (November 14, 2013)

Project Title	A Project to address the shortage of teachers for post-primary level classes by deploying Mobile Teaching Teams																								
		shortages of post-primary teachers (i.e., around 50 schools) 205 schools in total: 32 in Hakha, 59 in Thantlang, 49 in Tedim, 30 in Falam and 35 in Mindat.																							
	Implementation	<p>Lead institution Chin Sate Government</p> <p>Main stakeholders UNICEF; Tsp./Village development support committee; CBO resource centers(e.g., Falam Baptist Church - FBC – Resource Center, Chin Foundation (Hakha+ Thantlang) – Resource Center); CBOs; Youth Group/Association Multi-donors fund, ADB, EU, AusAID, OSI</p>																							
Financial information	Budget	<table border="1" data-bbox="596 676 1257 1355"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="596 676 1257 748">Tasks</th> <th data-bbox="1262 676 1407 748">Total cost (in US\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 754 1257 826">Design, curriculum development and supervision – national consultant – 15 pm (9,3 and 3 months) @ US\$ 3,000/pm</td> <td data-bbox="1262 754 1407 826">45,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 833 1257 869">Program Coordinator 36 pm @ US\$ 2,000/pm</td> <td data-bbox="1262 833 1407 869">75,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 875 1257 947">Travel Allowances for Mobile teachers 50*36pm (*US\$200/pm)</td> <td data-bbox="1262 875 1407 947">360,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 954 1257 990">Transport – one 4x4 vehicle; 25 motorcycles</td> <td data-bbox="1262 954 1407 990">100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 996 1257 1032">Teaching equipment and computers</td> <td data-bbox="1262 996 1407 1032">60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 1039 1257 1075">Training workshops</td> <td data-bbox="1262 1039 1407 1075">30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 1081 1257 1117">Printing of training materials</td> <td data-bbox="1262 1081 1407 1117">10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 1124 1257 1160">Total excl. contingencies</td> <td data-bbox="1262 1124 1407 1160">690,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 1167 1257 1202">+10% contingencies</td> <td data-bbox="1262 1167 1407 1202">60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="596 1209 1257 1245">Overall budget</td> <td data-bbox="1262 1209 1407 1245">750,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tasks	Total cost (in US\$)	Design, curriculum development and supervision – national consultant – 15 pm (9,3 and 3 months) @ US\$ 3,000/pm	45,000	Program Coordinator 36 pm @ US\$ 2,000/pm	75,000	Travel Allowances for Mobile teachers 50*36pm (*US\$200/pm)	360,000	Transport – one 4x4 vehicle; 25 motorcycles	100,000	Teaching equipment and computers	60,000	Training workshops	30,000	Printing of training materials	10,000	Total excl. contingencies	690,000	+10% contingencies	60,000	Overall budget	750,000	
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	Budget assumptions	<i>n/a</i>																							
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<p>“The Framework for Economic and Social Reforms (FESR: Policy Priorities for 2012-15 towards the Long-Term Goals of the National Comprehensive Development Plan) aims to prioritize the provision of education and recognizes the importance of investing in education for inclusive growth. GOM plans to put in place an overarching education sector reform policy and strategy that focuses on expanding the quantity and quality of education.” [Extract from - Government of Myanmar, “Framework for Economic and Social Reforms – Policy Priorities for 2012-15 towards the Long-Term Goals of the National Comprehensive Development Plan,” 22 November 2012 (Draft)]</p>																							
	Observations	<i>None</i>																							

Improving teaching and learning quality in Chin State

Project title	A Project to improve the quality of teaching quality and learning, and reduce the drop-out rates at (Lower) Secondary Level in Chin State	
Identification	Thematic area	Education
	Location	All townships
	Overall budget	US\$ 900,000
	Time frame	3-5 years
Project description	Objectives	<p>Development objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To introduce a more appropriate teaching methodology and improve the quality of teaching at both primary and secondary schools in Chin State. · To improve learning and educational outcomes at both the primary and secondary level. · To reduce drop-out rates, particularly at the lower, secondary level. <p>Immediate objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Capacity building of teachers (primary and post-primary): pedagogic knowledge and skill enhancement · Change & gains with evidence (school/classroom level): change in classroom T-L practice² and improvement in the quality of learning achievement³ · Value-change/perspective-change(schools, teachers, students, parents and community) towards educating children and expectations of education/schooling achievement · Awareness-raising of parental cooperation with school (especially, in villages)
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Field investigations show poor learning achievements at the primary and post-primary levels in Chin State. As a result, students are often not at level with their schooling grade and drop out at the post-primary/lower secondary level (especially in villages). While a shortage of teachers and inadequate student assessment are major problems, another major problem is that the school system does not provide a meaningful learning experience that can improve conceptual understanding and establish productive skills that are applicable to students' life situations. Soft skills, like reasoning, higher-order thinking (HOTS), and questioning rather than rote-learning (learning by heart) are the norm. The Education Team's empirical findings from the "observation with simulation" in the field:</p> <p>a) Children do not understand textbook content -- key functional phrases for application to life, which they have already learned; and</p> <p>b) Teachers have little awareness of quality education & teaching practices i.e. deep understanding of topics and real-life application of those topics.</p> <p>Capacity building of human resources and value-change/awareness raising is required. Attention needs to be paid to the availability and utilization of existing material resources in District/Township/ Village libraries.</p> <p><i>*Kanpetlet case is limited for primary schools as there are only a few post-primary schools.</i></p>

² "Poor learning achievement" is referred to "student learning achievement gained from T-L aiming to memorize with learning-by-heart (rote learning) approach without care enough for student meaningful understanding and learning.]

³ "Quality learning achievement" is defined as "student achievement with *meaningful active learning*, which is learning with/for deep understanding, conceptual understanding, productive skill of application to life, and other skills development such as reasoning, higher-order thinking skills (HOTS) and questioning along with students' *active* participation in interesting, enjoyable, safe and social interaction learning context".]

Project title	A Project to improve the quality of teaching quality and learning, and reduce the drop-out rates at (Lower) Secondary Level in Chin State	
		<p>Expected outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Improved learning achievements for students at both the primary and post-primary levels · A more interesting and appropriate learning environment · Quality education · Reduction of secondary school drop-out rate · A more interesting teaching environment that may improve the retention rate of teachers <p>Specific immediate outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Positive change in teaching and learning practice for student learning towards quality teaching from trained teachers (primary and post-primary); · Positive change in students’ learning achievement due to quality learning; · Positive change in the value of educating children and in expectations of education/schooling achievement among schools, teachers, students, parents and the community [From “academic mastery” (sar-tat in Myanmar language) To be “knowledgeable and skillful which is required in preparation for life” (pyin-nyar-tat in Myanmar language); and · Positive gains in parental awareness in cooperation with schools (especially in villages). <p>Outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Significant positive changes between pre- and post-training/workshop assessments of teachers’ response to practical instructional tasks. This is required in the lesson implementation for students’ meaningful active learning; · Significant positive change (qualitatively and quantitatively) compared to baseline survey data of student classroom learning styles, interest, enjoyment and quality learning achievement; · Significant positive change between pre- and post-workshop assessment of the value of educating children and expectation of education/schooling achievement among schools, teachers, students, parents and community; and · Significant positive change between pre- and post-workshop assessment of <i>awareness</i> of cooperation with school among parents (especially, in villages)
	Activities	<p><u>Capacity building</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Pedagogic knowledge and skill enhancement for T-L with quality (including skill development of T-L materials); · Recruitment of training consultants and TOTs; · Preparation of training manuals and T-L materials; · Training/workshop to TOTs (including training of training delivery approach); · Training/workshop to teachers employing the approach of delivery & receipt with critical thinking (government schools, monastic schools, CBOs’ boarding schools) along with practical practice sections and pre- and post-training/workshop assessment; · During training/workshop, selecting 5-6 outstanding/well-performing teachers per school cluster-based group as human resource activators for future possible trainings/sharing (sustainability issue); and · Provision of material resources as much as is available for the places without libraries or those with libraries but very limited material resources · Monitoring and evaluation along with feedback operations <p><u>Evidences for change and gains (school/classroom level)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Change in classroom T-L practice and gain in quality learning achievement · Baseline and endline surveys of student classroom learning style, interest,

Project title	A Project to improve the quality of teaching quality and learning, and reduce the drop-out rates at (Lower) Secondary Level in Chin State																									
		<p>enjoyment and quality learning achievement</p> <p><u>Value change/ perspective-change</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Value/perspective towards educating children and expectation of education/schooling achievement · Workshop for change among schools, teachers, students, parents and community · Pre- and post-workshop assessment <p><u>Awareness raising</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Parental cooperation with school · Workshop for parental awareness raising · Pre- and post-workshop assessment <p>Representative groups of teachers (primary and post-primary), principals, students, parents and community in each of the township in Chin State (with relevant participation of villages). Preliminary estimates target 6,000 teachers; 1,500 Principals; representative samples of students; 5,000 parents; 3,000 community members.</p>																								
	Implementation	<p>Lead institution Chin State government</p> <p>Main stakeholders UNICEF, CBO resource centers (e.g., Falam Baptist Church - FBC – Resource Center; Chin Foundation (Hakha+ Thantlang) – Resource Center); CBOs; British Council; INGOs (Pestalozzi Children’s Foundation); NGOs; Private Schools (e.g., Religious Private: Cornerstone Children Academy, Tedim); National network for education reform</p> <p>Multi-donors fund; ADB; EU; AusAID; OSI</p>																								
	Budget	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;">Tasks</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Total cost (in US\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Technical Assistance – national consultants – 24pm@US\$3,000/pm.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">72,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>International advisor – design and supervision - 6 pm @ US\$15,000/pm</td> <td style="text-align: right;">90,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Team Leader – national consultant (36 months @ US\$ 2,000/pm.)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">72,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Township trainers and coordinators – national consultant 9x24 person months @ US\$ 2,000/pm</td> <td style="text-align: right;">432,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Teaching aids</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Printing of training and materials</td> <td style="text-align: right;">40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Training workshops at State and Township level</td> <td style="text-align: right;">60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport facilities and travel allowances</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total excl. contingencies</td> <td style="text-align: right;">816,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>+10% contingencies</td> <td style="text-align: right;">84,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall budget</td> <td style="text-align: right;">900,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tasks	Total cost (in US\$)	Technical Assistance – national consultants – 24pm@US\$3,000/pm.	72,000	International advisor – design and supervision - 6 pm @ US\$15,000/pm	90,000	Team Leader – national consultant (36 months @ US\$ 2,000/pm.)	72,000	Township trainers and coordinators – national consultant 9x24 person months @ US\$ 2,000/pm	432,000	Teaching aids	20,000	Printing of training and materials	40,000	Training workshops at State and Township level	60,000	Transport facilities and travel allowances	30,000	Total excl. contingencies	816,000	+10% contingencies	84,000	Overall budget	900,000
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Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	“The Framework for Economic and Social Reforms (FESR: Policy Priorities for 2012-15 towards the Long-Term Goals of the National Comprehensive Development Plan) aims to prioritize the provision of education and recognizes																								

Project title	A Project to improve the quality of teaching quality and learning, and reduce the drop-out rates at (Lower) Secondary Level in Chin State	
		the importance of investing in education for inclusive growth. GOM plans to put in place an overarching education sector reform policy and strategy that focuses on expanding the quantity and quality of education.” [Extract from - Government of Myanmar, “Framework for Economic and Social Reforms – Policy Priorities for 2012-15 towards the Long-Term Goals of the National Comprehensive Development Plan,” 22 November 2012 (Draft)]
Observations		<i>None</i>

1.2 Project Proposals to meet the Needs and protect the Rights of Children

To improve the quality and accessibility of Early Childhood Capacity Development (ECCD)

Project title	A Project to improve the quality and accessibility ECCD services in Chin State	
Identification	Thematic area	Education
	Location	Chin State (quality development); Mindat and Kanpetlet (quantitative expansion)
	Overall budget	US\$ 900,000
	Time frame	5 years
Project description	Objectives	<p>Development objective</p> <p>Quality development of ECCD service in Chin State and quantitative service-expansion in two townships with the least service-availability.</p> <p>Immediate objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To develop ECCD system/standards for Chin context; · To open pre-schools in villages in Mindat and increase number of pre-schools in rural Kanpetlet.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Overall there are four types of ECCD service providers in Chin State: Church-based associations or faith-based (community-based); Ministry of Education (school-based); the Department of Social Welfare; and private service providers. Currently, the majority of ECCD services are run by religious, church associations.</p> <p>Research on education showed that a minimum of two out of six townships (Hakha, Thantlang, Tedim, Falam, Mindat and Kanpetlet) were running with a limited number of pre-schools (particularly in the villages). Mindat, in particular, has been left behind regarding pre-school service availability. Additionally, in Kanpetlet, only approximately one-third of the Kanpetlet villages have pre-school services. UNICEF's support of ECCD is seen in Kanpetlet township.</p> <p>Generally, all of the six observed townships need quantitative expansion of ECCD services (especially, in villages). Another obvious issue of ECCD in Chin State is access to pre-school due to economic conditions, even though the service is available in the region.</p> <p>The above-mentioned situation shows it is required to open pre-schools in villages in Mindat and to open pre-schools in more villages in Kanpetlet.</p> <p>There is also a need for the development of ECCD systems and standards, tailored for the Chin context for early childhood care and development.</p> <p>Expected outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Quality of ECCD in Chin State: Development of ECCD system/standards for the Chin context; · Significantly increasing number of pre-schools in villages in Mindat; · Increasing the number of pre-schools in more villages in Kanpetlet; · Positively impacting the issue of inclusivity and equity in pre-school and primary schooling. <p>Outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Output from the task force (technical working group consisted of Ministry of Education, Department of social welfare, MBC, FBO and private pre-school service providers, pre-school teachers, CBO resource centers, primary school principals and teachers, ECCD NGOs) -- the operational framework, aspects, standards and expectation of pre-schooling achievement to address ECCD service in Chin State with quality; · Significant results between baseline and endline surveys: Positive change/improvement in ECCD service-provision and receipt in terms of input,

Project title		A Project to improve the quality and accessibility ECCD services in Chin State		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> process and schooling achievement and outcomes; · Significantly increase the number of new pre-schools in Mindat villages; · Increase the number of new pre-schools in more villages in Kanpetlet. 		
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Form a technical working group to develop ECCD system/standards for the Chin context ; · Technical workshops (taking into account Union level ECCD policy); · Apply technical output in practice; · Base-line and end-line surveys of ECCD service from a viewpoint of pre-schooling with quality (Input, process and schooling achievement/outcome); · [Base-line: just before introducing the newly developed ECCD system/standards in practice; End-line: at least 3-months after introducing the new developed in practice]; · Open new pre-schools in Mindat and Kanpetlet villages with provision of basic learning and playing materials; · ECCD training/workshop for new recruited pre-school teachers. <p>Beneficiaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · All ECCD service-providers in Chin State · Pre-school children in Chin State · Villages in Mindat · Villages in Kanpetlet 		
	Implementation	<p>Lead institution Chin State government</p> <p>Main stakeholders Ministry of Education; Department of Social Welfare; UNICEF; Save the Children; MBC; ECCD NGOs (KMSS, Yinthway Foundation); FBO and private pre-school service providers; pre-school teachers; primary school principals and teachers; CBO resource centers</p> <p>Multi-donors fund, ADB, EU, AusAID, OSI</p>		
Financial information	Budget	Tasks		Total cost (in US\$)
		International advisor/program designer 3 months @ US\$15,000/mth.)		45,000
		Team Leader – national consultant (35 months @ US\$ 2,000/mth.)		70,000
		Printing of training materials		20,000
		Training workshops at State and Township level		60,000
		Teaching aids		30,000
		Transport facilities and travel allowances		20,000
		Baseline and completion evaluation		30,000
		Construction of new pre-school facilities		545,000
		Total excl. contingencies		820,000
		+10% contingencies		80,000
Overall budget		900,000		
	Budget assumptions	n/a		
Additional	Alignment with	Myanmar’s National Education Plans – the Long-Term Basic Education		

Project title	A Project to improve the quality and accessibility ECCD services in Chin State	
information	Union policies and strategies	Development Plan (2001-2002 to 2030-2031) revised recently to cover the period 2011-2012 to 2030-2031 in accord with the 10 points education policies of the President and the Education For All-National Action Plan (EFA-NAP) 2003-15 – provide the framework for implementation of universal primary education. In the five major components of the plans, Early Childhood Development (ECD) is the one component. Myanmar has been implementing the ECD programs with the expectation towards the improvement of children’s access to primary schools and schooling retention.
	Observations	<i>None</i>

Preparation of Chin language curriculum

Project title	A Project to prepare a Chin language curriculum to reintroduce national ethnic language learning in primary education	
Identification	Thematic area	Education
	Location	Chin State
	Overall budget	US\$ 150,000
	Time frame	1 year
Project description	Objectives	<p>Development objective</p> <p>To prepare Chin language curriculum to reintroduce national ethnic language learning in primary education (To revise and update the previously used one).</p> <p>Immediate objectives</p> <p>With reference to the previously used curriculum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To set the common curriculum outline for overall Chin State; · To set unique curriculum outline for different regional/local context; · To prepare particular curriculum outline and specific curriculum and syllabus for each Grade level at primary (and Lower primary); · To prepare textbook contents for each grade; · To prepare teaching-learning materials helpful in Chin language learning.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Currently, Burmese language is mainly used as media of instruction at schools. Practically, ethnic children have difficulty to learn subjects in Burmese language, especially at lower primary level. The additional issue of a language barrier among primary schoolchildren of ethnic groups needs to be addressed. To tackle the issue is considered in the attempt of current Myanmar education reform. National ethnic language learning will be reintroduced back in school curriculum at lower primary level. In response to the demanding situation with in-time preparation, preparation of Chin language curriculum with the revision and update of the previously used one is favorably required.</p> <p>Expected outcomes</p> <p>Revised and update Chin language curriculum and textbook contents for each Grade at (lower) primary level; Teaching-learning materials helpful in Chin language learning</p> <p>Outcome indicators</p> <p>Concrete curriculum and textbook contents for each grade at (lower) primary level</p>
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Form a technical team; · Collect information and material (previous Chin language curriculum and textbooks); · Conduct technical workshops; · Design curriculum and textbook contents for each Grade at (lower) primary level. <p>Beneficiaries</p> <p>All primary school students and community in Chin State.</p>
Implementation	<p>Lead institution</p> <p>Ministry of Education (Curriculum Department); Chin State government</p> <p>Main stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Chin State Education Office (MoE); UNICEF · Principals, teachers and students who have had experience with Chin language teaching-learning in the classroom using the previous Chin language curriculum 	

Project title	A Project to prepare a Chin language curriculum to reintroduce national ethnic language learning in primary education		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Current pre-school and school teachers in different township context · Teachers from private schools in which Chin language 4 skills are being taught (e.g., Cornerstone Children Academy, Tedim where Chin language is taught from KG to G-5); CBOs; · CBO Resource Centers (e.g. Falam Baptist Church - FBC – Resource Center · Chin Foundation (Hakha+ Thantlang) – Resource Center) · NGOs 	
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Total cost (in US\$)
		Team Leader Curriculum Development Specialist – National Consultant 10months @ US\$ 3,000/pm	30,000
		International advisor/program designer 2 months @ US\$ 15,000/pm.)	30,000
		Chin Languages Specialist 8pm@US\$ 3,000/pm	24,000
		Transport	6,000
		Printing of training materials	15,000
		Training workshops at State and Township level	30,000
		Total excl. contingencies	135,000
		+10% contingencies	15,000
		Overall budget	150,000
Budget assumptions	<i>n/a</i>		
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	Reintroducing national ethnic language learning in school curriculum at (lower) primary level is the advocacy issue importantly considered in the current Myanmar education reform.	
	Observations	<i>None</i>	

Children and Women’s nutrition

Project title			A Project to improve the nutritional status of children and women in Chin State		
Identification	Thematic area	Health – Nutrition			
	Location	All townships			
	Overall budget	US\$ 500,000			
	Time frame	5 years			
Project description	Objectives	<p>Development objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To improve the nutritional status of people in Chin State – with particular focus on children and women; · To develop a process to map the nutritional status of children across Chin State and then to use this as one of the criteria for targeting activities in the State’s Development Planning Processes. <p>Immediate objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To raise awareness in Government and in the community around the nutritional needs of children and women; · To prepare maps reflecting the nutritional status of children across Chin State and introduce this as a planning tool to assist in the allocation of resources; · To implement measures to raise the birth weight of children in Chin State to at least the Myanmar national average; · To reduce child stunting levels in Chin State to at least the average level experienced in Myanmar as a whole. 			
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>The proportion of children born with a birth weight below 2,500 g in 2009/2010 was 9.4%. Furthermore, 30.7% of children tested were under weight and 58% suffered from moderate to severe stunting.</p> <p>Low birth-weights and underweight children in early life indicate that pregnant women and breast feeding mothers are not getting enough food/nutrition and/or better weaning practices need to be introduced.</p> <p>Chin State produces less than 70% of the grain necessary to feed its population, the traditional system of shifting cultivation is in a state of decline and systems of permanent agriculture are not being developed at a rate that is sufficient to fill the gap in food supply. In spite of large amounts of food-aid and cash-for-work programs, children’s nutritional outcomes remain unsatisfactory highlighting the need for better nutritional support.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Women malnutrition during pregnancy and while breast feeding; · Children are not getting sufficient food – particularly in the first 5 years of life. Particular attention needs to be paid to weaning practices; · Subsistence farming households are not producing sufficient food and/or cash crops to be able to effectively meet the nutritional requirements of the household throughout the year. <p>Expected outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Reduction in the “<i>hunger</i>” period in rural households throughout Chin State; · Increased birth weight and reduced proportion of under-nourished children; · A reduction in the number of stunted children. <p>Outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Department of Agriculture monitoring household food supply throughout the year leading to a reduction in the number of months of food shortage; · A decrease in the number of children weighing less than 2,500g at birth – child weighed at birth; 			

