

**Updated Joint Strategy for Active Humanitarian Response  
in Kachin and Northern Shan  
(2015-2016)**

*10<sup>th</sup> February 2015*



**SECURING HUMANITARIAN PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE TO PAVE  
THE WAY FOR PEACE AND SAFE RETURN.**

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## 1. Overall Context and Purpose of the strategy

Since the resumption of armed conflict in Kachin State in June 2011, more than 120,000 persons have left their villages and found refuge in several IDP camps within Government Controlled Areas (GCA) and KIO controlled Areas (KCA). In addition, some have fled to China although some were forced back into Myanmar territory.

Several Myanmar organizations, (Bridging Rural Integrated Development and Grassroot Empowerment; Kachin Baptist Convention; Kachin Development Group; Kachin Relief and Development Committee; Kachin Women Association; Karuna Myanmar Social Services; Metta Development Foundation; Shalom Foundation and Wunpawng Ninghtoi), and hosting communities have been delivering aid since the beginning of the conflict trying to cover several sectors. International agencies and UN had only a very limited and sporadic access which allowed them to provide some convoy aid.

In a context of increased violence and continuous attacks of Myanmar Army near IDP camps mainly around Laiza and Mai Ja Yang, the perspectives of peace are blurred and therefore it is crucial to be prepared for at least two more years of Humanitarian work with the Internally Displaced Persons.

The evolution of the conflict is unpredictable; therefore this plan is based on some assumptions that should be revisited over time. The plan also provides elements on how to activate the Return and Resettlement Strategy developed by the Joint Strategy Team, in case conditions are met over the period covered by this plan: 2015-2016.

### **Purpose of the Strategy:**

In this context the purpose of this strategy is to ensure the continuous fulfilment of the rights, needs and protection of the internally displaced people by Local NGOs, in Kachin and Northern Shan States, through maximization of an effective, efficient humanitarian response and coordination, with a strong commitment to international humanitarian principles and standards, respecting their dignity and culture.

The strategy plans to facilitate a process of shared vision and effective coordination among National NGOs so that overlapping of activities is reduced and gaps minimised. This strategy will seek to promote more cooperation and sharing of information, knowledge, and facilities among other resources as appropriate.

The strategy aims to minimize donor-driven policy and maximize the use of international cooperation opportunities using locally owned common strategy.

The strategy builds on the previous JST Humanitarian response strategy and Contingency Plan.

## 2. Conflict and Humanitarian trends and potential scenarios

### Conflict context

Armed conflict resumed in June 2011, evolving into a more comprehensive clash of issues such as violation of ethnic minority rights. There is some risk of consolidating a negative perception of ethnic issues and portraying ethnic groups as an underclass with repercussions on the humanitarian and development work in the ethnic states.

The conflicting parties have used all means, including aeroplanes and heavy artillery to acquire strategic positions. Some villages have been burned and there are clear evidences of continuous violations of human rights.

Villages in the Kachin area are occupied by government troops, making villagers afraid to return to their communities. Military presence is increasing in this area. The current context shows that both conflicting parties are positioning and the situation is very tense, scaling up fighting. Motor shells from the Tatmadaw landed in the proximity of IDPs camps e.g.. Je Yang and Nhkawng Pa.

The current peace process is having several issues unaddressed and it is not integrating the humanitarian issues or the impact on victims of the conflict as a central issue of any durable peace.

### Humanitarian situation

The escalation of the conflict creates a long term scenario of humanitarian needs to cover. Humanitarian actors ought to assume that this new scenario will imply several additional months if not years of delay in any possible peace agreement that will lead to a safe and dignified Return. Therefore Humanitarian work should be redesigned for at least two more years (2015-2016)

IDP Humanitarian Access: Conditions for humanitarian access will be more difficult, and therefore a new framework of relation with Donors, foreign Government, INGOs, and UN agencies should be agreed to work under this new scenario where Local NGOs around JST will be reinforced and the role of IRRC in KCA will be stronger and will require to be well coordinated and differentiated from JST to avoid any misunderstanding around impartiality.