Project title	A Project to improve the nutritional status of children and women in Chin State	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Weight for age monitored in Health Clinics and schools; · Weight to height ratios measured at the commencement of school and in Rural Health Clinics.
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Raise awareness at all levels of the Government Administration, State and Townships and in the communities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Prepare and deliver information bulletins on nutritional training material to sensitize all levels of the public service; · Connect the nutritional status into the planning process and set annual targets to be achieved; · Improve monitoring of nutritional status of children and reporting at both the local level and at State level; · Conduct an annual workshop on nutritional status prior to the preparation of Township and State Plans; · Prepare training material for use with women in the community and for children in the class room. · Map nutritional status of communities throughout Chin State. Using school children as the survey group measure the level of stunting in the school and use this as an index of the nutritional status of the school's catchment area; · Prepare Township maps based on the nutritional status of the communities concerned ; · Establish a priority list of communities under nutritional stress and use this to focus agricultural interventions and food for work programs and increased monitoring of mothers and children; · Collect information on weaning and feeding practices; · Agriculture – provide preferential treatment in respect of programs to improve agricultural production. Monitor production and provide early warning of food shortages; · Promote household food/nutrition gardens – possibly in association with water supply, irrigation or, fish ponds; · Target local health clinics – sensitize staff, ensure that babies are weighed and provide community nutrition sensitization programs for women's groups and for the Village Development committee; · Target these communities for food for work programs and school feeding programs.
	Implementation	<p>It is proposed that the program is seen as a State Priority led by the Chief Minister and Cabinet.</p> <p>A working group on Children's Nutrition should be established at State Level to be chaired by the Minister for Social Affairs and include the Minister for Planning; Minister for Health; the Minister for Agriculture and the Minister for Education – representatives of UNICEF, WFP and other donors/INGOs with offices in Chin State.</p> <p>Similar coordinating Working Groups should be established at Township Level. It is proposed that at least one Social Worker will be appointed to each Township and one of their key responsibilities will be to chair the Township Working Group on Children's Nutrition and to work with NGOs and CBOs to develop a network of women's groups to work on social issues within their communities.</p> <p>While the initial focus will be to deliver improved nutritional outcomes for children, once the organizational structure is operational this will be expanded to cover all aspects of the Local Social Plan within each of the Townships concerned.</p> <p>The initial survey will be coordinated by the Department of Social Welfare but conducted by the Department of Health and they will be responsible for the ongoing monitoring of nutritional status. The project will purchase the necessary measuring equipment for the initial survey and for ensuring that health clinics in the target areas could weigh babies at birth and monitor their growth throughout</p>

Project title		A Project to improve the nutritional status of children and women in Chin State	
		<p>early childhood.</p> <p>Agricultural development plans will be reviewed by the Nutrition Working Group to ensure that wherever practical they were implemented in areas of greatest need for nutritional support.</p> <p>National consultants will be recruited to undertake data collection, prepare training material and information bulletins and handout for health clinics. They would conduct the initial sensitizing programs at State and Township levels.</p>	
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Total cost (in US\$)
		Initial survey (1)	40,000
		Nutrition monitoring equipment (initial survey and ongoing monitoring) (1)	50,000
		Preparation of training and promotional materials	20,000
		Initial training and sensitization (State and Townships)	50,000
		Annual nutrition reporting and planning workshops throughout project implementation (State and Townships) (5 units @ US\$ 8,000)	40,000
		National staff (over 5 years, permanent and for surveys)	250,000
		Subtotal	450,000
		+ 10% contingencies	50,000
		Total	500,000
	Budget assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The cost of agricultural development activities would be met by separate projects · Food for work and other relief programs would be coordinated through the Working Groups but would be funded separately 	
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<i>n/a</i>	
	Observations	<i>None</i>	

1.3 Projects to Meet the Needs and Support the Rights of Persons with Disability

Primary education for children with disability

Project title	“NFPE Disable initiative” project: Primary education opportunity for children and youth with disabilities in Chin State	
Identification	Thematic area	Education
	Location	Townships in Chin State where many children and youth with disabilities are with no/limited access to primary education (Thantlang)
	Overall budget	US\$ 750,000
	Time frame	3-5 Years
Project description	Objectives	<p>Development objective</p> <p>To provide the opportunity of access to primary education to children and youths with disabilities in the form of informal education (i.e. NFPE Disable initiative).</p> <p>Immediate objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To develop NEPF Disable program with the adaption and revision of non-formal primary education (NEPE) course/curriculum currently used in NFPE projects of Myanmar Literacy Resource Center; · To provide primary education to children/youths with disabilities in Chin with the developed program.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>The field investigations of persons with disabilities found that there were significant numbers of children/youths with disabilities with no/limited access to education. These children are missing the opportunities to improve their situation and increase their employment opportunities through education. Referring to the MDG Goal 2 – <i>Achieve universal primary education</i> – and EFA (Education for All) commitments by 2015, there is a need to address the issue of inclusivity and equity in education and access to education for children and youth with disabilities.</p> <p>Expected outcomes</p> <p>Children/youths with disabilities in Chin State with access to and completion of primary education and possible future proceeding to secondary education.</p> <p>Outcome indicators</p> <p>Successful completion of primary education among children/youths with disabilities in Chin State (both in towns and villages) through regular attendance at NFPE courses for persons with disability and successful results of the student assessment of the curriculum designed.</p>
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Pre-project: collect reliable data of the number of children and youths with disabilities with no access to primary education in each township (both in town and villages); · Prepare NFPE Disable course/curriculum with the adaption and revision of the NFPE course/curriculum currently used in NFPE projects of Myanmar Literacy Resource Centre; · Recruit MOBILE course instructors/ find NGO implementation partners; · Provide training/workshop to instructors/implementation partners; · Find the most appropriate learning place where many or most children/youths with disabilities have easy access and can gather; · Provide NFPE course to children/youths with disabilities.
	Implementation	<p>Lead institution</p> <p>Ministry of Education; Department of Social Welfare; Chin State Government</p>

Project title	“NFPE Disable initiative” project: Primary education opportunity for children and youth with disabilities in Chin State																										
		Main stakeholder Save the Children; UNICEF; NEFP projects, Myanmar Literacy Resource Centre; Chin Disable Organization (Thantlang); INGOs; NGOS; CBO resource centers (e.g., Falam Baptist Church – FBC – Resource Center; Chin Foundation (Hakha+ Thantlang) – Resource Center)																									
Financial information	Budget	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="611 445 1249 506">Tasks</th> <th data-bbox="1265 445 1399 506">Total cost (in US\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 517 1249 584">Team Leader Education for the Disabled Specialist – National Consultant 35 pm@ US\$3,000/pm</td> <td data-bbox="1265 517 1399 584">105,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 595 1249 663">International advisor on education and occupational therapy for the disabled 2 months @ US\$15,000/pm.)</td> <td data-bbox="1265 595 1399 663">30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 674 1249 707">Baseline survey</td> <td data-bbox="1265 674 1399 707">25,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 719 1249 752">Transport</td> <td data-bbox="1265 719 1399 752">40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 763 1249 797">Printing of training materials</td> <td data-bbox="1265 763 1399 797">15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 808 1249 875">Training workshops for primary and secondary school teachers in dealing with the disabled</td> <td data-bbox="1265 808 1399 875">30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 887 1249 920">Specialized training equipment</td> <td data-bbox="1265 887 1399 920">10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 931 1249 965">Civil-works to create disabled friendly schools</td> <td data-bbox="1265 931 1399 965">420,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 976 1249 1010">Total excl. contingencies</td> <td data-bbox="1265 976 1399 1010">675,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 1021 1249 1055">+10% contingencies</td> <td data-bbox="1265 1021 1399 1055">75,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="611 1066 1249 1099">Overall budget</td> <td data-bbox="1265 1066 1399 1099">750,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tasks	Total cost (in US\$)	Team Leader Education for the Disabled Specialist – National Consultant 35 pm@ US\$3,000/pm	105,000	International advisor on education and occupational therapy for the disabled 2 months @ US\$15,000/pm.)	30,000	Baseline survey	25,000	Transport	40,000	Printing of training materials	15,000	Training workshops for primary and secondary school teachers in dealing with the disabled	30,000	Specialized training equipment	10,000	Civil-works to create disabled friendly schools	420,000	Total excl. contingencies	675,000	+10% contingencies	75,000	Overall budget	750,000	
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	Budget assumptions	<i>n/a</i>																									
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<i>n/a</i>																									
	Observations	<i>None</i>																									

Disability rights – dissemination of information

Project title		A Project to disseminate of information the rights of people living with disability	
Identification	Thematic area	Social protection	
	Location	Thantlang Township initially with expansion to three other townships on demand; Chin Disabled Organization (CDO)	
	Overall budget	US\$ 350,000	
	Time frame	2 years (pilot)	
Project description	Objectives	<p>Development objective</p> <p>To strengthen CDO with the aim of improving the situation of People With Disabilities (PWD)</p> <p>Immediate objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To disseminate information on PWDs’ rights to government institutions at township and village level · To establish contacts to 3 selected townships with the aim of initiating groups for PWDs 	
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>PWDs are one of the most marginalized vulnerable groups in Myanmar society in general. Field work in Chin State has confirmed this and interviews demonstrated that very little attention is paid by authorities as well as communities to the rights and social conditions of PWD. Especially children with disabilities are subject to stigmatization, social exclusion and deprivation of rights to education. Likewise the possibility of providing vocational training opportunities for PWDs is an option which will aim at poverty reduction and independent living.</p> <p>In terms of social protection, it is important to consider that targeting households with PWDs with the objective of poverty reduction is likely to yield positive results. The capacity of a PWD to earn an income is extremely neglected and underestimated.</p> <p>The first step towards creating jobs and income opportunities for PWDs is to build awareness and knowledge on both their rights and of possibilities. Hence an emphasis on these elements in the pilot phase.</p> <p>The project will take point of departure in Thantlang, where a relatively well functioning and dynamic organization exists. The Chin Disabled Organization has the potential to establish outreach, disseminate knowledge and undertake advocacy, given an initial support to establish links to national level umbrella organizations and township and village authorities.</p>	
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Train CDO in terms of actualization of knowledge on legislation, national strategies and policies on disability rights · Establish network with national level relevant umbrella organization(s), for example Myanmar Independent Living Initiative (MILI http://www.myanmarili.org/) · Disseminate information on disability rights to selected government institutions (education, health, administrations, DSW) at township and village level · Survey to identify and register PWDs in Thantlang villages · Establish collaboration with 3 other townships with the aim of establishing PWD groups 	
	Implementation	CDO will mainly be responsible for implementation of the program with DSW as a partner in terms of dissemination of information and engagement with other government institutions.	
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Total cost (in US\$)

Project title	A Project to disseminate of information the rights of people living with disability		
		Team Leader/Specialist on the rights of the disabled – National Consultant 20 pm@US\$3,000/pm	60,000
		International advisor on the rights of the disabled - 2 months @ US\$15,000/pm.)	30,000
		Legal advisor – National consultant 3pm@US\$3,000	9,000
		Survey of PWD	10,000
		Participation in National Level meetings	10,000
		Transport	40,000
		Printing of promotional materials	5,000
		Sensitization workshops PWDs, State and Township officials, NGOs and CBOs	30,000
		Training equipment	4,000
		Project funds for establishing new organizations in additional Townships	117,000
		Total excl. contingencies	315,000
		+10% contingencies	35,000
		Overall budget	350,000
	Budget assumptions	<i>n/a</i>	
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<i>n/a</i>	
	Observations	<i>None</i>	

1.4 Projects to Support the Rights of Women

Reproductive Health of Women

Project title		A Project to improve women's access to reproductive health and rights
Identification	Thematic area	Reproductive health
	Location	Three Townships initially
	Overall budget	US\$ 700,000
	Time frame	3 years initially
Project description	Objectives	<p>Development objectives</p> <p>To ensure that women in Chin State have the access to the necessary information, services and materials required for managing their reproductive processes, family size, and, their reproductive and general health.</p> <p>Immediate objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To raise awareness among health workers and in the entire community on-family planning, HIV and STDs; · To ensure that all health clinics and hospitals have the necessary equipment, materials and skills to operate an effective family planning service and STD and HIV diagnosis and control programs; · To reduce the risk associated with child birth by providing appropriate training, equipment and facilities at all operational levels within the rural health service.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>The UNICEF/MICS “Myanmar Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2009-2010” showed in respect of family planning in Chin State that only 7.8% of women who have been married use any form of contraceptive (the lowest in the Union). Regarding HIV and AIDS, only 3.3% of women knew where they could get a diagnosis and only 22.2% could identify all three ways to prevent HIV transmission. The State also has the lowest proportion of mothers (50%) receiving anti-natal care by a skilled operator. In childbirth, 25.1% of all births are attended by only a Traditional Birth attendant; 10.4% of births are without any assistance at all; and only 5.6% of births are in a “health facility”.</p> <p>Project Output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Improved technical skills and knowledge in relation to family planning and reproductive health at all levels throughout the rural health services, Government and NGO/CBO, in Chin State; · Better informed communities (including both men and women) on family planning and reproductive health; · More appropriate child spacing and family size; · Reduced child and maternal mortality; · Reduced rates of infection with STD's including HIV.
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Carry out advocacy meeting with local authorities, CBOs and stakeholders (including monks, pastors and church leaders); · Comprehensive training of government staff and CBO personnel on family planning and reproductive health; · Training and re-training of birth attendants at village level; · Prepare and distribute training and promotional material in Chin languages on family planning and reproductive health; · Survey of all health clinics to assess facilities for delivery and propose changes in order to achieve a basic level of hygiene and safe delivery; · Mobilize women's groups and CBO's to work within the community to promote a better understanding of reproductive health and family planning;

Project title	A Project to improve women's access to reproductive health and rights																																
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provide basic equipment and renovations to rural health clinics to improve hygiene and reduce the risks of giving birth; · Survey existing transport facilities in each village and develop a system of community based system to move women to health clinics for delivery and in case of sickness or injury; · Where mobile phone coverage is available establish a communications network connecting remote villages with their nearest health clinic; · Carry out a pilot study of mobile ante-natal and post-natal clinics in villages without health clinics; · Test all pregnant women for HIV infection and provide treatment necessary to prevent mother to child transmission; · Carry out regular mobile clinic services for the communities in each project. 																															
	Implementation	<p>Lead Partner Department of Social Welfare</p> <p>Main Stakeholders NGOs/CBOs would be contracted to implement survey and training activities and the organization of women's groups. The Department of Health would be responsible for the clinical aspects of the program and the equipping and renovation of rural health clinics</p>																															
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Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<i>n/a</i>																															
	Observations	<i>None</i>																															

Para-legal Advisory Training for Women in Chin State (PLAT)

Project title	A Project to provide para-legal advisory training for Women in Chin State (PLAT)	
Identification	Thematic area	Social Protection, Gender Equality, Human Rights, Education/ Vocational Training, Job Creation
	Location	Chin State, Myanmar
	Overall budget	US\$ 215,000
	Time frame	2 years
Project description	Objectives	<p>Development objective</p> <p>Women’s participation in the judicial sector is increased. Legally educated and trained women contribute to the realization of women’s rights according to international and national policies and to greater Gender Equality in Chin State.</p> <p>Immediate objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To create a cadre of female para-legal professionals working as mediators/ legal counselors/ community judges in their townships and respective areas; · To support the rule of law and facilitation of access to law for women in all townships in Chin State; · To reduce gender discrimination in the judicial system of Chin State by professional education and training of women in legal system, women’s/ humans’ rights including a gender perspective in the legal advisory services in Chin State.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>The judiciary system in Chin State is characterized by an overlapping of national Myanmar Law derived from the common law system and customary laws, in some cases complemented by local traditional laws and practices. Various areas, provisions and practices of the legal system directly and indirectly discriminate against women. This stands in stark contrast to the general provision of Gender Equality of the Myanmar constitution and the international conventions, such as CEDAW – the Convention on all Elimination of all Discrimination against Women – as ratified by the Union of Myanmar. These legal frameworks highlighting the importance of not only legal/ theoretical but also substantial-practical equality of women and men.</p> <p>The human capacities shaping the legal system in Chin State (as well as in most other parts of the country), from the high judges to traditional legal counselors in the villages are vastly male-dominated. Women are traditionally not part of the legal system neither in the judiciary nor in the legislative processes. The proposed project aims at increasing women’s participation in the legal system, starting with building up the necessary knowledge among selected potential women leaders on the Myanmar and Chin State legal systems and selected legal subjects.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Women need to be equally participating in the judicial and administrative system of Chin State including in the decision-making processes; · Women need female representatives in the judicial system; · Women’s rights and needs as plaintiffs, victims, and perpetrators need to be represented in a gender-sensitive way. <p>Expected outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A cadre of para-legal judges/ legal advisors of women from all townships in Chin State will be established. Their role for the society, especially for women, will be promoted by the local governments. The cadre of para-legal judges/ legal advisors has formed a network to facilitate their work for the benefit of Chin women; · Women in Chin State will be informed about the existence of female legal

Project title	A Project to provide para-legal advisory training for Women in Chin State (PLAT)										
		<p>advisors and find access to their rights by being counseled by the trained para-legal professionals;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The awareness on gender equality in the society is raised and the understanding of women’s rights improved. <p>Outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A cadre of para-legal judges/ legal advisors of women from all townships in Chin State is created; · Formation of approx. 45 female participants as para-legal judges/ legal advisors from all townships in Chin State has taken place; · Number of people from all townships informed about the existence of legal support services for women in Chin State; · Successful handling of women’s rights based pilot legal cases; · Gender-perspective is increasingly integrated into legal system; · Decisions by local governments include gender perspective; · Increased participation of women in legal system. 									
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Legal education and professional trainings to build up the capacities of the cadre of women from 9 townships the following (15) basic legal classes (1 week per class, 5 female participants per township): Basic Legal Principles and Notions; Political and Legal System in Myanmar; Constitution of Myanmar; International Laws; Customary Laws; Procedural law; Penal Code; Civil Laws; Marriage Laws; Legal writing and negotiating; Economic and Commercial Laws; Nationalities and citizenships; Administrative Law; Women’s Rights; Human Rights; Gender Equality; · Networking between trained women/ female judges/ para-legal advisors. The women will establish a network for further cooperation and exchange of best practices; · Each township will establish a legal support center for women capacitated with the trained para-legal advisors. Pilot cases on women’s rights will be handled successfully; · Extensive information and communication campaigns will support the promotion of these legal support services for women in Chin State; · Gender awareness campaigns will be conducted to improve the level of awareness in the population and support the realization of gender equality in the society to enhance the access possibilities of women in need of legal support services; · Establish a monitoring system and exchange of knowledge with local governments to support the inclusion of the gender perspective into the local administrations. 									
	Implementation	<p>The trainings and capacity buildings will be organized by a local NGO with international supporting experts. Upon completion of the trainings courses and establishment of the Legal Service Centers for Women, a monitoring system will be developed. Regular networking and exchange meetings will contribute to building a community of practice and further increase the quality of the work. Constant supervision and technical support will be provided by the NGO/ donor organization and advisory services for organizational development, networking and monitoring provided.</p>									
Financial information	Budget	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="624 1776 1249 1843">Tasks</th> <th data-bbox="1249 1776 1409 1843">Total cost (in US\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="624 1843 1249 1888">Legal education and professional trainings (45 persons)</td> <td data-bbox="1249 1843 1409 1888">40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="624 1888 1249 1955">Networking between trained women/ female judges/ para-legal advisors (2 years)</td> <td data-bbox="1249 1888 1409 1955">36,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="624 1955 1249 2022">Establishment of legal support service centers in each township</td> <td data-bbox="1249 1955 1409 2022">45,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tasks	Total cost (in US\$)	Legal education and professional trainings (45 persons)	40,000	Networking between trained women/ female judges/ para-legal advisors (2 years)	36,000	Establishment of legal support service centers in each township	45,000	
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Project title		A Project to provide para-legal advisory training for Women in Chin State (PLAT)	
		Extensive information and communication campaigns in each township	45,000
		Monitoring system, exchange of knowledge with local governments and evaluation	30,000
		Total excl. contingencies	196,000
		+10% contingencies	19,000
		Overall budget	215,000
	Budget assumptions	<i>n/a</i>	
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<p>The Convention on the Elimination of all Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), signed by the Union of the Government of Myanmar in 1997, as well as the Beijing Platform for Action.</p> <p>2008 Constitution of Myanmar addresses Gender equality in a general statement in Article 348: “The Union shall not discriminate any citizen of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, based on race, birth, religion, official position, status, culture, sex and wealth.”</p> <p>In October 2013, the Myanmar National Committee for Women’s Affairs (MNCWA) launched the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (2013-2022) (NSPAW). This Committee was created in 1996 with the aim of implementing the Beijing Platform for Action and future programs for the advancement of women. The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement is assigned to be the National Focal point for Women’s Affairs. The NSPAW represents a major strategy for the implementation of gender equality and women’s rights from the national to the township levels.</p>	
	Observations	<i>None</i>	

Institutional strengthening of women’s organizations

Project title	A Project to support the Chin Women’s Organizations Network	
Identification	Thematic area	Gender Equality
	Location	Chin State, 9 townships
	Overall budget	US\$ 85,000
	Time frame	1 year
Project description	Objectives	<p>Development objective</p> <p>Women’s rights and women’s empowerment are sustainably realized through their institutionalization in a network of civil society women’s organizations in Chin State. The realization of women’s rights and women’s empowerment contribute significantly to reaching gender equality in Chin society.</p> <p>Immediate objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To support the institutional strengthening of the Chin Women’s Organizations Network (CWON) to serve as an umbrella organization for the member organizations (Chin Women’s Organizations, CWOs) for information, communication, capacity building and cooperation; · To strengthen communication and cooperation among the CWOs aiming at creating synergy effects through the combination of resources of the various organizations; · To support the member organizations to effectively implement women’s rights and women’s empowerment through the establishment of CWON; · To institutionalize projects on women’s rights and women’s empowerment in Chin State with the support of the sustainable network; · To organize a State level Conference of the Chin Women’s Network (planned for November 2014) to achieve higher public awareness, advocacy and realize the political participation of Chin women and women’s organizations.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>In Chin State, women are not equally participating in public decision-making and community development. Women’s interests remain widely unrepresented in society and politics. As a result, specific needs of women are rarely considered in political decisions and development. Especially in the fields of reproductive health, education and political decision-making. This apparent lack of participation and representation leads to discriminative realities for the lives of many women in both the public and private spheres. In order to support Chin women, Chin Women’s Organizations (CWOs) have been established in the townships of Matupi, Falam, Paletwa, Mindat, Thantlang, as well as the Thahdo Women’s Organization in Tamu, Sagaing Region. These Women’s Organizations are acting as secular civil society organizations (separate from the church doctrine).</p> <p>The aim of the Chin Women’s Organizations is to support women’s decision-making possibilities in political institutions and to improve women’s socio-economic status in society through education, training and improved job opportunities as well as the provision of adequate reproductive health services.</p> <p>In November 2013, the Chin Women’s Organizations Network (CWON) was formed with the aim of strengthening the institutional capacity of the CWOs and to improve the communication infrastructure between them. The network aims at providing an umbrella for all CWOs where information can be shared for the benefit of reaching a stronger implementation of the planned project activities for all member organizations and the effective achievement of the goals of gender equality and women’s empowerment.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>CWON is still suffering of a very weak organizational structure in need of institutional support and strengthening (institutional set-up, strategy development, communication strategy, fundraising, goals, mission, personnel, capacity building, formal registration, standard operating procedures etc.). Furthermore, an effective communication infrastructure between the member organizations in the network needs to be established.</p>

Project title	A Project to support the Chin Women’s Organizations Network																		
		<p>Expected outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Establish Chin Women’s Organizations Network with bi-monthly meetings, facilitated by Gender Equality Initiative (GEI), based in Yangon/ Hakha · Adopt resolutions on women’s rights for women in Chin State during Conference in 2014/15 of Chin Women’s Organizations Network with the aim of supporting the cooperation and political decision-making of women from various tribes in Chin State <p>Outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Active participation of member organizations in network bi-monthly meetings; · Successful implementation of Chin Women’s Network Conference and adoption of resolutions for women in Chin State; · Ongoing organizational development of network and member organizations; · Strategy formulation and action plan for CWON in place. 																	
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Establish and develop CWON; · Hold bi-monthly meetings facilitated by GEI; · Organizational and strategic development, action plan development, staff development, establishment of performance and outcome indicators; · Organize Chin Women’s Network Conference in 2014/15. 																	
	Implementation	<p>CWON will be headed by a president elected by the member organizations. The member organizations are civil society Chin Women’s Organizations and any other women’s civil society organizations from Chin State. The meetings and development process will be facilitated by GEI.</p>																	
Financial information		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Tasks</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Total cost (in US\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Establishment and development of CWON during 1 year</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Holding bimonthly meetings/ workshops with all member organizations in alternating locations (North, Central, South Chin State), facilitated by GEI</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Organizational and strategic development, action plan development, staff development, establishment of performance and outcome indicators</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Organizing of Chin Women’s Network Conference in November 2014</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total excl. contingencies</td> <td style="text-align: center;">78,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>+10% contingencies</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall budget</td> <td style="text-align: center;">85,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tasks	Total cost (in US\$)	Establishment and development of CWON during 1 year	20,000	Holding bimonthly meetings/ workshops with all member organizations in alternating locations (North, Central, South Chin State), facilitated by GEI	30,000	Organizational and strategic development, action plan development, staff development, establishment of performance and outcome indicators	8,000	Organizing of Chin Women’s Network Conference in November 2014	20,000	Total excl. contingencies	78,000	+10% contingencies	7,000	Overall budget	85,000	
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Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Convention on the Elimination of all Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), signed by the Union of the Government of Myanmar in 1997, which constitutes one of the most important international frameworks for the advancement of women’s rights and the achievement of gender equality, as well as the Beijing Platform for Action; · 2008 Constitution of Myanmar addresses Gender equality in a general statement in Article 348: “The Union shall not discriminate any citizen of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, based on race, birth, religion, official position, status, culture, sex and wealth.” ; · In October 2013, the Myanmar National Committee for Women’s Affairs (MNCWA) launched the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (2013-2022) (NSPAW). This Committee was created in 1996 with the aim of implementing the Beijing Platform for Action and future programs for the advancement of women. The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement is assigned to be the National Focal point for Women’s Affairs. The NSPAW represents a major strategy for the implementation of gender equality and women’s rights from the national to the township levels. 																	

Strengthening women in community development and public decision-making

Project title	A Pilot project to promote greater involvement of women in community development and public decision making	
Identification	Thematic area	Social Protection, Gender Equality
	Location	Tedim Township, Chin State, Myanmar
	Overall budget	US\$ 65,000
	Time frame	2 years
Project description	Objectives	<p>Development objective</p> <p>Women play a significant role in public decision-making and in community development working hand in hand with men and contribute equally to building a democratic society.</p> <p>Immediate objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To raise awareness raise and improve understanding on gender equality; · To increase participation of women in the community; · To strengthen network between women’s groups in Tedim Township.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>In Chin society many problems are related to gender equality. Women do not have equal rights as men. They are considered second class citizens in society. In community organizations and churches, women are often denied leadership positions.</p> <p>Women generally have a subordinate position in all spheres of life including community development and public decision-making. They are financially and socially dependent on men, lack self-confidence and have no access to support services.</p> <p>The pilot project aims to uplift the education and livelihood levels of women in Tedim Township by providing different kinds of educational aids so that they can overcome limitations and hindrances to their development.</p> <p>Expected outcome</p> <p>Women have gained their rightful position in public decision-making and in community development and can make a significant contribution to building a democratic society.</p> <p>The awareness on gender equality in the society is raised and the understanding of women’s rights improved. A network model for women’s groups in Tedim Township has been established and is operating effectively to sustain the project outcomes and for replication in other townships.</p> <p>Outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Increased number of women in public positions; · Network of women’s groups has been created; · Increased activities and raised numbers of participants in trainings on gender equality awareness and women’s rights; · Changing attitudes and practices in the society.
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Conduct Human Rights and Political Awareness Trainings for Women (1 week per training) with the aim to increase the awareness of women on gender, human rights and Myanmar politics (30 participants); · Organize an essay contest about “Women and Leadership” for middle school students (grade 5-9) and talent show about women and leadership: motivational exercise for female students to brainstorm and raise their vision while enhancing the understanding of male students on gender equality. It will also help to discover talents and gifts of outstanding students (300 participants); · Hold a State level Conference about Women’s Empowerment and Customary laws together with national (international) gender specialists, social leaders

Project title	A Pilot project to promote greater involvement of women in community development and public decision making																						
		<p>and official authority and make a local strategy for women development or make agreement to amend Chin Acts concerning oppression of women (150 participants);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Training Of Trainers (TOT) (Accounting, Finances, Management, Legal Affairs, Leadership and advocacy topics, 1 week) : directed at leaders and members of women’s organizations and women’s groups in Tedim and other townships. It will equip women to be qualified leaders, influential decision-makers and strong civil society movement leaders in Myanmar’s political transition (30 participants). 																					
	Implementation	<p>The activities will be organized and led by TTWF who will reach out to the villages to motivate women leaders to participate in the trainings and activities. Furthermore, the Southern Tedim Baptist Association (STBA) will be one of the cooperating organizations willing to contribute accommodation, training facilities, chairs, a power generator and other necessary materials for the trainings. The activities will be conducted in close cooperation with the General Administration Department, the Myanmar Women Affairs Federation and the Maternal and Child Welfare Association. The community based organizations of Global Zomi Alliance and Tedim Youth Fellowship will also play an important role as stakeholders in this project to enhance the cooperation and networking and share experiences on a wider scope.</p>																					
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1.5 Project that address priority areas for development of the health sector

Access to health care services - Addressing technical manpower shortages in rural health sector through greater use of trained volunteers

Project title	A Project to provide increased health care coverage in rural areas of Chin State by deployment of trained volunteers at village level	
Identification	Thematic area	Health
	Location	9 townships
	Overall budget	US\$ 1,575 million
	Time frame	3 years
Project description	Objectives	<p>Development objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide the rural population of Chin State improved access to basic health services through the training of local volunteers. <p>Immediate objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use volunteers to alleviate the problems caused by the inability of the State Government to recruit and retain the trained health professionals necessary to deliver an effective basic health service to rural areas in most parts of Chin State; To increase antenatal and neo-natal care coverage; To increase the delivery of disease prevention measures and improve public health.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>As evidenced by the following statistics, there is an acute shortage of doctors, nurses and basic health staff in the public sector throughout rural areas in Chin State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Doctor shortages are at 77%; Nurse shortages 37%; Basic health staff for health assistant is 48%; LHV 8%; MW 25% on average across the 9 townships of Chin State. <p>At Tonzang and Kanpetlet Townships although the sanctioned number is approximately 7-9, only one TMO is present.</p> <p>Comparatively, the trained volunteers; Community Health Workers (CHW) and Auxiliary Midwives (AMW) maintain quite a high attrition rate. On average, among the 9 townships attrition rates are 55% and 45% respectively for CHW and AMW. Across the country, attrition of CHW is higher than AMW.</p> <p>Expected outcome</p> <p>The shortage of professional health staff is compensated for and health care coverage is increased through the deployment of trained voluntary health workers at village level, leading to better health indicators.</p>
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify active AMW's and CHW's who will continue to work for their community; Identify, recruit and train additional volunteers and provide them with basic medical kits to provide basic health services to the communities within which they reside; Focus on villages which are far from RHC or Sub RHC to train as health volunteers for AMW; For villages with less than 50 people, volunteers to be trained to be Community Health Workers or Health promoter focusing on Malaria, TB

Project title	A Project to provide increased health care coverage in rural areas of Chin State by deployment of trained volunteers at village level																
		<p>and HIV plus immunization and nutrition activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Develop standard training package and operations manuals for AMWs and provide training (including refresher training existing AMWs); · Train AMWs_for 6 months according to the guidelines of DOH; · On completion of training, provide a medical kit and assign to their village under the village leaders while being technically supervised by and reporting to DOH; · Existing AMWs to undertake refresher training on relevant diseases like malaria, TB and HIV as well the common childhood diseases; · Annual refresher training: 5 days; one day dedicated to problems and issues faced in the field. Class size: max. 30 trainees; · Midwifery kits to be provided to each AMW. 															
	Implementation	<p>Lead agency Department of Health</p> <p>Main stakeholders Program activities will be initiated through the Township Development committees working with Village Development Committees. The Village Development Committee will assist in the identification and recruitment of volunteers for training. To develop ownership of these volunteers and supervising their work, the VHDC should collect funds to contribute for training of volunteers and meet their ongoing expenses.</p>															
Financial information	Budget (USD)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Tasks</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Total cost (in US\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Training of AMWs in 9 townships</td> <td style="text-align: right;">900,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refresher training in 9 townships</td> <td style="text-align: right;">450,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kits for all AMWs old and new</td> <td style="text-align: right;">150,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total excl. contingencies</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,500,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>+ 5% contingencies</td> <td style="text-align: right;">75,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overall budget*</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,575,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tasks	Total cost (in US\$)	Training of AMWs in 9 townships	900,000	Refresher training in 9 townships	450,000	Kits for all AMWs old and new	150,000	Total excl. contingencies	1,500,000	+ 5% contingencies	75,000	Overall budget*	1,575,000	
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	Budget assumptions	Budget is for 9 townships															
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<i>n/a</i>															
	Observations	<i>None</i>															

Communicable diseases- Increased support for preventing priority infectious diseases

Project title		A Project to increase childhood vaccinations and control malaria, TB, HIV and Hepatitis C
Identification	Thematic area	Health – disease prevention
	Location	Chin State
	Overall budget	US\$ 1,030,000
	Time frame	3 years
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To reduce the incidence of infectious diseases that respond to vaccination, disease surveillance procedures and lifestyle prevention measures, focusing on remote rural areas; · To increase rates of childhood vaccination; · To reduce the rate of mother to child infections with HIV and Hepatitis C; · To identify carriers of TB and provide treatment in order to reduce the rate of transmission within the community, · To reduce the rate of malaria infection.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Low coverage rate of immunization is observed across the townships. This is due to a combination of unstable healthcare staff numbers, avoidance of coming to Chin state townships, absence due to attendance of postgraduate studies thus resulting in a diminished presence. The combination of difficult terrain, inaccessible roads and lack of functioning telecommunication leads to poor access to health services.</p> <p>Expected outcome</p> <p>Increased immunization services through the deployment of well equipped mobile vaccination teams has dramatically increased vaccination rates and greatly reduced the rate of infection of many of the important common childhood diseases, in turn reducing the Under Five Mortality rate in the State.</p> <p>Malaria – Chin State experiences among the highest incidences of <i>clinical malaria</i> of all the States in the Union – rates of infection can be drastically reduced by sleeping under mosquito nets that have been impregnated with insecticide</p>
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Advocacy meetings with authorities preceding the IEC community health talks; · A one-day clinic stay for screening and sputum examination of all those with symptoms; · Develop and distribute IEC materials and equipment for the mobile teams for IEC (TV, loudspeakers, generators); · Per diem expenses for persons travelling to hard to reach areas to provide said activities; · Based on road accessibility and favorable seasonal weather, travel cost for the team or 4WD car piloting in one to two townships (the cost of this activity is included in TB control activities budget).
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Mobile teams will be established to run mobile clinics and crash programs for UCI in rural health centers hard to reach areas. It is proposed to continue and expand this approach in all 5 Townships with supervision and assistance from SHD health personnel towards extending diagnosis among hard to reach groups in rural areas and also accelerating UCI activities and nutrition activities. · Crash programs will be carried out by the BHS based on their own village prioritization where all staff will join the force to complete in time. 	

Project title		A Project to increase childhood vaccinations and control malaria, TB, HIV and Hepatitis C	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The volunteers will assist in provision of nutrition education to mothers and weighing of children under one year and three years. There will be a session for mothers to provide a talk on what they have learnt from the previous session and the 3 mothers will be awarded with commodities – egg, beans or other food commodities for their HE talk. This will be done in every village while crash program for UCI is ongoing in parallel session. A brain storm session on what livelihood activities they would like to pursue will also be conducted at later sessions. 	
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Total cost (in US\$)
		Cost of malaria control program	600,000
		Cost of TB control activities	280,000
		UCI acceleration and nutrition activities	100,000
		Subtotal	980,000
		+ 5 % contingencies	50,000
		Total	1,030,000
	Budget assumptions	<i>n/a</i>	
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<i>n/a</i>	
	Observations	<i>None</i>	

2. AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FORESTRY

2.1 Projects to address Shifting Cultivation

Identifying economically viable, financially sustainable and socially acceptable alternatives to shifting cultivations

Project title	A Project to identify economically viable, financially sustainable and socially acceptable alternatives to shifting cultivation	
Identification	Thematic area	Agriculture
	Location	All townships
	Overall budget	US\$ 1,490,000
	Time frame	5 years
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To identify ways to provide a sustainable economic future for farming households currently practicing shifting cultivation but experiencing declining production due to shortening of the fallow period in their crop rotation; · To create an administrative environment conducive to rural households being able to make the transition from short-term rotation shifting cultivation to a food secure and profitable form of agriculture or forestry; · To reduce poverty and increase food security in Chin State’s farming households and rural communities; and · To identify ways to maximize economic growth in Chin State’s rural sector.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>80% of farming in Chin State is <i>shifting cultivation</i> and most of the State’s rural households depend on <i>shifting cultivation</i> for their food production and income. Production levels on shifting cultivation are now declining in many areas due to an increase in population density and cropping intensity. The State now produces only 70% of the food it needs and its children suffer the highest level of <i>stunting</i> of any state in the Union. This situation appears to be getting worse and as yet it does not appear that economically viable and socially acceptable alternatives have been identified to replace shifting cultivation.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>Chin State has the a very low population density <36/square mile (< 14 persons per km²) but a very rugged mountainous terrain that renders much of it unsuitable for normal forms permanent cultivation and much of the land is only suitable for forestry. Only 3% of the land is currently cultivated in any one year, but shifting cultivators traditionally <i>occupy or need</i> 4 to 15 times the area they crop each year in order to accommodate the traditional rotation system. In converting from short-term shifting cultivation to a permanent form of agriculture there is a need for solutions that provide individual households with sufficient production/income to reduce poverty and provide food security for the whole family. This could be achieved by making more productive use of the land that is currently under fallow between cropping cycles.</p> <p>While the change from shifting cultivation to permanent agriculture is inevitable in many areas of Chin State, the current practice of terracing the land for cultivation is very expensive and may be well beyond the States’ capacity to finance. In addition, many farming households do not have access to land suitable for terracing. There is a need to find economically viable alternatives. Possible alternatives are as follows: i) fruit trees and vines; ii) permanent pastures and fodder trees to feed ruminant livestock; and iii) small-scale commercial forestry.</p>
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Conduct a study tour to an ICIMOD project site in India with similar redevelopment of areas of shifting cultivation; · Select areas with short-term shifting cultivation rotations within several villages in

Project title	A Project to identify economically viable, financially sustainable and socially acceptable alternatives to shifting cultivation																															
	<p>each of the 9 townships. One watershed will be selected within each of the selected villages and the current land use and production characteristics will be mapped in close consultation with the current land users and the village development committee;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · In each selected watershed, 5 to 10 individual and voluntary households will be selected and the land they utilized over the previous 10 years would be evaluated for its best land-use options based on slope, access to irrigation and viable development options in terms of i) grain/cultivation; ii) horticulture; iii) pastures/livestock; and, iv) commercial forestry. Individual farm plans will be developed based on farmer's preference, but also applying land-use suitability criteria and available family labour; · Establish a secure form of long-term land use through the Village Development Committee and register this with the Township authorities (pilot). Any barriers will be identified and solutions will be developed with State authorities before proceeding with investments; · Selected farmers will be supported to implement the farm plans agreed upon but will be required to be involved with a costs and production financial monitoring system which then creates the data base for economic and financial monitoring of each development system; · Determine the evaluation of each production system: i) the impact on household income and food security; ii) investment costs and cash flow; iii) relative financial feasibility for State as a development strategy; iv) the economic return on state-wide investment evaluated as with-project and without-project situations. 																															
	<p>Implementation</p> <p>There is a proposal for ICIMOD to support a program for the transformation of shifting cultivation in Chin State. ICIMOD could provide much of the technical input and training required for the implementation of the project.</p> <p>The Project will be coordinated at the State level by the Department of Agriculture and Irrigation and results evaluated in cooperation with the Economic Planning Department. Land tenure issues will be coordinated by the General Administration Department. A State Government Officer of the Department of Agriculture and Irrigation has to be appointed as a full time project manager. He/she will be supported by one national consultant and one international consultant for the first 3 years of operation.</p> <p>At the Township level, the Project will be coordinated by the Township Development Committee (and in the selected villages by the Village Development Committee) with the Agriculture Department providing technical support. One Township Agricultural Officer and one Township Livestock Officer will be trained and allocated to the projects implementation on a fulltime basis. In reach of the selected villages an Agricultural Extension worker will be trained as an enumerator and technical facilitator.</p>																															
Financial information	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;">Tasks</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Unit</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Unit cost</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Total cost (in US\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Detailed project formulation</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Study to establish effective land tenure arrangements</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Technical Assistance – international: Agriculture</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 p/months (6 + 3+1)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">150,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Technical Assistance – international: Economics</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7 p/months (2 +1+1+1+2)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">105,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Technical Assistance – local</td> <td style="text-align: center;">36 p/m</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">110,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secretarial/Accounting assistance – local</td> <td style="text-align: center;">60 p/m</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">120,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Tasks	Unit	Unit cost	Total cost (in US\$)	Detailed project formulation	1	30,000	30,000	Study to establish effective land tenure arrangements	1	100,000	100,000	Technical Assistance – international: Agriculture	10 p/months (6 + 3+1)	15,000	150,000	Technical Assistance – international: Economics	7 p/months (2 +1+1+1+2)	15,000	105,000	Technical Assistance – local	36 p/m	3,000	110,000	Secretarial/Accounting assistance – local	60 p/m	2,000	120,000
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Project title		A Project to identify economically viable, financially sustainable and socially acceptable alternatives to shifting cultivation			
	Infrastructure support for Central and T/S Agricultural offices (incl. IT, office equipment)	10 offices	10,000	100,000	
	Transport: cars + motorbikes (incl. R&M)	1 + 10	100,000 +5,000	150,000	
	Nurseries: establishment and operation for 5 years	10	5000	50,000	
	Training: Agricultural officers	10 persons	2,000	20,000	
	Study Tour	14 persons	2,500	35,000	
	Training of Village Enumerators	45	200	10,000	
	Training of village participants and follow-up visits. Incl. per diem	45 villages * 10 farmers (450)	100	45,000	
	Production inputs	450 units	145	65,000	
	Land development: Cash for work	Lump sum		250,000	
	M&E	2	30,000	60,000	
	Subtotal			1,400,000	
	+ 7% contingencies			90,000	
	Total			1,490,000	
Budget assumptions	<i>n/a</i>				
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	Coordination with MoECAAF on State level to share best practices.			
	Observations	<i>None</i>			

2.2 Projects to increase Food Production

Improving Maize Production

Project title	A Project to improve maize production	
Identification	Thematic area	Agriculture
	Location	All townships
	Overall budget	US\$ 762,000
	Time frame	3 years
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To provide seed of improved open-pollinated maize varieties to farmers; · To promote the adoption of the SALT system of permanent dry-land farming; · To trial the use of industrial fertilizers on farmers' fields; and · To improve the capacity of the Township Departments of Agriculture to extend improved maize-growing technology to villagers.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Most villagers in the Chin State do not produce enough of their own maize to provide stable food. There is a large variation in stable food production among townships. Paletwa and Matupi Townships are nearly self-sufficient in stable food production, but Tedim produces only 40% of its own stable food and Falam only 32%.</p> <p>Villagers compensate for the lack of stable food by buying maize from adjacent lowlands from the sale of forest products, livestock, and cash crops such as fresh vegetables, Elephant Foot Yam, fruits, tuber crops, etc., and labouring. Villagers also cope by consuming home-grown maize. Maize is also widely used for livestock feeding, especially for pigs for which there is a good market. Excess maize can be readily sold. Hence maize is the second most important grain crop grown in the Chin State.</p> <p>The Government and Projects have successfully introduced new maize varieties which yield considerably more than traditional varieties under the same cultivation conditions. Both new open-pollinated and hybrid maize varieties are successful in Chin State. However, although hybrid seed is readily available commercially, villagers are reluctant to purchase new seed every year. They prefer to keep their own seed for replanting and thus prefer open-pollinated varieties. There is also a limited supply of the improved open-pollinated varieties obtained from Government Stations.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>The Government is committed to the cessation of shifting cultivation. Hence, dry-land crops (maize and rice, etc.) will have to be produced on more permanent cropping land. To address this, some NGOs have promoted the SALT system of dry-land farming, whereby dry-land crops are grown between permanent contour rows of leguminous trees and shrubs (especially ipilipil – <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>), and the cuttings of the leguminous plants are placed between the rows to fertilize the cropping land. This improved system of upland agriculture has only been partly adopted by Chin farmers.</p> <p>Organic fertilization is being promoted although the uptake of organic fertilization on dry-land fields is very limited. This is due to the labour required to make and apply organic fertilizer and the lack of suitable raw materials (mainly animal dung). Most villagers are aware that industrial fertilizers will increase yields, but do not use industrial fertilizers due to the cost involved and the belief that industrial fertilizer will cause the soil to become unnecessarily hard, requiring continual application in subsequent years to maintain the same yields.</p>
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Train department officials in participatory methods of agriculture extension; · Select potential cooperating farmers in a participatory way and establish

Project title		A Project to improve maize production			
		Farmer Groups; and · Ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the program.			
	Implementation	· Provide improved varieties of seed and of other agriculture inputs for trialling on villager fields; · Field/Cross visits.			
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Unit	Unit cost	Total cost (in US\$)
		Inception meeting	1	20,000	20,000
		Consultancy – International	8 p/m (4+2+2)	15,000	120,000
		Consultancy – local	30 p/m	3,000	36,000
		Secretarial/Accounting assistance	3 p/m	2,000	72,000
		Infrastructure support to Central and T/S Agricultural offices	1 + 9 offices	10,000	100,000
		Transport	1 car + 10 motorcycles	100,000 + 5,000	150,000
		Training Dept. Staff	20	500	10,000
		Training villagers- per diems for Staff, materials.	10 villages/TS * 9 TS * 30 visits	20	54,000
		Provision agricultural inputs – seeds, fertilizers, etc.	90 villages	1,000	90,000
		M&E	2	30,000	60,000
		Subtotal			712,000
		+7% contingencies			48,000
		Total			760,000
			Budget assumptions	<i>n/a</i>	
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	The Project supports the Union Governments policy of establishing food security and alleviating poverty.			
	Observations	<i>None</i>			

Improving upland rice production

Project title		A Project to improve upland rice production			
Identification	Thematic area	Agriculture			
	Location	All townships			
	Overall budget	US\$ 750,000			
	Time frame	3 years			
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To provide seed of improved open-pollinated upland rice varieties to farmers; · To promote the adoption of the SALT system of permanent dry-land farming; · To trial the use of industrial fertilizers on farmers' fields; and · To improve the capacity of the Township Departments of Agriculture to extend improved rice-growing technology to villagers. 			
	Project rationale	See Maize project above.			
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Train department officials in participatory methods of agriculture extension; · Select in a participatory manner cooperating farmers and establish Farmer Groups; · Identify, introduce and multiply improved varieties of upland rice; and · Evaluate the program. 			
	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provide improved varieties of seed and of other agriculture inputs to be tested on villager fields; · Field/Cross visits. 			
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Unit	Unit cost	Total cost (in US\$)
		Inception meeting	1	20,000	20,000
		Consultancy – International	8 p/m (4+2+2)	15,000	120,000
		Consultancy – local	30 p/m	3,000	36,000
		Secretarial/Accounting assistance	36 p/m	2,000	72,000
		Infrastructure support to Central and T/S Agricultural offices	1 + 9 offices	10,000	100,000
		Transport	1 car + 10 motorcycles	100,000 + 5,000	150,000
		Training Dept. Staff	20	500	10,000
		Training villagers – per diems for Staff, materials.	10 villages/TS * 9 TS * 30 visits	20	54,000
		Provision agricultural inputs – seeds, fertilizers, etc.	90 villages	1,000	90,000
		M&E	2	30,000	60,000
		Subtotal			712,000
		Contingency 7%			48,000
		Total			760,000
Budget assumptions	n/a				

Project title	A Project to improve upland rice production	
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<i>n/a</i>
	Observations	<i>None</i>

Wet rice land development

Project title	A Project for wet-rice land development	
Identification	Thematic area	Agriculture
	Location	All townships – villages in Chin State
	Overall budget	US\$ 2,610,000
	Time frame	3 years
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To assist poor villagers to develop wet-rice terraces by providing cash-for-work; · To increase yields in wet rice-land by improved technologies; · To reduce the area of shifting cultivation; and · To improve the capacity of Township Agricultural Officers to extend improved rice and crop production to villagers.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Villagers in the Chin State are mostly subsistence farmers. Their main food source is rice. Most rice is grown in shifting cultivation (upland rice) fields under about 8 year fallow rotations. However, most villages are not self-sufficient in rice production. The reasons for food insecurity include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Shortened fallow rotations compared to previous generations due to increasing population growth; · The comparatively infertile soils in most areas of Chin State; · The proportionally large labour demand required for clearing vegetation for shifting cultivation coupled with the declining labour force due to out-migration of young persons from villages; and · As believed by most villagers, adverse climate change. <p>Villagers obtain extra stable food from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Consuming maize if sufficient can be produced but this is not a preferred food; and · Buying rice from adjacent lowlands from the sale of cash crops (vegetables, elephant foot yam, fruits, livestock) and labouring, mostly in neighbouring lowland areas. <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>Chin State is one of the poorest states in Myanmar with 56 % of children stunted. Bunded wet-rice land produces, on average, twice the yield of rice compared to shifting cultivation per unit of land. In addition, once the bunded rice land has been constructed, less labour is required per unit land to grow rice as compared to shifting cultivation.</p> <p>The Government is committed to the cessation of shifting cultivation: one hectare of bunded rice can substitute for 16 hectares of shifting cultivation since no rotations are required to maintain soil fertility in bunded rice lands.</p> <p>Most of the gently sloping land near good water sources has been developed to bunded wet-rice land by villagers. Villagers prefer to grow their rice on bunded wet-rice-land rather than on shifting cultivation land. There is an appreciable amount of land available that could be terraced into bunded wet-rice land. Villagers have not significantly developed terraced wet-rice land due to the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Villagers do not have spare labour available to develop wet-rice terraces; · They believe they cannot divert water from streams to new terraces; · In some areas, villagers do not own land and are reluctant to develop land belonging to others; · Poor villagers do not have labour to develop terraces because they have to gather forest produce for sale or work in lowland areas during the dry-season. Poor villagers do not have the labour or financial resources to divert water

Project title	A Project for wet-rice land development																																																																
	<p>from distant water sources to new terraces.</p> <p>Some organizations have provided food-for-work or cash-for-work to villagers to develop their own rice terraces in the dry-season. The Government has also distributed improved rice varieties to some villagers but much more is needed. In addition, there is a need for cold-tolerant rice varieties for the southern Chin State.</p> <p>The Project will incorporate improved rice production technologies with the terraced rice program. Part of the improved technology will be dry-season cropping on terraces where water supplies are sufficient.</p>																																																																
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Select cooperating villagers in a participatory manner; · Survey of potential land to be terraced and of water resources. 																																																																
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provision of cash-for-work to villagers on approved terrace development sites; · Training of villagers in improved bunded rice technology and provision of new rice varieties. 																																																																
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Additional information	Alignment with Union policies etc	The project supports the Union Government's policy of establishing food security and alleviating poverty																																																															

Rehabilitation of existing irrigation schemes throughout Chin State and identification and design of additional small-scale schemes

Project title	A Project to rehabilitate existing irrigation systems throughout Chin State and to identify and design additional small-scale schemes	
Identification	Thematic area	Agriculture
	Location	All townships
	Overall budget	US\$ 1,500,000
	Time frame	3 years
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To expand the area of cropland effectively irrigated in Chin to improve food security, particularly in dry years, and through this process to improve nutritional outcomes, particularly for women and children; · To assist in adapting agriculture in Chin State to better manage the effects of climate change; · To improve water management and increase yields in existing irrigated areas and expand the command area through the identification and design of additional/new irrigation schemes; · To introduce a system of economic evaluation of small-scale irrigation schemes to establish development priorities for new irrigation schemes and the repair and maintenance of existing schemes; and · To introduce a community-based system of water charges sufficient to ensure effective maintenance and continued efficient operation of these schemes.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>There are a large number of very small irrigation schemes throughout Chin State. Most of these schemes are in a poor state of repair and as a result are not operating effectively and production is reduced as a result.</p> <p>The effects of Climate Change on agriculture are likely to be very damaging because the farming system is predominantly dry-land farming that is particularly vulnerable to the increase in frequency of droughts that is likely to result from climate change.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Need for small investment to repair and maintain irrigation schemes to increase efficiency and production output; · To adapt Chin State's agriculture to climate change there is a need to increase the proportion of irrigated agricultural land;
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Detailed survey of existing irrigations schemes in Chin State to determine the cost of the rehabilitation work necessary to maximize the efficiency of water usage and agricultural output; · In each repaired scheme, introduce a community-based system of water charges to be paid into a repair and maintenance fund to ensure that schemes are properly managed in future; · Introduce a system of economic evaluation of all schemes proposed for repair and/ for all new schemes; · Supply materials necessary for repair and maintenance work (community to contribute the necessary labour in exchange for the construction materials); · Introduce improved seed and effective use of chemical fertilizer to maximize production and returns from rehabilitated schemes; and · Identify preliminary design and provide costing for new irrigation schemes throughout Chin State.
	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Department of Agriculture and Irrigation will be the Lead Agency for implementation. They will be supported by and receive training from

Project title	A Project to rehabilitate existing irrigation systems throughout Chin State and to identify and design additional small-scale schemes																																															
		<p>National and International Consultant Irrigation Engineers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Prior to repairing any irrigation schemes, participating farmers will be required to enter into an agreement with the Village Development Committee to: a) pay water charges into a maintenance fund that would be used for the continuous maintenance and repair of the scheme; b) use improve seed and fertilizer; and, c) provide the labour required for repair of the scheme; · The project will provide the necessary construction materials for the repair work; · The consultants will work with Irrigation Engineers from the Department of Agriculture in the initial identification and design work for new schemes but later this work would be carried out by the Department of Agriculture and Irrigation. 																																														
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Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	The project supports the Union Government's policy of establishing food security and alleviating poverty.																																														
	Observations	<i>None</i>																																														

2.3 Projects for Income Generation

Elephant Foot Yam (Konjac) Cultivation

Project title	A Project for Elephant Foot Yam (Konjac) Cultivation	
Identification	Thematic area	Agriculture (cropping)
	Location	All townships in Chin State
	Overall budget	US\$ 1,090,000
	Time frame	Inception phase plus 3 years
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To provide micro-credit to villagers to purchase planting material; · To provide new, improved slicing and drying methods; · To train on improved husbandry; · To assist in marketing; · To improve the capacity of Township Agriculture officers to assist villagers to improve EFY production and sale; and · To conserve forest resources by eliminating the need to harvest EFYs from natural forests.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Elephant Foot Yam (EFY – <i>Amorphophallus</i> spp.) has been collected by villagers and sold to traders for originally China, but more recently, also Japan. As forest resources of EFY become more depleted, villagers are now planting EFY in home gardens.</p> <p>EFY is easy to cultivate: acceptable yields can be obtained with little care after planting although yields can be increased by improved fertilization, shading, etc. Pests and diseases of the growing plant are usually not significant.</p> <p>Villagers usually have to take the harvested yams to traders in nearby towns although for large amounts, traders will come to the village to collect. Villagers receive Ks 300-500 per Viss (1 Viss =1.6kg) if sold as fresh tubers and about Ks 5,000 per Viss if sold as dried tubers. The average backyard villager yield is about 8 tons of fresh tuber per acre. It is estimated the average household specialising on EFY production receives about US\$ 300 per year income with no cash and comparatively minor labour. Greater yields and income are obtainable from denser sowings and improved husbandry. The market has been reliable to date so that the majority of villagers in the Chin State say that an expansion of EFY is their first agricultural development requirement.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The lack of access to finance to purchase planting material is the major constraint to increased EFY production; · Different requirements for quality of tubers (Japan – high, China - low) - high altitude and frequent misty weather in the dry season often cause drying tubers to become discoloured through mold. Both rots and mold reduce the selling price to the villager; · NGOs have successfully promoted EFY in the Chin State. The main inputs have been micro-credit schemes to enable purchase of EFY, improved slicing implements, and formation of producer groups. However, the scope of the NGO activities is limited and many more villages could be assisted with EFY production; · In addition, there appears to be a need for further improvements and provision of the slicing instruments and of developing cheap, locally produced drying apparatus; · The planting of commercial shade trees (e.g. Monkey Cry - <i>Parkia</i> sp. - and fruit trees) should be encouraged.

Project title		A Project for Elephant Foot Yam (Konjac) Cultivation			
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Participatory selection of cooperating villagers; · Training in improved husbandry and processing. 			
	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provide micro-credit to villagers; · Technical advisory; · Marketing assistance: establish producer groups, market chain analysis, and study tours to open new market channels. 			
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Number	Unit cost	Total cost (in US\$)
		Detailed Project formulation	1	30,000	30,000
		Technical Assistance – international	10 p/months (5 + 3+2)	15,000	150,000
		Technical Assistance – local	36 p/months	3,000	108,000
		Secretarial/Accounting assistance – local	36 p/months	2,000	72,000
		Infrastructure support for Central and T/S Agricultural offices (incl. IT, office equipment)	10 offices	10,000	100,000
		Transport – cars + motorbikes (incl. R&M)	1 + 10	100,000 +5,000	150,000
		Training – participatory development, EFY husbandry and processing, credit funds – Agricultural officers	10 persons	2,000	20,000
		Training of villagers and follow-up visits, incl. per diem	20 villages * 30 visits * 9 TS	20	108,000
		Production and distribution new in-village processing equipment	360 units	50	20,000
		Microcredit fund capital to establish new EFY plantations	1 acre/village *180 villages	1,000	180,000
		Study tours to China and Yangon.	2*10 persons	1,000	20,000
		M&E	2	30,000	60,000
		Subtotal			1,018,000
		+ 7% contingencies			72,000
		Total			1,090,000
	Budget assumptions	<i>n/a</i>			
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<i>n/a</i>			
	Observations	<i>None</i>			

Sericulture Consultancy

Project title	A Project for a Feasibility Study of re-establishing Sericulture	
Identification	Thematic area	Agriculture
	Location	Chin State
	Overall budget	US\$ 50,000
	Time frame	2 months
Project description	Objectives	To identify the most important attributes and constraints of economically producing silk in the Chin State.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Sericulture (mulberry and silk production) was introduced into the Chin hills between 1969 and 1970. It was successful in both the northern Townships of Tonzang and Tedim but has seen a decrease since 1997.</p> <p>A Silk Production factory was established by the Ministry of Industry in Tedim but was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture in 1997. The factory is not functioning well as there is poor maintenance and the technology has not been upgraded.</p> <p>Weaving is only conducted at the Tedim silk factory; villagers do not weave silk in their houses, although, traditionally, they used to weave cotton. The weaving industry was supported by the Myanmar Cotton and Sericulture Enterprise who bought the cocoons from farmers with cash-on-delivery. Recently the Enterprise has been incorporated into the Department of Industrial Crops Development and has lost its ability to pay farmers on delivery.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>The delay in payment to farmers has been a factor in the reduced cocoon production.</p> <p>Poor quality of eggs and cocoons and low prices for cocoons are other factors inhibiting silk production in the Chin State. Eggs are purchased from the Government Station in Pyin Oo Lwin, Mandalay. It takes at least two days for the eggs to reach northern Chin. Due to inadequate packaging and moisture and temperature control, eggs often arrive in poor condition and are often diseased.</p> <p>Farmers expect that the sale of 1 pound of cocoons could buy 2 pyi (2.1 kg) of rice. Farmers are paid on the quality of the cocoons. The quality of cocoons and the price differential between rice and cocoons is such that now 1 pound of cocoons is sufficient to buy only one-fifth of pyi of rice. Together with the delay in payments for cocoons and the price received for cocoons, farmers do not now consider cocoon production as economical. The Government is now attempting to privatize the Chin cocoon and weaving industries.</p> <p>Hand woven silk is produced in Kachin State. Other countries in South-East Asia, particularly Laos, have very well developed and profitable hand woven silk industries mainly for the tourist trade including a healthy export market. With the opening up of the Chin State to the outside world, it is expected the tourist trade will increase in Chin State and thus the trading of silk.</p>
	Activities	Determine whether the silk industry should be rehabilitated in the Chin State and how best to develop it.
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Analyse and support the selection of improved mulberry tree lines and of improved egg lines; · Introduce and promote the local production of high quality eggs and the production of high quality cocoons; · Introduce improved weaving apparatus and whether home- or factory-based of both; · Feasibility study of economically producing mulberry and silk related products (e.g. hand-woven souvenirs, mulberry jam, juice, win, etc.); 	

Project title	A Project for a Feasibility Study of re-establishing Sericulture																												
		· Study tour to areas within and outside of Myanmar where hand-woven silk is successful, the best business model, and any other significant factors.																											
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Total			50,000																										
	Budget assumptions	<i>n/a</i>																											
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<i>n/a</i>																											
	Observations	This study needs to be coordinated with the program for silk being promoted by the Government of Korea.																											

Replacement of Opium-poppy cultivation

Project title		Opium-Poppy Replacement Consultancy				
Identification	Thematic area	Agriculture				
	Location	Northern Chin State (Tonzong Township)				
	Overall budget	USD \$65,000				
	Time frame	2 months				
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To conduct feasibility study an initial opium-poppy replacement; · To develop alternative means of livelihood activities that can be immediately implemented. 				
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Opium-poppy cultivation in northern Chin State is a concern of the Union and Chin Governments. In addition to the illegality of opium-poppy growing and the problems of drug abuse resulting from the use of opium and its products elsewhere, there is concern over an increasing addiction to opium by labourers in Tonzang Township after exposure to opium while working in poppy fields. It is understood that there are over 1,000 acres of opium-poppy fields in northern Tonzang Township. The Government is actively destroying those fields.</p> <p>Villagers grow opium-poppy to obtain sufficient food. The villagers rely mostly on rice and maize production from shifting cultivation fields at high altitude. The villagers are not self-sufficient in rice and the Government is committed to the cessation of shifting cultivation. The opium-producing villages are in remote areas with mostly no, or poor, road access, or other modern infrastructure.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>There is a need to develop alternative means of sustenance for opium-poppy growers in the northern Chin State. However, the area has not been sufficiently studied. Alternative means of livelihood that can be immediately implemented may include bunded wet-rice land development for subsistence food production and income from the sale of crops such as coffee, fruits, and off-season vegetables. There are sizeable markets in nearby India and the feasibility of accessing these markets needs to be assessed.</p>				
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · In situ discussions with opium producing villagers in a participatory development manner; · Discussions with relevant officials and traders including those in nearby urban centers; and · In situ observation of the natural resources of the opium producing villages and their social conditions, and of possible markets 				
	Implementation					
Financial information	Budget Budget		Tasks	Unit	Unit Cost	Total cost (in US\$)
			1 x international consultant * 2 months	2	15,000	30,000
			2 x local consultant * 2 months	4	3,000	12,000
			Local travel and accommodation costs	1	15,000	14,000
			International travel and accommodation costs	1	5,000	5,000
			Subtotal			61,000
			+ 7% contingencies			4,000
			Total			65,000
	Budget assumptions	n/a				

Project title	Opium-Poppy Replacement Consultancy	
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	The project would support the Union Government’s policies on drug control and on poverty alleviation
	Observations	<i>n/a</i>

Organic farming consultation

Project title		A Project on Organic Farming Consultation (Investigation)			
Identification	Thematic area	Agriculture			
	Location	All townships			
	Overall budget	US\$ 55,000			
	Time frame	2 months			
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To investigate the potential for organic farming; · To assess the feasibility and economic benefits that may arise from operating farming systems that produce accredited “organic” products for the market. 			
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Most of the food produced in the Chin State is produced organically, i.e. without the application of industrial fertilizers, pesticides or herbicides. However, the Chin State is deficient in food production and food, mostly rice, is purchased from adjacent lowland towns from income derived from labouring, sale of forest products and some cash crops, and remittances.</p> <p>Many villagers are aware of the economic benefits of industrial fertilizers and pesticides but do not purchase them due to lack of capital and the high interest rate charged on loans, and the health concern of industrial fertilizers and pesticides to the soil, environment and the consumers.</p> <p>Some projects and NGOs have addressed this problem by promoting improved organic agriculture. There has been some limited uptake of improved organic agriculture but villagers are constrained by the lack of raw materials for organic fertilizers (mainly animal dung) and the extra labour required to prepare organic fertilizers. For broad-scale agriculture, compost making is not feasible and some NGOs have promoted the SALT system of organic agro-forestry in upland fields whereby leguminous shrubs (mainly ipilpil, <i>Leucaenaleucocephala</i>) are grown in permanent contour rows and the cuttings of the leguminous shrubs are placed between the rows where arable crops are permanently grown. The SALT system has had only limited uptake by villagers at present.</p> <p>Organic farming will be more attractive to villagers if they can receive a premium price for produce produced organically. Consumers are concerned about the health aspects of produce grown with industrial chemicals, and it is expected consumers will be prepared to pay a premium price for produce that they are convinced has been produced organically. However, there is as yet no organization in Myanmar that can guarantee organically grown produce, although there is Government interest in developing such certification.</p> <p>The Chin hills have a competitive advantage over adjacent lowland areas and over importations in the production of such items such as Arabica coffee (widespread small-scale plantings at present in much of the Chin State), temperate fruits (apples are currently well-grown in Tedim township), off-season vegetables and tuber crops (currently grown around Hakha and Falam), and grape and wine production (mainly some parts of northern Chin).</p>			
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Determine the potential for organically grown produce in the Chin State paying particular attention to the potential markets; · Suggest practicable means to develop trusted organic certification of produce produced in the Chin State; · Determine which crops are most suited for promotion in the Chin State by organic methods; and · Suggest how a project might be developed to further organic production in the Chin State; include a proposed budget for a potential funding agency. 			
	Implementation	Develop a very brief outline of potentially feasible organic production methods for those crops.			
Financial	Budget	Tasks	Units	Unit Cost	Total cost

Project title	A Project on Organic Farming Consultation (Investigation)			
information				(in US\$)
	1 x international consultant * 2 pm	2	15,000	30,000
	1 x local consultant * 2 pm	2	3,000	6,000
	Travelling and accommodation			14,000
	Subtotal			50,000
	+ 6% contingencies			5,000
	Total			55,000
	Budget assumptions	<i>n/a</i>		
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<i>n/a</i>		
	Observations	<i>None</i>		

2.4 Livestock Projects

Improving animal health services and livestock extension

Project title		Improving animal health services and livestock extension
Identification	Thematic area	Livestock
	Location	All townships
	Overall budget	US\$ 830,000
	Time frame	5 years
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To reduce the risk associated with smallholder livestock production due to disease and lack of information on animal husbandry techniques; · To establish a sustainable system of supervised village-based livestock disease control and husbandry advice; · To improve the access of smallholder farmers to veterinary, vaccines, drugs and advice; · To create employment within the village for young high-school graduates interested in livestock production; and · To increase output of livestock and livestock products in order to improve household nutrition, food security and income of poor families in Chin State.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Livestock play an important part in the economy of Chin State and in risk management for most of the farming households in the State. At present, due to budget constraints and transportation difficulties it is impossible for the Veterinary Services to effectively cover the very scattered livestock population and as a result, considerable losses can occur in livestock due to diseases that could have been controlled by vaccination or access to treatment at an early stage. In order to address these issues it is proposed to train Village Animal Health Workers (VAHW) as independent operators within the village – carrying out vaccinations and veterinary treatments for cash while under the overall supervision of professional veterinarians based at Township and State level.</p>
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Key State and Township Veterinary Officers to undertake a study tour to Cambodia to review a successful VAHW system in operation; · Recruit international and national consultants to prepare training manuals appropriate for the animal disease and husbandry conditions in Chin State; · Carry out in-service training for the concerned Veterinary and Animal Husbandry staff of the State and Township Livestock Departments (possibly at the new Agricultural College); · Identify villages that want to participate and where there is a suitably educated person that is interested in becoming a VAHW initially 100 villages would be selected; · Provide a one-month training program for prospective VAHW followed by an examination and certification of successful candidates; · Support the development of a commercial veterinary drug supply system within a pharmacy in each Township and supply the initial stocks of Veterinary approved drugs to each pharmacy; · Supply as an advance to each VAHW their initial stock of veterinary drugs and equipment. All future supplies would be purchased from the pharmacy on approval of the Township Veterinary Officer and would be paid for from the proceeds of the sale (at a commercial mark-up) of the initial advanced stock; · Regular in-service training and reporting of treatments carried out would be conducted at township level. Participatory selection of cooperating villagers (100 villagers).

Project title		Improving animal health services and livestock extension			
	Implementation	<p>An International consultant experienced in the development and operation of a VAHW system would be recruited for an initial period of 6 months to design training material conduct in-service training for State and Township Officers and Supervise the study tour.</p> <p>The new Agricultural College will be the focal point for the training of VAHW.</p> <p>Advances to pharmacies and VAHW will be the subject of regular financial reporting and stocktaking carried out by Departmental Veterinarians.</p>			
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Number	Unit cost	Total cost (in US\$)
		Project formulation	1	20,000	20,000
		Technical Assistance – international	8 p/m (6+1+1)	15,000	120,000
		Technical Assistance – local	36 p/m	3,000	108,000
		Accounting Assistance – local	60 p/m	2,000	120,000
		Study Tours to neighbouring countries	2 x 10 persons	4,000	80,000
		Initial supply of veterinary drugs and equipment to Pharmacies	10@3,000	3000	30,000
		Initial supply of veterinary drugs and equipment to VAHWs	100 sets @ US\$ 300	300	30,000
		Transport – cars and motorcycles (incl. R&M)	1+10	100,000 + 5,000	200,000
		In-service training of Veterinary staff	16	500	8,000
		Training costs – VAHW	100 for 1 month	600	60,000
		Subtotal			776,000
		+ 7% contingencies			54,000
		Total			830,000
	Budget assumptions	The budget is calculated on the development of 100 VAHW – if these were successful additional VAHW could be trained and established at minimal extra cost due to the sunk costs in support to pharmacies, in-service training of veterinary staff and there would not need to be additional cost for transportation.			
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	n/a			
	Observations	n/a			

Small-holder pig development

Project title		Small-holder Pig Development			
Identification	Thematic area	Livestock			
	Location	Townships with reliable, 24 hour electricity: Mindat, Matupi, Hakha and Falam			
	Overall budget	US\$ 730,000			
	Time frame	3 years			
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide poor villagers with pig breeding stock to increase household income from the sale of pigs; To develop the capacity of villagers and the Government veterinary service to continue and expand the pig program on a sustainable basis 			
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Pig development is the most frequently requested livestock development option by villagers. There are a recorded 378,638 pigs in the Chin State. However, distribution is uneven with a significant proportion of households without any pigs or very few pigs. In particular, the poorer households mostly do not own any pigs. Pigs are mostly cared for by women. The market for pigs is very good with a mature pig of about 100 kg live weight selling in local markets for about Ks300, 000. Weaned piglets sell at about Ks 50,000. Villagers reported that the main constraint to expanding pig production was lack of finance to purchase breeding stock.</p> <p>Nearly all pigs are of the native black, sway-back breed. This is the most appropriate breed under difficult village conditions. Most pigs are kept permanently in pens. Penning has the advantages of improved village hygiene, reduced transmission of pig disease, and no cropping damage by scavenging pigs. However, for pigs in pens to thrive, villagers must find additional feed to compensate for the loss of feed obtained by scavenging.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>Villagers do not generally cultivate enough quality supplementary feed for penned pigs. Pigs are mostly fed on banana stem, bush weeds and rice bran with varying amounts of broken rice, kitchen wastes, taro leaves, stillage and maize grain. Growth rates are slow and few pigs can generally be reared in any one household.</p> <p>Hardly any pigs are vaccinated and few purchased veterinary medicines are used. Veterinary offices do not stock pig vaccines because of the need for Swine Fever vaccine, the most important pig vaccine, to be kept permanently on ice. However, reported death rates of piglets and pigs were not as severe as that reported for chickens which suffer yearly catastrophic disease epidemics.</p>			
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train villagers, village veterinary workers and Government veterinary staff; Establish village pig producer groups by participatory methods. 			
	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish clear requirements, including the provision and repayment of pigs to a village pig bank or to a micro-credit fund using guidelines from successful pig development programs operating in similar areas in Myanmar, the provision and repayment of veterinary care and medicines, and the role of the Government Veterinary Services. Involving government veterinary services will be an important requirement for the continuing success of the Program; Establish sufficient supplementary feed for pigs; Train villagers, village veterinary workers and Government veterinary staff; Provide a sufficient supply of appropriate veterinary medicines and equipment; Provide sows and boars to cooperating villagers. 			
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Number	Unit cost (USD)	Total cost (in US\$)
		Project formulation	1	20,000	20,000
		Technical Assistance- international	14 p/months	15,000	150,000

Project title		Small-holder Pig Development			
			(6+2+2)		
		Technical Assistance – local	30 p/months	3,000	90,000
		Secretarial/Accounting assistance – local	36 p/months	2,000	72,000
		Infrastructure support for T/S offices (incl. IT, office equipment and veterinary equipment)	4 offices	10,000	40,000
		Transport – cars and motorcycles (incl. R&M)	1 + 4	100,000 + 5,000	120,000
		Training of Village Veterinary Workers and Veterinary Staff	44	500	22,000
		Village visits – per diems, extension material.	40 villages * 30 visits	20	24,000
		Planting material	400 households	20	8,000
		Provision credit or of advanced female weaners for breeding	2 per household * 400 hhs	100	80,000
		Provision of credit or of breeding boars	1 per village * 40 villages	400	16,000
		M& E	2	20,000	40,000
		Subtotal			682,000
		+ 7% contingencies			48,000
		Total			730,000
	Budget assumptions	<i>n/a</i>			
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<i>n/a</i>			
	Observations	<i>None</i>			

Small scale Cattle and Mithun Fattening

Project title	Small-scale cattle and Mithun fattening project	
Identification	Thematic area	Livestock
	Location	All townships
	Overall budget	US\$ 1,350,000
	Time frame	3 years
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To improve the income of landless and poor villagers by the fattening of thin cattle or Mithun on backyard forages; · To study Mithun development options in Bhutan; · To study backyard cattle fattening in adjacent countries; · To improve the capacity of Department of Livestock officers in cattle and Mithun production; · A study tour to be conducted to Vietnam/Laos/Thailand to familiarize T/S leaders with successful small-holder cattle fattening programs.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>In Chin State there are a reported total of 96000 head of cattle and 74000 Mithun. However, ownership is uneven with less than one-half of households owing either cattle or Mithun. Poor households generally do not own either cattle or Mithun. In some townships, most villagers are constrained from owing cattle or Mithun since they own only households blocks: a fee must be paid to the landlord if animals graze on the landlord's land.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>Nearly all cattle and Mithun are reared free range with supplementary feed. The productivity is poor with particularly a shortage of feed in the dry season. However, there is a very good and unmet market for cattle and Mithun. Animals are usually walked to market in adjacent lowland areas and there is a very good market for dried Mithun meat which is prepared in the village. Thin cattle and Mithun sell for about Ks 350,000; fat adult cattle and Mithun sell for Ks 450,000. No fattening is practiced in Chin State at present. However, thin animals take only 3-4 months to fatten due to compensatory growth if presented with sufficient, good quality feed. 1. Villagers only need a small area of backyard forage since the fattening period is short; 2. Animals can be easily monitored and treated for diseases; 3. No sophisticated technology is required. Villagers are very capable of implementing the system without support once they have been trained in the techniques and provided with forage panting material; 4. Returns to investment are fast and the risk is low; stalled adult cattle and Mithun have low morbidity and mortality especially if kept in stalls after the wet season.</p>
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Select in a participatory approach cooperating villagers (100 villagers) and formation of micro-credit groups (to purchase thin cattle and Mithun); · Study tours to neighbouring countries to study backyard fattening techniques and Mithun improvement; · Train Department Livestock Staff and cooperating villagers in backyard fattening techniques; · Establish backyard forages and construction of simple stalls using local materials; · Provide livestock through micro-credit scheme; · Monitor and assess/evaluate the program.
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A study tour to be conducted to Vietnam/Laos/Thailand to familiarize T/S leaders with successful small-holder cattle fattening programs. · Livestock officials from Chin State undertake a Study Tour to Bhutan with the view of developing alternative uses of Mithun in the Chin State. 	

Project title	Small-scale cattle and Mithun fattening project				
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Unit	Unit cost	Total cost (in US\$)
		Project formulation	1	20,000	20,000
		Technical Assistance – international	20 p/m (8+4+3)	15,000	300,000
		Technical Assistance – local	36 p/m	3,000	108,000
		Secretarial/Accounting Assistance – local	72 p/m	2,000	144,000
		Study Tours to neighbouring countries	2 * 10 persons	4,000	80,000
		Infrastructure support to Central and Township Livestock Offices – incl. IT, office and veterinary supplies	10 offices	15,000	150,000
		Transport – cars and motorcycles (incl. R&M)	1 + 10	100,000 + 5,000	200,000
		Training Livestock officers – participatory extension, technical, microfinance.	10	1,000	10,000
		Training costs – villager training – per diems, extension material, etc.	10 villages/TS X 10 TS = 100 villages * 20 visits	20	40,000
		Planting material	500 villagers	20	10,000
		Capital for micro-finance	4 cattle per village * 100 villages	350	140,000
		M&E	2	30,000	60,000
		Subtotal			1,262,000
		+7% contingencies			88,000
Total			1,350,000		
	Budget assumptions	<i>n/a</i>			
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<i>n/a</i>			
	Observations	<i>None</i>			

Increasing goat production

Project title		Increasing Goat Production			
Identification	Thematic area	Livestock			
	Location	All townships			
	Overall budget	US\$ 600,000			
	Time frame	5 years			
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To provide an additional income source for poor households; · To improve nutrition at household and village level by making more meat (and possibly milk) available at the local level (the pilot project will promote keeping of goats for meat and for family/local milk supply). 			
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>There is considerable potential for increasing ruminant livestock production in Chin State due to the large amount of fallow land. At present less than half the households own cattle or Mithun – very few poor households have these livestock. Because goats are much smaller and less costly than cattle or Mithun, they are a more suitable entry point for poor households wanting to start livestock production.</p> <p>Goats being browsing animals are more suited than cattle to the shrubby vegetation on fallow land. They produce well under a management system involving tethering which is much less costly and more reliable than fencing. They also can be locked in small stalls at night to avoid damage to crops.</p> <p>Expected outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Increase of sales to India (high demand for meat goats) and marketing of any surplus animals would not be difficult; · Goats produce milk that will greatly improve the nutritional outcome for many malnourished children. 			
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Identify poor villages with a high incidence of child stunting; · Select 4 poor households in which there was a high incidence of childhood stunting to participate in the start-up of the program; · Supply each household with two female goats and one with an additional male animal; · In the initial establishment phase the goats will remain the property of the Project until they produce and hand onto an additional poor household two of their female offspring – then the original animals will become the property of the households. This system will continue until all families in the village that want goats have been supplied and then the remaining sets of progeny will be returned to the Project to expand the program in additional villages; · Train livestock extension workers and participating households; and · Provide veterinary services to the animals initially distributed (VAHW will be expected to continue supplying these services on a pay-for-service basis). 			
	Implementation	The operation of the system to supply goats and supervise the exchange process will best be delivered by NGOs, INGOs and CBOs. The animal health aspects should be organized through the Livestock Department in association with the VAHW program.			
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Unit	Unit cost (in US\$)	Total cost (in US\$)
		Project formulation	1	10,000	10,000
		Technical Assistance – international	3 p/months (8+4+3)	15,000	45,000
		Technical Assistance	15 p/months	3,000	45,000

Project title	Increasing Goat Production			
		– local		
		Project Management	60 p/months	2,000
		Transport – cars and motorcycles (incl. R&M)	1 + 10	100,000 + 5,000
		Training Livestock officers – participatory extension and technical support	15	500
		Training costs – villager training – per diems, extension material, etc.	100 villages	200
		Initial Supply of goats	900	50
		M&E	2	30,000
		Subtotal		552,500
		+ 7% contingencies		47,500
		Total		600,000
	Budget assumptions	<i>n/a</i>		
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<i>n/a</i>		
	Observations	<i>None</i>		

Small scale dairy development

Project title		A Project to pilot Small-scale Dairy Development in Chin State
Identification	Thematic area	Livestock
	Location	Mindat, Matupi, Hakha & Falam (if pilot projects prove successful the program should be extended to more distant villages and refrigerated collection centres established)
	Overall budget	US\$ 875,000
	Time frame	3 years
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To test the feasibility of Chin villagers producing low-cost, low-technology milk for urban centres and schools; · To improve the capacity of local Livestock Department Officers to develop the dairy industry in the Chin State.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>There is unmet demand for fresh milk in the major urban towns of Chin State. In addition, the Government has launched a School Milk Program whereby all school children will receive a daily supply of milk. The average milk of consumption in the Chin State is 2.3 kg per person per year. The average consumption of milk in all of Myanmar is 28 kg per person per year cf. 100 kg per person per year in developed countries. An estimated 58% of children in Chin State are stunted through undernourishment; a regular consumption of milk will alleviate undernourishment. There are a listed 90 small, private dairies in the Chin State which average less than five dairy animals per farm. Average collected milk is less than 700 ml per lactation day (calves suckle their mothers so that total milk yield is more than 700 ml per day). Although this is very low yield, it is comparable with milk yields of cows raised traditionally in the hills of nearby Bhutan.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>Animal husbandry knowledge and practice is very basic and traditional in the Chin State. There is limited improved infrastructure and limited ability of the Government to assist farmers at this stage of development. There is a real risk that villagers in the Chin State will not readily accommodate any technology that is excessively sophisticated. Thus, it is proposed to trial improved milk production with villagers in the Chin State with minimal improvements to animal husbandry. Should the trial be successful, then milk production may be increased by further technological improvements. Local Government Livestock Offices need to be supplied with and trained in simple, elementary milk testing equipment requiring no sophisticated equipment.</p> <p>Expected outcome</p> <p>Dairy cattle in the Chin State currently feed on natural vegetation with minimal supplementary feed. For most of the year, natural feed is of poor quality and insufficient in quantity for efficient dairy production. The first requirement to improve milk production is an improvement in feed. A considerable increase in milk yield can be achieved by just better feeding of cattle. For modest milk yields (up to 8 litres per lactation-day averaged over a lactation), cows need only to be fed with supplementary backyard forages. Villagers will be trained in the home production of urea-molasses multi-nutrient blocks.</p>
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inception Workshop; · Study Tour to India and Bhutan by Livestock Officials and village and Township leaders; · Participatory selection of cooperating villagers (6 villagers*3 villages*4 townships); · Train Livestock Department Officers and cooperating villagers; · M&E.

Project title		A Project to pilot Small-scale Dairy Development in Chin State			
	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A study tour to successful small-holder dairies in India and Bhutan which incorporate village dairy cooperatives and locally produced backyard feed. · Establish village cooperatives of milk producers; · Provide and produce backyard feed sources; · Provide dairy cattle; · Access to milk testing centres with electricity, the pilot project will be located near the town centres that have or will have in 2015, reliable 24 hours electricity for the requirement for the cool storage of vaccines, the proximity of consumers. 			
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Unit	Unit cost (in US\$)	Total cost (in US\$)
		Project formulation	1	20,000	20,000
		Study Tour (India and Bhutan)	1*9 persons	4,000	36,000
		Technical Assistance – international	15 months (7+4+4)	15,000	225,000
		Technical – local	36 months	3,000	108,000
		Secretarial/Accounting assistance – local	36 months	2,000	72,000
		Infrastructure support for T/S Livestock offices (incl. IT, veterinary supplies and equipment)	4	20,000	80,000
		Transport – cars and motorcycles (incl. R&M)	1 + 4	100,000 + 5,000	120,000
		Training costs – Dept. Livestock Officers	4	1,000	4,000
		Training costs – villagers (incl. Staff per diems and planting material)	72	1,000	72,000
		Purchase cows	7*9	500	36,000
		Bull/AI	24	600	14,500
		M&E	2	15,000	30,000
		Subtotal			817,000
		+ 7% contingencies			58,000
		Total			875,000
	Budget assumptions	<i>n/a</i>			
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<i>n/a</i>			
	Observations	<i>None</i>			

2.5 Fisheries Projects

Backyard fish production

Project title	Backyard Fish Production				
Identification	Thematic area	Livestock			
	Location	All townships in Chin State			
	Overall budget	US\$ 855,000			
	Time frame	3 years			
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To provide poor villagers with the means to obtain a ready supply of fish for home consumption and sale; and · To improve the capacity of Township Livestock and Fishery Officers to extend practicable fish production to poor villagers. 			
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>In Chin State, only those villagers in the lower elevation areas near permanent streams can easily obtain fish to eat. However, most villages in the Chin State are not located near permanent streams. Chin State is one of the poorest areas in Myanmar – 58% of children are stunted. Fish in the diet can help to relieve malnourishment of children and adults. There is also a ready local market for any fish produced in excess of household requirements.</p> <p>In recent years, the Government has promoted the development of ponded fish production. There are now an estimated 597ha of fish ponds in the State and the Fisheries Department has recently established a fish hatchery at Hakha – thousands of fingerlings were distributed last year to dams and villager ponds. More hatcheries are planned for the near future for other Townships in the Chin State. Fingerlings are also readily available from private suppliers in nearby towns in lowland Myanmar. Villagers everywhere in the Chin State are very keen on fish production.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>A major constraint to providing a ready supply of fish to poor people is the labour required to dig a fish pond and to divert water to that pond. In the wet-season, villagers are occupied with their agricultural lands. Poor villagers do not produce enough food for the whole year and must seek alternative sources of income during the dry-season. There is a need to provide cash-for-work to poor villagers to construct small fish ponds close to their houses.</p> <p>Tilapia fish are very hardy. They produce satisfactorily and breed themselves in small ponds with minimal husbandry; they do not require restocking after harvesting fish out of small ponds. Other species of fish may require replenishment after harvesting from small ponds but villagers may obtain income from sale of fish to pay for restocking. Grass carp are much favoured by villagers and also only require minimal husbandry. At higher altitudes, other species of fish are more suitable for small ponds. Only those species of fish that will be distributed to poor farmers which produce well without any purchased inputs. The only supplementary feed required will be animal manure, on-farm residues (e.g. rice bran) and forages grown on-farm.</p>			
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Select in a participatory manner cooperating villagers; · Train Fishery and Livestock Officers and villagers in fish husbandry; · Assess the program. 			
	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Construct fish ponds and water supply (if necessary) under cash-for-work; · Provide planting material (especially for Grass carp) and fingerlings. 			
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Number	Unit cost (in US\$)	Total Cost (in US\$)

Project title		Backyard Fish Production			
		Project formulation	1	20,000	20,000
		Technical Assistance – International	12 p/months (5 + 4 + 3)	15,000	180,000
		Technical Assistance – local	27 p/months	3,000	81,000
		Secretary/Accountant – local	36 p/months	2,000	72,000
		Infrastructure support for Central and T/S offices Fishery/Livestock Offices (IT, office equipment, etc.)	10 offices	10,000	100,000
		Transport – cars and motorcycles (incl. R&M)	1 + 10	100,000 + 5,000	150,000
		Training costs – Livestock/Fishery Officers	10 persons	1,000	10,000
		Training costs – village visits by Officers	20 villages * 30 visits * 9 TS	20	54,000
		Cash-for-work – pond and water construction – 100m ² per pond	5 households/ village*20 villages/TS* 9TS =22.5 acres	3,000 per acre	67,500
		Purchase fingerlings (2/m ²)	200,000	0.07	14,000
		Provision planting material	1,000 ponds	10	10,000
		Project M&E	2	20,000	40,000
		Subtotal			798,500
		+ 7% contingencies			56,000
		Total			855,000
	Budget assumptions	<i>n/a</i>			
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<i>n/a</i>			
	Observations	<i>None</i>			

2.6 Projects for Forestry

Community Forestry Development

Project title	A Project to improve Community Forestry Development	
Identification	Thematic area	Agriculture (Forestry)
	Location	In every village tract Chin State
	Overall budget	US\$ 2,050,000
	Time frame	3 years
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To train Forest Staff in familiarization with CF Law and the formation and functioning of FUGs; · To advocate the right of villagers to share in the harvest of pine trees; · To establish about 300 FUGs and about 7,000 ha of CF.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>The area of Myanmar covered by natural forests is declining; today only 48% surface is covered. Dense forests are particularly declining, only 20% remain. The main causes of the decline in forest area are increasing areas of cropping due to increasing population pressure and commercial timber harvesting.</p> <p>The 1995 Myanmar Forest Policy formalizes the commitment of the Government to ensure the sustainable development of forest resources for social, environmental and economic purposes. One of the six imperatives of the Policy is “participation of the people in the conservation and utilization of forests”. This imperative paved the way for the development of Community Forestry (CF). The Community Forestry Instructions (CFI) issued by the Forestry Department in 1995 grant local communities trees’ rights and land tenurial rights for an initial 30 year period which is extendable. Other Forest Policy imperatives include environmental and biodiversity preservation. The Forestry Department plays a leadership role in the exercise of CF.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>To date, in Chin State, there are only 31 FUGs with 298 members covering 1,367 ha. The rate of implementation of CF in Chin State is far below national expectations. This is due to the remoteness of forests, poor access to the forested areas, and lack of knowledge and technical expertise by Forest staff. These constraints are exacerbated in some townships by customary land tenure arrangements which do not recognize codified State Land Law.</p> <p>Villagers do not have legal rights to use Government forests. However, villagers need forest resources for fuel and construction. Most villages do not have electricity and rely on fuel wood for cooking and heating. In addition, villagers may obtain food and income by collecting non-timber forest products (e.g. orchids and other medicinal plants, honey, mushrooms and other edible plants, elephant foot yams and other tubers, etc.) and by selling timber and charcoal. Chin State contains significant stands of valuable pine trees from which the villagers have no legal right to harvest.</p>
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Conduct Forestry Department Officer and village awareness training in participatory CF; and · Conduct Forestry Department training in record keeping.
	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Conduct study tour for Forestry Staff and FUG members to sites of successful CF areas; · Establish nurseries (preferably in cooperating villages) of suitable agro-forestry trees, e.g. teak, rosewood (<i>Xylocarpus</i>), Monkey Cry (<i>Parkia</i> sp.), Agarwood (<i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i>), Dogfruit (<i>Abaremagemina</i>) and other fruit trees; · Train Forestry Staff and villagers in how to set up a nursery and management

Project title	A Project to improve Community Forestry Development				
		thereof, and soil conservation practices; · Cash-for-work for villagers to establish commercial crops between trees in the CFs (e.g., Elephant Foot Yam [<i>Amorphophallus</i> spp.], pineapples, etc.); and · Distribute improved fuel-wood efficient stoves.			
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Unit	Unit cost (in US\$)	Total cost (in US\$)
		Project formulation	1	30,000	30,000
		Study Tour – within Myanmar.	1 * 20 persons	1,000	20,000
		Technical Assistance – international	30 p/months	15,000	450,000
		Technical Assistance – local	50 p/months	3,000	150,000
		Secretarial/Accounting Assistance – local	72 p/months	2,000	144,000
		Infrastructure support for Central + T/S Forestry Offices (incl. IT, office equipment)	1 + 9	20,000 + 10,000	110,000
		Transport – cars and motorcycles (incl. R&M)	2 + 10	200,000 + 5,000	250,000
		Training costs – Forestry Officers	10	5,000	50,000
		Training costs – village visits by Forestry Officers, M&E FUGs	300 FUGs * 30 visits	20	180,000
		Nursery establishment and maintenance	9	20,000	180,000
		Cash-for-work and planting material to establish agro-forestry in CFs	1,000 ha	200	200,000
		Purchase and distribution improved fuel-wood stoves	3,000	30	90,000
		Project M&E	2	30,000	60,000
		Subtotal			1,914,000
		+ 7% contingencies			136,000
		Grand Total			2,050,000
	Budget assumptions	n/a			
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	n/a			
	Observations	None			

Consultancy for Medicinal Plant Production

Project title		Consultancy for Medicinal Plant Production	
Identification	Thematic area	Agriculture	
	Location	Chin State	
	Overall budget	US\$ 55,000	
	Time frame	2 months	
Project description	Objectives	To establish which species of medicinal plants have the best market prospects for each major ecological zone in the Chin State.	
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Villagers in the Chin State have traditionally collected and used a very wide range of naturally occurring plants for medicinal purposes. A quick survey in 2014 identified 216 species of naturally occurring plants contained in 49 plant families used for medicinal purposes in the Chin State. Within all of Myanmar, there are believed to be more than 1,440 species of plants contained in 210 families used as medicinal plants.</p> <p>Since 1992, middlemen from Kalay, Mandalay and Muse have purchased unprocessed or dried material from a wide range of medicinal plants occurring in the Chin State. Some species fetch a large price, e.g. Dendrobium spp. is sold to middlemen at US\$ 50 per kg as fresh weight of stems. Most medicinal plants are on-sold to China.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>Some medicinal plants are grown on a small scale in backyards but villagers lack the expertise to grow many species of medicinal plants. Medicinal plants are generally resistant to insect attack, but some medicinal plants are susceptible to frost, which occurs at high altitudes, and some are susceptible to fires which are a frequent, yearly occurrence in forested areas.</p> <p>As a result of a large unmet demand and high price for medicinal plants, most plants of large demand can now only be found in remote areas of the Chin State. It is illegal to collect and sell plants from Forest Reserves. There is also concern that many medicinal plants are endangered and could become extinct soon.</p> <p>Another problem is that since naturally occurring medicinal plants are a common good, they are harvested as soon as they are saleable – this results in a wasted opportunity to sell when plants are mature and fetch a higher price.</p>	
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Within the group of selected species, suggest which species could be the best propagated by villagers; · Determine if villagers have the technical knowledge and capability of producing the selected species; and · Determine what assistance villagers need to expand medicinal plant production. 	
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Supply of planting material; · Training in appropriate propagation; · Assess harvesting and processing techniques; · Provide appropriate technical inputs; · Marketing assistance; and · Define the role of an expansion of Government Medicinal Plant Centres. 		
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Budget (USD)
		1 x internat. consultant * 2 months * US\$15,000 pm	30,000
		1 * local consultant * 2 months * US\$3,000 pm	6,000
		Travelling, per diem, accommodation, etc.	15,000

Project title	Consultancy for Medicinal Plant Production		
		Subtotal	51,000
		+ 7% contingencies	4,000
		Total	55,000
	Budget assumptions	<i>n/a</i>	
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	The Government has established a medicinal plant nursery in Mindat which will provide training to villagers in improved medicinal plant husbandry, provide planting material to villagers an conserve threatened medicinal plants.	
	Observations	<i>None</i>	

Pine Resin Development Consultancy

Project title		Pine Resin Development Consultancy	
Identification	Thematic area	Agriculture (Forestry)	
	Location	Chin State	
	Overall budget	US\$ 70,000	
	Time frame	2 months	
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To convert pine forest areas to community forests; · To study the development of pine resin collection and processing in villages. 	
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Chin State has large areas of unused virgin stands of high quality natural pine trees. The Government has sensibly prevented the felling of pine trees to conserve the environment and has thus avoided mass deforestation as has occurred in other areas of Myanmar.</p> <p>Pine trees grow on infertile soils and are not favoured areas for shifting cultivation or cropping. Pine tree areas are used limitedly by villagers and are used mainly for very extensive grazing of cattle and Mithun, minor timber production for household use, and minor gathering of non-timber-forest products and firewood.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>As such, villagers in pine tree dominant areas are further disadvantaged in their livelihood despite being surrounded by a very valuable timber resource and need additional income sources.</p> <p>One development option is to convert pine forest areas to community forests and allow villagers to fell trees under a sustainable management plan for commercial sale. However, this would require an alteration to the existing law which forbids the felling of pine trees unless by express permission of the Government, a process which is difficult for villagers to obtain.</p> <p>Another development option is the development of pine resin collection and processing in villages. Pine resin has been collected for generations in other parts of South-East Asia. The resin has a good market in many countries and has a very wide range of industrial uses.</p> <p>Very little resin is produced in the Chin State although the potential for resin production is very high. So long as resin is collected in a manner which does not seriously harm the tree, resin collection will sustain the pine forests in perpetuity. Resin may be tapped from any one tree for 5-10 years without seriously affecting the tree.</p>	
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Assess the feasibility of villagers collecting pine resin and the likely returns from such collection. The assessment will include the availability of markets and the access thereof; · Assess the feasibility of establishing small, village-based processing plants to prepare the resin for export and the economics of such processing plants. 	
	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Explore the possibility of changes to the Forest Law to allow villagers to harvest pine trees in a sustainable manner for their own commercial benefit. 	
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Budget (in US\$)
		1 * internat. consultant * 2 months @USD15,000 pm	30,000
		2 * local consultants * 2 months @ USD3,000 pm	12,000
		Travel and Accommodation costs	23,000
		Subtotal	65,000

Project title	Pine Resin Development Consultancy		
		+ 7% contingencies	5,500
		Total	70,000
	Budget assumptions	<i>n/a</i>	
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<i>n/a</i>	
	Observations	<i>None</i>	

3. SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Creating an enabling environment for SME development

Project title	A Project to create an enabling environment for SME development	
Identification	Thematic area	Small and Medium Enterprise Development
	Location	Hakha, Falam, Thlangtang, Tedim, Mindat, Kanpetlet, Madupi, Paletwa, Tonzang
	Overall budget	US\$ 800.000
	Time frame	3 years
Project description	Objectives	<p>Development objective</p> <p>Establish enabling environment for increased livelihood opportunities through support to cottage industry and SMEs.</p> <p>Immediate objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To develop policies to support SMEs and cottage industry; · To establish cooperation a) within the private sector and b) private sector and Township Administration; · To build capacity of Township Administration and private sector; · To increase business skills and vocational training provision.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>The ongoing reforms at Union Level on local government have resulted in more responsibility for development planning passing to the States and to Townships. Township Development Support Committees (TDSCs) have so far mostly been involved with administrative matters and there is a lack of funding for the TDSC to provide basic services.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>There is a need to increase the capacity of the Chin State Government and Township Committees and to develop and implement supporting policies for SME Development. The cooperation between the State Government, Township Committees and the private sector needs to be enhanced to create an environment of cooperation and transparency, more conducive to growth of the private sector.</p> <p>The SMEs and cottage industries in the Chin state need to acquire the business and technical skills necessary to improve and expand their enterprises. There is a need for training on processing technologies, food safety, marketing, financial management, business development, and, design skill.</p> <p>Outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Procedures and policies developed/enacted to remove constraints for SME development, including measures to provide affordable credit; · Incentives in place for investment in added-value processing by SMEs; · Number of producers', farmers' groups, business associations and / or clusters established; increase entrepreneurial skills and product development: financial literacy, marketing skills, technical skills, product quality; · Increased provision and use of vocational training.
	Activities	<p>Policy Development and Capacity Building</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries: total 350 people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Review current legal and administrative framework and identify impediments to the successful development and operation of SME; · Draft revisions to current legal framework designed to eliminate such impediments; · Train State Government and Township Administration on best practices, analysis, data gathering, and investment facilitation; · Develop public system of registration for SMEs and cottage industries to support

Project title		A Project to create an enabling environment for SME development	
		<p>formal contracting, loan applications etc. and publish a step by step blue-print of the requirements for SME registration and all the charges and taxes that would be involved;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Develop policies, plans and incentives for SMEs and cottage industry in order to encourage investment; · Organize Business Associations and develop cooperation between the private sector and the Chin State administration: number of beneficiaries: total approximately 350 people in each township: township administration, SME and cottage industry, traders, farmers groups , financial institutions, relevant non – state actors: NGOs, Church, training institutes); · Support establishment of Business Association or group in each township in order to establish cooperation within private sector. Provide training and capacity building; · Set up platform for coordination and cooperation between administration, financial sector and private sector (business association or group) to exchange information and address concerns; · Vocational training and business skills, number of beneficiaries: 450 people; · Provide training for trainers via business associations or groups on business skills such as business plan development, marketing, accounting, using computers and internet; · Provide Vocational training via existing Vocational Training Schools and established training mechanisms such as from the Baptist Church, NGOs, MFIs. Train on processing, design, product quality and provide training materials. 	
	Implementation	<p>Lead institution Chin State Government and the Township Administration</p> <p>Main stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Representatives of SMEs, cottage industry, traders and village elders representing farmers; · Financial institutions such as banks and MFIs; · Vocational training schools and technical high schools; · Baptist Church and other church based groups involved in livelihood development; · Local NGOs involved in livelihood development: GRET, ArYoneOo. 	
Financial information	Budget		Total costs (in US\$)
		Human resources: - local and international trainers/experts - project management	320,000
		Travel and meetings cost: - local and international travel - meeting costs; venues, DSAs	200,000
		Equipment and Supplies training materials and equipment office supplies and materials	200,000
		Subtotal	720,000
		+ 10% contingencies	80,000
		Total	800,000
		Components	
Policy Development and capacity building	250.000		

Project title		A Project to create an enabling environment for SME development		
		Business Associations	220.000	
		Training	250.000	
		Contingencies	80.000	
	Budget assumptions	<p>The State Government and Township Municipal civil servants and other stakeholders will not be paid for salaries or time spent for activities, meetings for the Project. Travel costs and material costs will be provided by the Project.</p> <p>Provision of venues for meetings at stakeholders' offices will be provided by the stakeholders. Costs for venues which need to be rented for other events will be provided by the Project.</p>		
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<p>Framework for Economic and Social Reforms (FESR), which includes focus areas such as liberalization of Trade and Investment, Private Sector Investment, Governance and transparency and Effective and efficient Government.</p> <p>The National Comprehensive Development Plan (NCDP) 2011-2030, with goals To improve the living standard of entire population, To increase per capita GDP, To create job opportunities and achieve the regional economic integration as indicated in the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint</p> <p>Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) Development Bill, published in January 2014.</p> <p>The bill, includes provisions for support for SMEs from state revenue, local and foreign interest-free or low-interest loans and for the establishment of credit insurance corporations, investment companies and micro-credit organizations</p>		
	Observations	<i>None</i>		

Pilot Program: SME Development along selected Value Chains

Project title			Pilot program: SME Development along selected Value Chains		
Identification	Thematic area	Small and Medium Enterprise Development			
	Location	Hakha, Falam, Thantlang, Mindat, Tedim, Kanpetlet, Paletwa			
	Overall budget	US\$ 1,500,000			
	Time frame	4 years			
Project description	Objectives	<p>Development objective</p> <p>Increase employment and income generating activities in Chin State through support to SMEs.</p> <p>Immediate objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To increase investment in value added processing SMEs; · To increase market access and sales of products from SMEs in the Chin State for local and regional markets in sectors: elephant foot yam, weaving products, oranges, grapes and spices; · To improve quality of products and returns to producers and processors. 			
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Impediments to the development of the SMEs and cottage industry in the Chin State are identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Access to markets: road conditions and transport The lack of roads and condition of the roads results in difficulties and high expense to transport goods to markets; · Access to finance: All SMEs and cottage industries mentioned difficulties to access affordable credit to expand their businesses. This is a major impediment to the growth of SMEs and cottage industries in the Chin State; · Processing technology: There is a lack of information on appropriate and suitable processing technology and no training available on processing techniques and related post-harvest techniques, preservation techniques and food safety issues; · High costs of doing business: Business owners have high costs related to cost for generators, high transport costs and fee / tax payments which are based on unclear assessments; · Shifting cultivation, water supply and lack of information and support for farmers. Farmers lack support from extension services on soil improvements, pest control, diseases and good agricultural practices in particular when moving to permanent cultivation to improve yields and therefore supplies for processors. Water supply is insufficient in almost all the villages visited; · Business skills: Business owners expressed an interest in learning more about business skills such as accounting, marketing, design, and use of internet to promote their business. There are no facilities at present which provide courses. <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>Infrastructure improvements for roads, electricity and water supply are the main impediments to growth of the SME sector. The Chin State government and Municipal Township Administration are planning and implementing improvements. This project will focus on addressing the needs of SMEs related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Access to finance; · Processing technology; · Costs of doing business: cooperation between different stakeholders in the value chain; · Business skills, vocational training; · Information and support for farmers; <p>Expected outcomes</p> <p>Increased investment in processing, better linkages between farmers, traders and processors raised levels of business skills, increased provision of vocational training</p>			

Project title		Pilot program: SME Development along selected Value Chains	
		<p>and improved information and support for farmers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Increased Number of SMEs in the sector; · Increased Income of households in the sector; · Increased Profitability of the SMEs; · Market demand increase; · Increased Employment: number of jobs generated in the sector; · Increased Amount of credit provided to SMEs in the sector; · Number of stakeholders trained. 	
	Activities	<p>The activities will take place within the value chain of the selected sectors as to improve the back and forward linkages and provide support for training as well as financing for piloting processing in the selected sectors.</p> <p><u>Supply linkages:</u></p> <p>Training of trainers and support to extension services for farmers on good agricultural practices, pest control, cultivation methods, post-harvest treatment: focus groups: number of beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Orange growing farmers: Thantlang: selected villages, 200 HHs; · Elephant Foot Yam growing farmers: Mindat, Kanpetlet and Paletwa: 1500 farmers · Grape growing farmers; Thantlang, Tedim, Falam: 75 villages: 1500 HH(average 20 HH per village) · Spices: Thantlang, Falam, Mindat: 200 HHs <p><u>Processing technology:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Training on processing techniques, food safety measures: elephant foot yam flour production, wine making, processing of spices; number of beneficiaries: traders, entrepreneurs, home based cottage industry: 300 beneficiaries total · Training of trainers on design, product quality, weaving techniques: number of beneficiaries: weavers, vocational training schools, women’s groups in Falam, Thantlang, Paletwa, Kanpetlet and Hakha: 160 beneficiaries · Transfer of technology: elephant foot yam processing: Number of beneficiaries: traders’ groups: 30 beneficiaries; elephant foot yam farmers in Paletwa, Kanpetlet, and Mindat: 1500 farmers. <p><u>Access to Finance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Set up fund for (pilot) investment in processing technology at affordable interest rates, accessible to cottage industry and SMEs for added value processing. Fund will be operated in Cooperation with Township Administration, private sector, local banks and / or MFIs, local NGOs, Church based organizations: number of beneficiaries: 25 entrepreneurs <p><u>Access to markets:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Establish cooperation mechanism between farmers, traders, processors and buyers and support contractual arrangements. · Marketing activities 	
	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Value chain analysis of each of the products identified to support and identify the cost structure and where savings/benefits can be achieved; · Implementation with representatives of the private sector and farmers’ groups and village elders, as well as with the Chin Baptist Convention, NGOs such as GRET and ArYoneOo, technical high school in Mindat and the vocational training schools and groups for weaving in Falam, Thantlang, Hakha, Paletwa and Kanpetlet; · In each township, the Township Administration will be involved in the coordination of project activities. 	
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Total cost (in US\$)

Project title		Pilot program: SME Development along selected Value Chains															
		Human resources: - local and international trainers/ experts - project management	550,000														
		Travel and meetings cost: - local and international travel - meeting costs; venues, DSAs	250.000														
		Equipment and Supplies training materials and equipment office supplies and materials	300.000														
		Investment Fund	250.000														
		Subtotal	1,350,000														
		10% contingencies	150,000														
		Total	1,500,000														
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Component</th> <th>Cost in US\$</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Supply linkages</td> <td>400.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Processing Technologies</td> <td>550.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Access to Finance</td> <td>250.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Access to markets</td> <td>150.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Contingencies</td> <td>150.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>1,500,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Component	Cost in US\$	a. Supply linkages	400.000	b. Processing Technologies	550.000	b. Access to Finance	250.000	b. Access to markets	150.000	c. Contingencies	150.000	Total	1,500,000	
Component	Cost in US\$																
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Total	1,500,000																
	Budget assumptions	<p>The State Government and Township Municipal civil servants and other stakeholders will not be paid for salaries or time spent for activities, meetings for the Project. Travel costs and material costs will be provided by the Project.</p> <p>Provision of venues for meetings at stakeholders' offices will be provided by the stakeholders. Costs for venues which need to be rented for other events will be provided by the Project.</p>															
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<p>Framework for Economic and Social Reforms (FESR), which includes focus areas such as liberalization of Trade and Investment, Private Sector Investment, Governance and transparency and Effective and efficient Government.</p> <p>The National Comprehensive Development Plan (NCDP) 2011-2030, which aims to improve the living standards, increase per capita GDP, create job opportunities and achieve the regional economic integration as indicated in the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint</p> <p>Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises (SME) Development Bill, published in January 2014.</p> <p>The bill, includes provisions for support for SMEs from state revenue, local and foreign interest-free or low-interest loans and for the establishment of credit insurance corporations, investment companies and micro-credit organizations</p>															
	Observations	None															

4. TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Rehabilitate existing Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Centers

Project Title		A Project to rehabilitate existing Vocational Training Centers in Chin State			
Identification	Thematic area	Vocational Training			
	Location	All existing Vocational Training Facilities			
	Overall budget	US\$ 1,330,000			
	Time frame	3 years			
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To ensure that all the vocational training centers currently operating in Chin State are fully operational and equipped to train and qualify competent, employable, graduates; · To improve employment opportunities for young people entering the workforce in Chin State; · To ensure that the commercial and service sectors have access to the well-qualified work force necessary for expansion of businesses and the State's economy. 			
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>At present there are nine Vocational Training Centers operating in the townships across Chin State. The facilities, syllabuses and operations of these establishments were evaluated by the field research teams and in most cases they were found not to be meeting the needs of trainees of the development sectors they had been established to serve. The State and Union Governments' investment in these Centers is very considerable and there is also a substantial unfulfilled demand for trained personnel in a number of business and commercial enterprises across the State.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>Most of the facilities could produce much better results if their syllabus was re-aligned to meet the specific needs of the commercial sector and the training programs involved practical hands-on experiences rather than having high emphasis on academic teaching.</p>			
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Discuss with the private sector on the skill sets they require in order to employ and effectively use Vocational Training Centre (VTC) graduates; · Review the operations and facilities at each VTC and the preparation and costing of a program to upgrade each facility to a standard that would meet the emerging needs of the Chin economy and the business sector; · Validate findings and approval of investment proposals; · Implement an up-grading process at each of the VTC – covering syllabus development, re-training of teachers, improvement to physical facilities, supply of equipment necessary for practical training. 			
	Implementation	<p>The team composition for the preparation of Master Plan is expected to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A technical team leader/international TVET specialist consultant for 3 months; · A construction engineer national consultant for 4 month; · A project manager national consultant for 3 years; · Various TVET specialists for the development of training programs – national consultants for a total of 12 person months. <p><i>NB: There would be an initial technical assessment and costing of the upgrades necessary for each VTC – each budget for an upgrade would then be presented to the State Government for approval before additional expenditure was made.</i></p>			
Financial	Budget	Tasks	Unit	Unit cost (in US\$)	Total cost (in US\$)

information	Project formulation	1	1,000	2,000
	Technical assistance- international	3 p/m	15,000	45,000
	Technical assistance – national	15 p/m	3,000	45,000
	Project manager	3 years	25,000	75,000
	State level workshops	2	5,000	10,000
	Township workshops	9	2,000	18,000
	Transport – 1 hire car for team and project manager	1	Lump Sum	30,000
	Sub-total technical assessment and preparation of upgrade proposals			225,000
	Lump sum available for upgrading of VTC's based on initial assessment and upgrades approved by State Government			1,000,000
	M&E	2	10,000	20,000
	Subtotal			1,245,000
	+ 7% contingencies			85,000
	Total			1,330,000
	Budget assumptions	It is assumed that this project will feed into other projects in this document, to be identified at a later stage.		
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	This project is linked to both the Myanmar Tourism Master Plan and the Myanmar Community Involvement in Tourism Strategy.		
	Observations	<i>None</i>		

Awareness creation and training in Food Preservation and Agro Processing

Project Title		A Project for awareness creation and training in Food Preservation and Agro Processing
Identification	Thematic area	Vocational Training
	Location	Two centers– one in Southern Chin and one in Northern Chin (Hakha); in association with the Agricultural College being developed
	Overall budget	US\$ 1.5 million
	Time frame	4 years
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To establish the skills base necessary for implementing agro-processing programs in Chin State; · To provide young people with employment opportunities; · To add value to agricultural output.
	Project rationale	Rugged terrain and the poor road infrastructure hinder and raise expenses to market agricultural products from Chin State to the rest of Myanmar or in India. The proposed Pilot program: SME Development along selected Value Chains (described above) is designed to support agro-processing in Chin State and the implementation of this program will require a workforce trained in various aspects of food technology.
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To establish two vocational training centers – one in Southern Chin and one in Northern Chin; · Based on the value chain analysis carried out in developing the Pilot Program for agricultural processing, identify training needs and develop a practical syllabus for each type of participant – farmer – trader/collector – processor – quality controller – market information officers etc.; · Deliver training modules in whole or part to the participants in particular parts of the market chain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Those wanting to embark on a career in food processing technology would undertake the entire training program over a one to two year period. ○ Farmers would be given short courses possibly in the form of farmer field schools including demonstrations on “producing for a specialist market” quality control product grading etc. ○ Traders they would be given short courses on transportation, handling and storage, product pricing and practical market mechanism. ○ Enterprise managers they would be given a comprehensive course consisting of several modules including: business planning and management; financial management, budgeting and accounting; marketing; and, the regulatory environment. · Training programs will focus on the technical aspects of food and agricultural product processing. Provide technical equipment for practical hands-on experience from the basic – rice milling, flour milling corn crushing – to the sophisticated - wine production, fruit juice extraction and bottling, hygiene control, and quality control of final products; · Provide a range of demonstration equipment for operations such as fruit drying, drying EFY etc. that can be used to demonstrate to farmers as well as potential technicians or business managers etc.
Implementation	<p>Implementation of this TVET facility should be done in association with the proposed rationalization and rehabilitation of the existing TVET facilities in order to ensure the effective utilization of all facilities and to avoid duplication.</p> <p>The focus of training programs should be on commercially viable enterprises and the private sector needs to be engaged in discussions on the type of training to meet labour market requirements.</p> <p>In addition to technical training, emphasis needs to be placed on both business management and marketing and products need to be market tested before embarking on elaborate and expensive training initiative that will not result in employment or economic advancement of the State’s commercial sector.</p>	

Project Title		A Project for awareness creation and training in Food Preservation and Agro Processing				
		While training centers will only be established in two Townships – one in Northern Chin and one in Southern Chin – these centers will service all nine the Townships and they would each run an outreach program to provide local training programs in all Townships.				
Financial information	Budget		Tasks	Unit	Unit cost (in US\$)	Total cost (in US\$)
			Project formulation	1	10,000	10,000
			National Consultant -Food Processor	12 pm	3,000	35,000
			International Consultant	4 p/m	15,000	60,000
			Project manager – food processor	3 years	25,000	75,000
			Local Professional Staff (3/center for 3 years)	216pm	700	150,000
			Support staff (2/center for 3 years)	144pm	350	50,000
			Transport –jeeps - 4x4 (purchase and operation)	2	50,000	100,000
			Buildings	2	175,000	350,000
			Equipment and materials (practical training)	2 sets	120,000	240,000
			Equipment and materials (office)	2	15,000	30,000
			Trainee expenses (per center per year over 3 years)	6	50,000	300,000
			Subtotal			1,400,000
			+ 7% contingencies			100,000
			Total			1,500,000
	Budget assumptions	The allocation of US\$175,000 for “buildings” assumes that there are no existing facilities that could house the facility.				
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<i>n/a</i>				
	Observations	<i>None</i>				

Upgrading of Artisans’ Competencies in Construction and House -Building

Project title		A Project for upgrading of Artisans’ Competencies in Construction and House -Building
Identification	Thematic area	Vocational Training
	Location	Two centers – one in Southern Chin and one in Northern Chin with outreach programs to all townships in Chin State
	Overall budget	US\$ 2.5 million
	Time frame	4 years
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To establish the skills base necessary to meet the rapidly growing demand of the construction and housing sectors; · To provide employment opportunities for young people; · To improve the quality of housing and infrastructure in Chin State.
	Project rationale	The Peace Process has led to greater business confidence and a great increase in both Government and Private sector investment in infrastructure in Chin State. At present there is a severe shortage of trades people throughout the State and those trades people that are available often lack the necessary skills to meet the demands of the work that is available. Also, at present, there is no formal training system available to persons wanting to enter the building industry. The project is designed to meet this skills shortage and support the economic growth of the State and the development of its infrastructure.
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Inception: extensive consultation with the private sector and government departments involved with the construction sector in order to establish what skills need to be developed and how they would best be developed; · It is expected that the following types of trades people are required: masons; bricklayers; concrete workers; welders and metal workers; carpenters; plumbers; electricians; site surveyors; draftsmen; quantity surveyors and construction managers; · Conduct a survey of the current workforce in these trades and at the same time identify the most highly skilled members of each trade that could be used to for specialist training or the placement of apprentices as part of training programs; · Establish two vocational training centers– one in Southern Chin and one in Northern Chin. · Develop training modules for each of the trades concerned and allow for each module a week of training. Training modules can be accessed by current trades persons wishing to gain or improve a particular skills set or by young people participating in the course on a fulltime basis; · Provide a full set of trades’ equipment in each facility in separate workshops supervised by skilled tradespersons. The training would emphasize the gaining of practical skills to a high level of competency but would also include design, quantity surveying, project supervision, enterprise management and tendering procedures; · While only two training centers will be constructed, provision will be made for establishment of an outreach program to cover all 9 Townships with the objective of raising construction standards and the competency of all participating tradespersons.
	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The TVET facility should be established in association with the proposed rationalization and rehabilitation of the existing TVET facilities in order to ensure the effective utilization of all facilities and to avoid duplication; · The skilled trades’ people required to carry-out the training will be recruited from within Chin State if possible or from other parts of Myanmar; · The focus of training programs should be on skills that are in demand in the private sector and the private sector would need to be involved in discussions on the type of training to meet labor market requirements; · In addition to technical training, programs would provide skills in business

Project title		A Project for upgrading of Artisans’ Competencies in Construction and House -Building			
		management and bookkeeping.			
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Unit	Unit cost (in US\$)	Total cost (in US\$)
		Project formulation and survey of trade skills	1	15,000	15,000
		Project manager – Construction Supervisor	3 years	25,000	75,000
		International Consultant	4 p/m	15,000	60,000
		Local Trades Specialists Staff (4/center for 3 years)	288 pm	1,200	345,000
		Support staff (2/center for 3 years)	144 pm	350	50,000
		Transport – jeeps - 4x4 (purchase and operation)	2	50,000	100,000
		Buildings	2	250,000	500,000
		Equipment and materials (practical training)	2 sets	120,000	240,000
		Equipment and materials (office)	2	15,000	30,000
		Trainee expenses (per center per year over 3 years)	6	60,000	360,000
		Subtotal			1,775,000
		+ 7% contingencies			125,000
		Total			1,900,000
			Budget assumptions	The allocation of US\$250,000 for “buildings” assumes that there are no existing facilities that could house the facility.	
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	n/a			
	Observations	None			

5. INFRASTRUCTURE

Chin State Transport Master Plan

Project title	Chin State Transport Master Plan	
Identification	Thematic area	Infrastructure
	Location	Chin State (State Level)
	Overall budget	US\$ 490,000
	Time frame	12 months
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provide a logical and coordinated approach to developing the road system in the short, medium and longer term; · To develop the criteria for determining the priority of any new road construction; · To develop a comprehensive plan to establish a road system that will provide maximum economic and social benefits to the State, its communities and the entire population; · To establish design standards for each type of road proposed for construction and the cost per mile/Km of each type of road under conditions prevailing in typical areas of Chin State; · To establish maintenance guidelines to be applied to existing and proposed roads throughout the State; · To develop a process to create annual and long term maintenance plans for the road network and train the appropriate staff of the Department of Public Works in the development and implementation of these plans in the future.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Establishing an effective road system under the condition prevailing in Chin State is going to be expensive and given the very limited financial resources available to the State, it is vitally important that every Kyat spent on roads is spent wisely and provides the maximum economic and social return.</p> <p>A sustainable transportation system is required for accelerating the State’s development and establishing such a system requires an integrated approach, ensuring mobility, accessibility and safety for all road users.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>There is a need to establish a more participatory approach to planning road development. There is a need to review design standards and establish more cost effective construction and maintenance methods.</p> <p>Expected outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A master plan acceptable to all concerned stakeholders and institutions is prepare; · Chin state is allocating budget and implementing transport infrastructure in planned approach. <p>Outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Chin State Transport Plan endorsed by all stakeholders is in place; · All institutions implementing transport infrastructures are preparing yearly plans based on the master plan.
	Activities	<p>There will be <u>8 stages</u> process for preparing the Transport Master Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Road inventory survey and the preparation of inventory report. Establish current status of all existing roads – design, construction methodology, cost effectiveness, durability and maintenance regimes. Review of all proposals for new roads that are planned for Chin State in the next 5 years (6 weeks) · Study Tour by Chin State Road Engineers of Nepal or other country with similar road requirements and conditions as Chin State (3 weeks); · Technical Workshop, involving all stakeholders in establishing the criteria for road selection; establishing investment guidelines for road construction and maintenance

Project title	Chin State Transport Master Plan																																																														
		<p>over the following 5 and 10 year periods; reaching agreement on design standards and cost implications for each type of road to be included in the Master Plan (1 week);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Prepare the draft Master Plan (12 weeks); · Conduct prioritizing workshop involving all stakeholders (1 week); · Finalize the Master Plan (3 weeks); · Endorse the plan by the State Government (4 weeks); · Prepare design manuals (6 weeks); · Train for Implementation (2 weeks). 																																																													
	Implementation	<p><u>The team composition</u> for the preparation of Master Plan is expected to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Team Leader - Roads Engineer - International Consultant: 5 months · Civil Engineer - National Consultant: 10 months · Surveyor (Road Specialist) - National Consultant - 3 months · Transport Infrastructure Expert - International Consultant - 3 months · Transport Economist - International - 2 months · Quantity Surveyor and Procurement Specialist National Consultant - 4 months · GIS Expert - International - 2 months · Digital draftsman - International - 1 month · Liaison Officer National Consultant - 4 months <p>Inventory surveyor (28): 280 person days (for 10 days): Two Survey coordinators– National: 30 person days (for 15 days). The Chin State Transport Master Plan is proposed to be prepared by a consultant team (as detailed above). The State Government will form a counterpart team from the concerned government departments to work directly with the consultants. The Chief Minister will appoint a relevant Minister in Cabinet to lead the study. The Team Leader of the study Team will report directly to the Head of the Department of Minister Concerned.</p> <p>The Planning Team is required to work closely with all stakeholders – including the private sector and CBOs.</p>																																																													
Financial information	Budget	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 35%;">Tasks</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Unit</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Unit cost (in US\$)</th> <th style="width: 35%;">Total cost (in US\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Project-prep.</td> <td>1</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TA – International</td> <td>13 pm</td> <td>15,000</td> <td>195,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TA – National</td> <td>25 pm</td> <td>3,000</td> <td>75,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Survey</td> <td></td> <td>Lump Sum</td> <td>15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport – Hire</td> <td></td> <td>Lump Sum</td> <td>30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Workshops</td> <td>3 State level</td> <td>7,000</td> <td>21,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Workshops</td> <td>9 townships</td> <td>2,000</td> <td>18,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equipment</td> <td>1 set</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Study Tour</td> <td>10 officers</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Training</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Printing of reports and manuals</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subtotal</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>454,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>+ 7% contingencies</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>36,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>490,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tasks	Unit	Unit cost (in US\$)	Total cost (in US\$)	Project-prep.	1	10,000	10,000	TA – International	13 pm	15,000	195,000	TA – National	25 pm	3,000	75,000	Survey		Lump Sum	15,000	Transport – Hire		Lump Sum	30,000	Workshops	3 State level	7,000	21,000	Workshops	9 townships	2,000	18,000	Equipment	1 set	5,000	5,000	Study Tour	10 officers	5,000	50,000	Training			15,000	Printing of reports and manuals			10,000	Subtotal			454,000	+ 7% contingencies			36,000	Total			490,000	
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	Budget assumptions	It is proposed that local consultants are teamed with international specialists to build capacity on local level.																																																													

Project title	Chin State Transport Master Plan	
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	The Transport Master Plan needs to be aligned with Union policy and transport planning.
	Observations	<i>None</i>

Slope stabilization and landslide control

Project title		Slope Stabilization and Landslide Control in Chin Roads
Identification	Thematic area	Infrastructure
	Location	Chin State (Union and State Roads)
	Overall budget	US\$ 3,630,000
	Time frame	4 years
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To emphasize the need of slope stabilization work in Union, State and Village roads in Chin State and to establish the policy and guidelines of slope stabilization in hill roads; · To prepare slope stabilization and bioengineering guidelines; · To train local technical persons, government and non-government in slope stabilization and bio-engineering; · To allocate budget to government and development partners for slope stabilization work; · To establish safe and uninterrupted mobility in road transport.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Road transportation is the main transportation system in Chin State. The development of a sustainable transportation system in Chin State requires an integrated transportation system ensuring mobility, accessibility and safety for all road users. A promising political development in Myanmar can foresee socio-economic development in the near future and a sustainable transportation system is required to support that socio-economic development. There are three categories of roads in Chin State: Union Road, State Road and Village Road. The total length of strategic road, Union and State road is about 1,225 miles including black topped, graveled and earthen. Graveled and earthen road hardly play the vehicle in monsoon season and transport system is interrupted in black topped road as well. The Chin people are suffering from road blockade because of landslides every monsoon season. There are multiple constraints to cope with the situation, in particular resource and technical knowhow.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>The concept note refers to fill the gap in slope stabilization affair and maintain the safe and uninterrupted mobility of traffic in Chin Road especially for union and state roads. The technical consideration is mainly based on slope stabilization and landslide control through the combination of civil engineering structures and bioengineering.</p> <p>Expected outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Guideline on Slope Stabilization and Bioengineering is guiding to technical persons for stabilizing the road slopes; · Road slopes are stabilized on existing landslide and landslide susceptible locations; · Local technical persons have the capacity to survey, design and implement the slope stabilization work; · Chin population benefit from uninterrupted motorable access to resource and opportunities; · Institutions involving road construction ensures the risk reduction of slope failure. <p>Outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · An accepted document of Slope Stabilization and Bioengineering guidelines is in place; · Landslide stabilization and bioengineering work is done in all 900 miles existing union and state roads; · Local technical staff are taking over all the responsibility of slope stabilization; · The case of road blockade due to landslide and slope instability is reduced by 75%; · Slope stabilization and bioengineering component is incorporated in design, estimate and contracting of road.

Project title		Slope Stabilization and Landslide Control in Chin Roads																			
	Activities	<p><u>Preparatory Stage:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Develop Slope Stabilization Manual and endorse with the concerned authority; · Train local technical staff; · Establish a Nursery; <p><u>Implementation Stage:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Construct civil engineering structures in dry season (September to April); · Start bioengineering works in rainy season (May to August); <p><u>Consolidation Stage:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Replant in place of diseased or dead plant; · Weeding, mulching, grass cutting where required; · Refresher training for technical staff. 																			
	Implementation	<p>The Dept. of Public Works will be leading the implementation of the project. A technical team including bioengineering and geo-technical expertise is proposed to outsource for the assistance of Public Works. Coordinating bodies on State and township level is proposed to be formed to coordinate the project comprising government officials and civil society.</p> <p>The partners for this project are envisaged as State Government, Union Government and Development Partners in view of funding level, however, for operational level, the Dept. of Public Works and Chin State Government will be the main stakeholders for the implementation.</p> <p>The project will have four components as mentioned hereunder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Develop slope stabilization and bioengineering manual; · Train technical staff on slope stabilization and bioengineering and supply refresher training at the time of completion of project; · Technical and project reporting; · Implementation of Project. <p><u>Team composition</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Geo-technical and bioengineering Specialist + other relevant technical specialists as required (both national and international) for training and resource persons · Trained staff is responsible for day-to-day supervision of project · Dept. of Public Works is responsible for managerial role and Chin State Government is responsible for policy guidance. 																			
Financial information	Budget	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tasks</th> <th>Total cost (in US\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Develop slope stabilization and bioengineering manual</td> <td>60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Technical training</td> <td>35,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reporting (technical, project), incl. information dissemination</td> <td>55,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Implement slope stabilization and landslide control work</td> <td>3,190,900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refresher training on slope stabilization and bioengineering</td> <td>35,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subtotal</td> <td>3,375,900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>+ 7% contingencies</td> <td>254,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>3,630,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tasks	Total cost (in US\$)	Develop slope stabilization and bioengineering manual	60,000	Technical training	35,000	Reporting (technical, project), incl. information dissemination	55,000	Implement slope stabilization and landslide control work	3,190,900	Refresher training on slope stabilization and bioengineering	35,000	Subtotal	3,375,900	+ 7% contingencies	254,100	Total	3,630,000	
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	Budget assumptions	<p>The budget for implementation part of the project is calculated based on the experience of slope stabilization and bioengineering in Nepal with similar terrain and geology with the consideration of labor and material rates of Chin.</p>																			
Additional info	Union policies and	n/a																			

Rural Connectivity Project

Project title	Rural Connectivity Project	
Identification	Thematic area	Infrastructure
	Location	Township level (piloting in three townships)
	Overall budget	Approx. US\$ 33,000,000 (US\$ 126,000 per mile)
	Time frame	5 years
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To contribute livelihood improvement of rural population; · To improve access to service, resource and opportunities; · To provide the employment in construction work and improve the food security and resilience of rural population.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Chin State is one of the most isolated and least developed hill states in the republic of the Union of Myanmar. Food security is one of major issues identified, intensified by the lack of access of remote areas to resources and services.</p> <p>About 35% of villages in Chin state are not even connected by motorbike road thus people live in extreme isolation. The villages that are connected by car or motorcycle road also cannot ply the vehicle in rainy season. Almost all village roads are earthen which can operate only in fair weather. Thus it remains difficult for people to access even basic services.</p> <p>In terms of cropping pattern and cropping density, farmers cultivate only during one season. The maximum engagement of people in agricultural work is five months a year. For the remainder, they either become seasonal migrant workers searching for short term employment such as construction work or do not follow up further employment.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>It is needed to improve food security and resilience in rural areas while providing improved access to resources, services and employment opportunities. The rural connectivity project is envisioned to address these issues by constructing village roads.</p> <p>Expected outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Village roads are constructed and maintained serviceable in all weather; · Rural population is benefitted from road works and community development and social intervention; · Road Coordination Committee and Road Construction Committee have the capacity to coordinate, implement and monitor the road construction; · Department of rural development have the capacity to plan, implement and maintain the village roads; · Sustainable increased access to resource service and opportunity. <p>Outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 100 miles new road is constructed and 100 miles road is upgraded; · Constructed roads are regularly maintained; · 1,500,000 person days of employment is generated; · 50% of all employed are women; · 500 rural people benefitted from skill training; · 1,500 households are connected with microfinance schemes; · Road construction committees solve the issues raised from inception to implementation of road construction; · Road construction committee has implemented the construction work; · Sufficient technical persons are deputed for village road construction; · Budget is allocated as per State Transport Master Plan; · Transport cost for people and goods reduced by 50%;

Project title		Rural Connectivity Project	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Average annual household income is increased by 10% per year; · Freight volume is increased by 25%. 	
	Activities	<p>The project will have two components that are Community Development and Social Intervention and Rural Transport Infrastructure.</p> <p><u>Community Development and Social Intervention</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Awareness raising · Microfinance · Labor welfare · Social safeguard · Skill training <p><u>Rural Transport Infrastructure Intervention</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Construction · Upgrade · Rehabilitation · Maintenance <p>A baseline survey before the intervention and an outcome monitoring survey at the end of project with representative sample households will be conducted to measure the performance of the project.</p>	
	Implementation	<p>Project Steering Committee: government officials and development partners. Ministry of Rural Development will take a lead in steering committee with the management role in operation level.</p> <p>Township Roads Coordination Committee: formed with the lead role of township administrator. Coordinate stakeholders, resolving the raised issue and guiding the project intervention.</p> <p>Village Road Construction Committee: formed for each road or road section for coordination and implementation of road construction. The committee form road construction groups, manage workers and tools and distribute wages. Responsible to assist community development and social intervention component of the project.</p> <p>Road Construction Group: A group comprising about 20 workers is formed for construction work.</p>	
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Total cost (in US\$)
		Community Development and social intervention	550,000
		Rural transport infrastructure per township: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New construction (51%) • Road upgrade and improvement (43%) • Maintenance (6%) 	11,050,000
		Total	11,600,000
	Budget assumptions	<p>The following assumption are made for the calculation of construction cost:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · All village roads will be improved to car road with graveled or cobble pavement; · Water management, bio-engineering and environmental and social safeguard measures will be implemented in all roads; · The total length of village road was calculated based on national average road density. Current road density of Myanmar is 6km in 100 square km (ref. World Bank), assumption was made that state and union road is sufficient and village road will be constructed to meet the national average road density; · Community Development and Social Mobilization will be about 10% of road construction cost. 	
Additional info		n/a	

Feasibility study of establishing air services linking Chin State to the domestic air services throughout Myanmar

Project title	A Project to determine the feasibility and economic viability of establishing air services linking Chin State to the domestic air services throughout Myanmar	
Identification	Thematic area	Infrastructure
	Location	Chin State (State Level)
	Overall budget	US\$ 350,000
	Time frame	6 months
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To facilitate the early establishment of air linkages promised as part of the Peace Agreement; · To identify the most cost effective and economically beneficial approach for linking Chin State into the air transport system of Myanmar; · To create air entry point to Chin State in order to support the establishment of the tourist industry; · To improve the prospects for the development of SMEs and increase commercial activity in Chin State; · To improve health outcomes by providing improved prospects for medical evacuations for Chin State; · To facilitate visits by the donor community and increase donor support for Chin State; · To prepare a medium-term master plan and long-term perspective plan and to synchronize the yearly plan of operation with these plans; · Guide to develop new construction, upgrade and improvements, rehabilitation and maintenance of roads projects.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>The lack of air linkage to the rest of Myanmar and the outside world is a major impediment to the economic growth of Chin State. It is an important factor in attracting tourist as well as commerce and industry. Plans need to be developed that can support the State Government’s efforts to get funding for the establishment of air links from the Union Government.</p> <p>Before making a formal submission for funding it is important that the Chin State Government has fully investigated the various approaches that could be taken and then make a decision on the type of service that will be most beneficial to the economy and will best serve the population throughout the State.</p>
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Examine various alternatives for linking Chin State into Myanmar’s domestic air service network. In particular it would, in close consultation with all stakeholders, identify the key requirements for such a service in order to advance the economy of the State and also to meet the social and commercial needs of its people; · Identify sites where it is to establish airstrips and categorize them by possible length of runway; the type of aircraft that could use them and the lift-off capability of those aircraft in relation to the particular strip; · Provide recommendations on the type of construction that would be appropriate in each case and prepare indicative estimates of the cost of construction; · Recommend on the type of service that will best meet requirements and the cost involved; · Based on the Government’s concurrence on the type of service to be provided, hold detailed discussions with air-service providers on what conditions they could provide such a service. Prepare an economic analysis of the proposals to determine their economic viability; · Provide the Union and Chin State government with a detailed report on the least cost, socially responsible approach to providing the service.
Implementation	The project is essentially a feasibility study and implementation will involve the development of terms of reference and tender documents. The project would be put out	

Project title	A Project to determine the feasibility and economic viability of establishing air services linking Chin State to the domestic air services throughout Myanmar	
		to international tender and the company providing the least cost, most the company providing technically responsive proposal would be contracted to carry-out the feasibility study
Financial information	Budget	It is estimated that such a study will cost approximately US\$ 350,000
	Budget assumptions	Based on international tendering procedures.
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	The development of air linkages to Chin State is in accordance with the Union Government's Ceasefire Agreement with the CNF.
	Observations	<i>None</i>

6. TOURISM

Planning for the Future – Strategic Directions for Chin State Tourism

Project title	“Planning for the Future – A Project to identify strategic Directions for Chin State Tourism” and develop the Chin Tourism Association	
Identification	Thematic area	Institutional Capacity& Tourism
	Location	State Level
	Overall budget	US\$ 115,000
	Time frame	1 year
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To understand the realistic potential for tourism in Chin State and options for tourism development; · To develop a vision and strategic direction for tourism in Chin State; · To set up the Chin State Tourism Association; · To develop a basic tourism information website for tourists, tourism businesses and other stakeholders.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Decision makers and stakeholders at State and township level currently have effectively no exposure to tourism and are thus not in a position to effectively plan for tourism in Chin State.</p> <p>The Myanmar Tourism Master Plan states that Destination Management Organizations (DMOs) should be created in “flagship” destinations. Chin State may be described as a secondary destination, but should be considered as a “marketable entity” and thus would benefit from strategic tourism coordination, whether the DMO term or other is used.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>The project will be workshop and training focused, and comprises detailed stakeholder consultations including private sector tour operators, tourists, selected local communities, guesthouse operators, relevant local government institutions, CSOs and NGOs.</p> <p>These consultations will be used as a workshop training tool for educational purposes and be conducted with the involvement of key state stakeholders.</p> <p>Suggested activities of the “association” include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Maintain a Chin State Tourism Website; · Enforce tourism regulations and codes of practice; · Set and enforce tourism related codes of practice; · Award operating licenses and permits for tourism companies in communities; · Review and approve tourism related development in the landscape; · Enforce regulations to ensure all developments are in keeping with the aesthetic value of the Chin landscape; · Set appropriate tourism related fees; · Target project related training; · Support community based tour guides; · Encourage sharing of resources and knowledge for NGOs involved in tourism. <p>Expected outcomes</p> <p>Key output will be a strategic planning document for Chin State Tourism, identifying target areas for development and an outline for a Chin State Tourism Association.</p>
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Hold state level tourism workshop to identify state level tourism planners/decision makers and stakeholders and to provide strategic level tourism training; · Conduct brief survey of out-of-state tour operators visiting Chin State as to 	

Project title		“Planning for the Future – A Project to identify strategic Directions for Chin State Tourism” and develop the Chin Tourism Association	
		<p>motivations and willingness to participate in workshops;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Conduct brief qualitative study of tourists in-state (likely to be in Kanpetlet/ Mindat); · Hold state level strategic planning workshop to develop plan; · Investigate legal framework for the most appropriate form of “association” within the project context and agree with stakeholders on structure and role of future Chin Tourism Association; · Develop specific roles of the association, including organizational structure and estimated operating budget and financial planning for at least 2 years; · Develop and implement training for association members; · Identify contents and develop Chin State Tourism Website; · Develop a framework and constitution, incl. a communication budget as well as provision for twice-yearly meetings; · Develop monitoring and evaluation plan; · Hold association launch workshop. 	
	Implementation	<p>An appropriate mechanism to set up the Tourism Association would need to be investigated: it is likely that the association be comprised of both public and private sector, but should have some form of planning authority.</p> <p>Project to be led by suitable International Experts with strong involvement from State and Township level Government and key tourism stakeholders.</p>	
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Total cost (in US\$)
		Workshop / Trainings in Hakha/Mindat * 4 (incl. travel, per diems etc.)	20,000
		Stakeholder consultations (incl. out-of-state)	5,000
		Support to develop constitution/roles and responsibilities and tourism association structure	12,000
		Support to initial operating budget of Tourism Association	20,000
		Develop training plan for tourism association staff and implement training with staff and future association members	5,000
		Yangon-based tour operator workshop	1,000
		Qualitative Tourism Survey in Chin State	2,000
		Research, design, writing and printing of plan	20,000
		Development of a basic tourism information website	10,000
		Launch event for Chin Tourism Association and Website	3,500
		Budget for initial marketing and PR material (dissemination)	5,000
		Subtotal	103,500
		+ 10% contingencies	11,500
Total	115,000		
	Budget assumptions	<p>It is assumed that the planning exercise will lead to the set up of the Chin Tourism Association. However, if this subproject were to be delayed, the Chin Tourism Website can already be implemented.</p>	
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	<p>This is linked to both the Myanmar Tourism Master Plan and the Myanmar Community Involvement in Tourism Strategy</p>	

Nat Ma Taung (Mount Victoria) National Park Management Plan and trekking mapping

Project title	Nat Ma Taung (Mount Victoria) National Park Management Plan – including Tourism Management Plan for wider cultural landscape – and trekking mapping	
Identification	Thematic area	Vocational Training, Institutional Capacity, Infrastructure & Tourism
	Location	Kanpetlet and Mindat Townships: Nat Ma Taung National Park and hinterland area Routes for trekking mapping to be selected, but will likely include those close to Mount Victoria (Kanpetlet & Mindat Townships), Thantlang, Hakha and Falam Townships
	Overall budget	US\$ 136,000
	Time frame	1 year
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To support Nat Ma Taung National Park Management Authorities develop a park wide Management Plan with a specific focus upon sustainable tourism management; · To identify trekking routes that may be developed for Community Involved Tourism and benefits host communities.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Nat Ma Taung (Mount Victoria) National Park is one of Chin State’s most valuable tourism assets. However it lacks an implementable management plan (for all aspects), and it is clear that tourism management is specifically lacking. Additionally the park lacks a sustainable financing strategy, and is already showing the impacts of tourism with the construction of a jeep track to the mountain peak, and other road development in-park.</p> <p>Cultural and natural landscape based trekking has been identified as a likely tourism product for Chin State.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>The project seeks to develop both in-park capacity through the process of management planning, develop a sound sustainable tourism that encompasses cultural landscapes in the park’s hinterland and raises the planning profile against potential negative developments.</p> <p>Few permitted trekking routes are available. Permitted trekking routes should be selected and designated to target further project interventions and support.</p> <p>Private sector operators need to be involved in the process as well as key decision makers from the township level: currently there is little understanding of tourism within the state.</p>
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Conduct Institutional Capacity and Training Assessment of the National Park Authority; · Conduct assessment of the National Park’s legal planning framework and suggest improvements within the Myanmar legal framework; · Conduct detailed park inventory; · Conduct detailed stakeholder consultations (including in trekking routes, current and potential adjacent to park boundaries); · Develop specific Community Involvement in Tourism Framework; · Develop Institutional Capacity Building Plan and identify structural weaknesses and areas for infrastructure support; · Develop training plan for park staff; · Develop detailed management plan for National Park; · Develop detailed tourism plan for National Park including sustainable financing strategy, tourism guidelines and codes of practice; · Seek further funds to implement strategy and provide long-term structural support to the National Park. <p>Using this study as a basis, identify 6 potential trekking routes as follows: 2 additional routes in the Mount Victoria area& two routes in Hakha Township and one in Thantlang</p>

Project title	Nat Ma Taung (Mount Victoria) National Park Management Plan – including Tourism Management Plan for wider cultural landscape – and trekking mapping																													
		<p>and Falam Townships.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Conduct two brief stakeholder training workshops in Mindat/Kanpetlet and Hakha/Thantlang/Falam; · Conduct site assessments on the trekking routes, specifically as to community linkages, accessibility & marketability; · Produce detailed maps of each trekking route that may be developed into usable trekking maps; · Provide detailed recommendations on how to involve communities in tourism on trekking routes; · Provide a trekking operator code of practice and develop a training program for operators in Chin State that accounts for cultural sensibilities, safety and community involvement and implementation plan. 																												
	Implementation	Project to be supported by international expertise, working directly in a capacity building format with park staff, as well as relevant planning departments in Kanpetlet and Mindat Townships as well as state level. There may be some involvement of the Union Level Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry.																												
Financial information	Budget	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 70%;">Tasks</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Total cost (in US\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Stakeholder workshops * 4</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Township level workshops & training * 2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capacity Assessment of National Park and site assessment of other potential sites for trekking * 6</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conduct detailed Park Inventory</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Design and printing of maps</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conduct detailed Community Consultations</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Research, design, writing and printing of plan, training program and code of practice</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Develop Institutional Development and Training Plan</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conduct initial trainings</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Develop Management Plans * 2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subtotal</td> <td style="text-align: right;">122,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>+ 10% contingencies</td> <td style="text-align: right;">13,600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">136,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Budget assumptions: <i>n/a</i></p>	Tasks	Total cost (in US\$)	Stakeholder workshops * 4	12,000	Township level workshops & training * 2	10,000	Capacity Assessment of National Park and site assessment of other potential sites for trekking * 6	20,000	Conduct detailed Park Inventory	8,000	Design and printing of maps	10,000	Conduct detailed Community Consultations	8,000	Research, design, writing and printing of plan, training program and code of practice	20,000	Develop Institutional Development and Training Plan	5,000	Conduct initial trainings	20,000	Develop Management Plans * 2	9,400	Subtotal	122,400	+ 10% contingencies	13,600	Total	136,000
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Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	This is linked to both the Myanmar Tourism Master Plan and the Myanmar Community Involvement in Tourism Strategy																												
	Observations	<i>None</i>																												

Guide Training and Language Support Pilot for Target Areas in Chin State

Project title		Guide Training and Language Support Pilot for Target Areas in Chin State	
Identification	Thematic area	Vocational Training, Tourism	
	Location	Kanpetlet & Mindat, Townships (Pilot Areas)	
	Overall budget	US\$ 44,000	
	Time frame	4 months	
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To improve access to Guiding as a vocation for young people in the Mount Victoria area; · To improve the ability of local guides to communicate with international tourists; · To improve the ability of host communities to interact with domestic and international tourists. 	
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Language is a significant barrier for Chin State to access and thus receive benefits from tourism. There are only two officially registered tour guides in Mindat town, and few of the informal guides have noticeable skills.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>This project aims to prepare as a pilot activity, training for a limited number of potential tour guides in Mindat and Kanpetlet towns, and to provide a small scale language support program for communities that currently receive tourism.</p>	
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Identify potential guides in Mindat and Kanpetlet Townships (including current informal guides); · Develop basic vocational guiding skills curriculum for such guides, tailored to target environment; · Develop basic vocational language training program; · Provide basic vocational guide training to participants in the Mount Victoria Area; · Provide skills-based language support to participants in the Mount Victoria Area; · Develop non-verbal communication guide to use in host communities and with guides of limited English ability; · Provide a detailed curriculum development report. 	
	Implementation	Curricula to be developed with international support but trainings and infrastructure to be implemented locally.	
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Total cost (in US\$)
		Workshop to identify participants	4,000
		Curriculum development – Guiding	4,000
		Curriculum development – Language	4,000
		Vocational Guide Training Program in Mt Victoria area (2 weeks, 8 participants)	12,000
		Vocational Language Training Mt Victoria Area (4x teachers for 1 month, including training)	8,000
		Development and printing on non-verbal communication guide	8,000
		Subtotal	40,000
		+ 10% contingencies	4,000
		Total	44,000

Project title	Guide Training and Language Support Pilot for Target Areas in Chin State	
	Budget assumptions	<i>n/a</i>
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	This is linked to both the Myanmar Tourism Master Plan and the Myanmar Community Involvement in Tourism Strategy.
	Observations	<i>None</i>

Guesthouse Infrastructure Support

Project title		Guesthouse Infrastructure Support	
Identification	Thematic area	Vocational Training, Institutional Capacity, Tourism	
	Location	All townships	
	Overall budget	US\$ 91,000	
	Time frame	1 year	
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To provide basic infrastructure support to existing guesthouse accommodation; · To provide basic skills-based training to upgrade operation of existing guesthouses within the state. 	
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>The current accommodation provision is generally of low standard and is generally inadequate. Generally, they do not provide clean sheets or towels, hot water or heating with many providing facilities only for bucket showers: A lack of facilities and capital was a reason stated. Guesthouses in general could also benefit from skills-based training to support and upgrade facilities.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>This project proposes to support existing guesthouses in more remote areas improve their provision to a basic level of tourist standard. For a guesthouse to accept infrastructure support they must commit to receiving vocational staff/management training.</p> <p><u>Training will include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Business management & Guesthouse Operation; Customer Service; Hygiene; Waste and wastewater management; <p><u>Infrastructure Improvements will include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Improved toilet facilities and waste management; · Purchase of bed linen, towels and sundries; · Other small scale support as identified. 	
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Consult guesthouses in all townships to ascertain level of support; · Develop detailed infrastructure support required per guesthouse; · Develop detailed skills based training plan that is implementable on block-release to participants on-the-job; · Identify and train locally based trainers and implement training; · Implement Infrastructure up-grade program; · Monitor implementation and provide certification; · All curricula developed to be maintained and used for future trainings and support. 	
	Implementation	Curricula to be developed with International support but trainings and infrastructure to be implemented locally.	
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Total cost (in US\$)
		Township consultations	8,000
		Develop skills based training program	4,000
		Develop grant support and monitoring plan	5,000
		Infrastructure support to Guesthouses x 16 (\$2,000 per guesthouse)	32,000
		Week-long trainings at guesthouses x 16 Certification (\$2,000 per guesthouse)	32,000
		Production of Curricula	2,000

Project title	Guesthouse Infrastructure Support		
		Subtotal	83,000
		+ 10% contingencies	8,0000
		Total	91,000
	Budget assumptions	Guesthouse owners should apply for any funds through a Grant system and show a genuine commitment to upgrading facilities. A roust financial management system will be required to ensure funds are not misused.	
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	This is linked to both the Myanmar Tourism Master Plan and the Myanmar Community Involvement in Tourism Strategy	
	Observations	<i>None</i>	

Heritage trail Nyaung U - Kanpetlet

Project title	A Project to create a Heritage Trail from Nyaung U to Kanpetlet		
Identification	Thematic area	Vocational Training, Institutional Capacity & Tourism	
	Location	Mindat Township	
	Overall budget	US\$ 150,000	
	Time frame	1 year	
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To sustainably develop a pilot Heritage Trail linking Nyaung U with Kanpetlet/ Mindat, · To provide vocational training and ToT to improve women's weaving and support market access using a Crafts Producer Network, · To select and support selected tourist villages to market products. 	
	Project rationale	<p>Southern Chin State sees at the moment most tourist arrivals for Mount Victoria National Park. There is potential to market local craft such as weaving products with existing vocational training schools in Mindat. However, the capacity of these skills is limited and local expertise is dying out. There is the potential to use synergies with the SEDN, or rather the sub network Crafts Producer Network to design a heritage trail leading from Nyaung U to Kanpetlet or Mindat where selected villages can display arts, crafts and their local produce. This will improve the links of Southern Chin State to the Greater Magwe region.</p> <p>Traditional crafts will be revived and women will be provided with an opportunity to create additional income while creating new job opportunities and building capacity in communities.</p>	
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Compile detailed mapping and inventory of sites and potential interpretation (including oral and written histories etc.), incl. potential custodians, site guides etc.; · Identify any infrastructure needs (such as interpretive areas, small scale infrastructure improvements etc.) & methods of Community Involvement in Tourism plus private sector links; · Identify training and capacity needs of potential custodians, guides and other participants; · Provide detailed recommendations on an interpretive strategy; · Develop detailed feasibility study and action plan; · Provide vocational training & ToT on weaving techniques, product development and business and marketing techniques to Chin women in Mindat and organize exchange visits with women's groups in Nyaung U; · Set up women's weaving groups in Chin State and link with Nyaung U groups; · Design and develop marketable products with support of technical advisors; · Provide market access info and marketing support to women's groups; · Raise awareness in local communities and select showcase villages; · Train villagers and set up displays of local arts and crafts in selected villages; · Provide information displays for tourists. 	
	Implementation	The project will be implemented at town level with participation from community stakeholders at village level, with the support of an International Specialist and a short-term specialist pool.	
Financial information	Budget	Tasks	Total cost (in US\$)
		Heritage Specialist (international) * up to 4 person months	40,000
		National tourism specialists (STE pool)	15,000
		Small-scale level town level workshop * 8	10,000
		Detailed site appraisal	8,000

Project title		A Project to create a Heritage Trail from Nyaung U to Kanpetlet	
		Community Consultations	8,000
		Feasibility plan for heritage trail	4,000
		Vocational training, ToT	15,000
		Community awareness raising (mobile unit)	5,000
		ICT support & dissemination activities (market access, marketing, website etc.)	10,000
		Translations, interpretation	5,000
		Other (e.g. build info points, maps, exhibition space in villages, sanitation etc. in 3-4 villages)	12,000
		Monitoring & Evaluation	3,000
		Subtotal	135,000
		+ 10% contingencies	15,000
		Total	150,000
	Budget assumptions	<i>n/a</i>	
Additional information	Alignment with Union policies and strategies	This is linked to both the Myanmar Tourism Master Plan and the Myanmar Community Involvement in Tourism Strategy.	
	Observations	Currently overnight accommodation in villages is not allowed for non-ethnic Chin international visitors.	

7. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Increase capacity of the Chin State Government to prepare and strengthen institutional framework

Project title	A Project to strengthen the Institutional Framework and Increase the Capacity of the Chin State Government to Prepare Annual Plans and Budgets, and Mobilize Resources	
Identification	Thematic area	Development Planning and Program Implementation
	Location	All Townships and State Government Level
	Overall budget	US\$ 270,000
	Time frame	1 year
Project description	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To strengthen/ establish the system participatory planning, project formulation, resource mobilization, project implementation management, financial management, and program monitoring and reporting within the Government Administration at State and Township levels; · To strengthen the capacity of the Aid Coordination Unit within the State Government to liaise effectively the donor community in mobilizing resources and managing donor funded programs and projects.
	Project rationale	<p>Background</p> <p>Myanmar’s reform process has set in place a new system of development planning that has shifted much of the responsibility from the Union Government to the State Government. The process is now expected to be <i>people centered and participatory</i> and this represents a radical shift from the former central planning approach. A present most States lack the capacity to effectively implement the new approach – particularly because it now focuses on Townships as the basic planning unit and at present there is only limited capacity at that level.</p> <p>The other aspect of the development practice that has changed is the re-entry of the international donor community in funding of Myanmar’s development through government channels.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed</p> <p>Chin State, being the poorest in the Union, is a logical priority area for donors to fund poverty reduction programs in association with the State Government. This has been recognized by the Chin State Government that has established an Aid Coordination Unit to facilitate resource mobilization from international donors.</p> <p>However, this is a very new activity for the State Government to undertake and at present the Unit has little experience and limited capacity. It is important that this unit is strengthened in order to increase resource mobilization and ensure effective utilization and management of donor resources.</p>
	Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Prepare training and operations manuals setting out the procedures for participatory planning project implementation, data collection and reporting for use at village, township and state level; · Conduct training at each level from village to state level – training will be in form of an actual planning exercise at each of the levels and it will involve the preparation of parts of the annual plan for the year concerned; · Conduct training workshops for (I)NGOs and CBOs – including women’s groups; · Prepare electronic planning and reporting templates, including instructions on how to fill in the forms. Develop data management and accounting systems and instruct the relevant officers in the use of the software packages (Standard, commonly used software packages would be used and these would be tailored to meet the specific needs of each process); · Conduct special training to the Aid Coordination Unit on the specific needs and characteristics of each type of donor operating in Myanmar, including management, procurement and reporting requirements and the type of projects eligible for

Project title	A Project to strengthen the Institutional Framework and Increase the Capacity of the Chin State Government to Prepare Annual Plans and Budgets, and Mobilize Resources																																																											
		<p>funding;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Develop capacity to operate in English when dealing with donors – suitably qualified Officers in the Aid Management Unit will attend specialized training in English interpretation, translation and report writing at a training facility in Yangon; · Provide funding for a basic set of office equipment and a laptop computer in each township and also in the Aid Coordination Unit in Hakha. 																																																										
	Implementation	<p>The project will follow the Chin State’s Planning Cycle. The team of consultants will provide intermittent inputs to coincide with various stages in the Planning Cycle.</p> <p>Responsibility for the effective implementation of the Project will rest with the Minister for Planning and Economics and the Head of the Department of Planning will be responsible for the day-to-day operation. International and national consultants will be recruited to prepare the documentation, training and operational manuals, and to conduct the necessary training at each level. The lead consultant should be an international expert with considerable experience in designing and implementing projects for international donors and in managing the implementation of such projects in developing countries. He/she will work with a senior national specialist that is fully familiar with the government’s planning and budgeting procedures and with first-hand successful experience in managing donor funded projects in Myanmar. A national accounting specialist with substantial experience in developing data management systems will also be deployed.</p>																																																										
Financial information	Budget	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Tasks</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Unit</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Unit cost (in US\$)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Total cost (in US\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Detailed Project formulation</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TA – International – Project design and implementation specialist</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4 pm</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TA – National – Planning specialist</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9 pm</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">27,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TA – National – Accounting and Data Management</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4 pm</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>State level training</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>English language training (6 months for 3 people)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Township Level Training</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9 TS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">90,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Laptop computers</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 State and 9 TS level</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Office Equipment and software</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 offices</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport hire</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Lump Sum</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subtotal</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">264,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>+ 7% contingencies</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">16,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">280,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tasks	Unit	Unit cost (in US\$)	Total cost (in US\$)	Detailed Project formulation	1	5,000	5,000	TA – International – Project design and implementation specialist	4 pm	15,000	60,000	TA – National – Planning specialist	9 pm	3,000	27,000	TA – National – Accounting and Data Management	4 pm	3,000	12,000	State level training	2	5,000	10,000	English language training (6 months for 3 people)	3	5,000	15,000	Township Level Training	9 TS	10,000	90,000	Laptop computers	1 State and 9 TS level	2,000	20,000	Office Equipment and software	10 offices	2,000	20,000	Transport hire		Lump Sum	5,000	Subtotal			264,000	+ 7% contingencies			16,000	Total			280,000		
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