Humanitarian access should be redefined, assuming that UN and INGO convoys will continue to be stopped or controlled. The strategy of more involvement of INGO and UN agencies should be reoriented to more accompaniment and support to LNGO, this should become a permanent strategy, with a Long Term perspective, not only based on up and downs of security conditions; but valuing Local Organisation capacity and capability to meet IDPs humanitarian needs, as they have a wide experience in this crisis, they have local knowledge including cultural and linguistic knowledge), they have the moral authority and recognition given by IDPs, and they can ensure more secure Humanitarian access to IDPS.

INGO and UN agencies do not have open humanitarian access<sup>1</sup> and cannot cover the basic needs of IDPs especially in KCA areas. Local actors are the only ones to access IDPs particularly in the most difficult areas; helping them to develop coping mechanisms and maximise local capacities. Local groups need to spend much time and energy on relationships and processes which are exclusively task and project oriented, rather than on overall strategy.

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<sup>1</sup>A convoy approach being used by UN organizations has been seen a very limited impact on covering people's needs and undermines other alternative approaches to reach IDPs.

Trust-building among UN, INGO and LNGO must be improved, while the emergent CSO are encouraged to co-ordinate their activities.

In most cases accurate data and information on humanitarian aid is lacking and ways must be found to improve this.

Local staff security and safety is an issue in conflict intensive areas. Accumulated stress in staff is becoming evident, putting at risk not only their health, but also the work. There is an increasing need for livelihood programs for IDPs, and there is a dramatic increase in school drop-out. Students from KCA area cannot access to education (grade 11 – since 2012). The Humanitarian crisis is having a paralysing effect in the society which will affect also future generations if conflict continues.

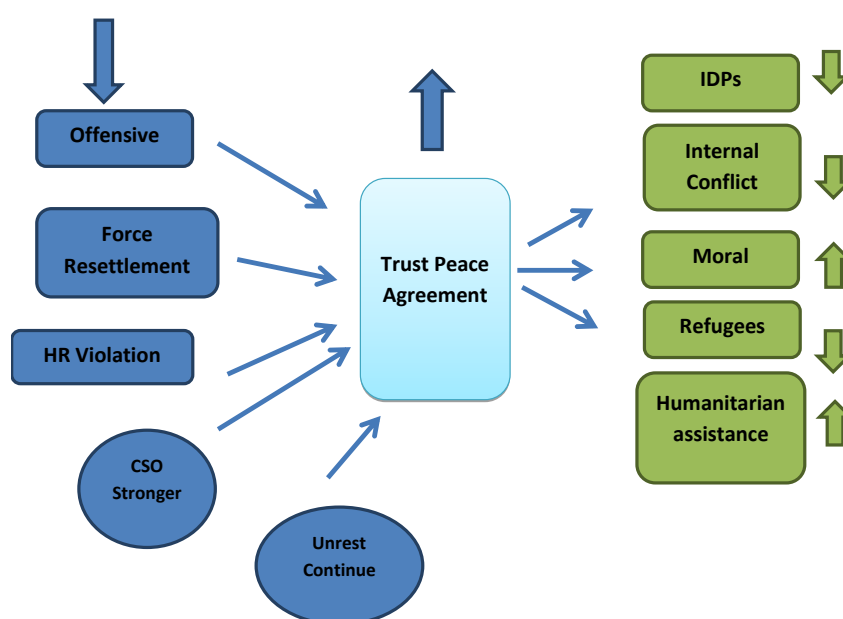
Humanitarian aid should address the specific needs of different vulnerable IDP groups according to their specific vulnerabilities. At present there is not enough consultation with those affected. Relevant consultation is required for resettlement with access provided to information on information, funds and transportation. All humanitarian agencies should redefine their existing projects to adapt to this new setting.

### Foreseeable trends

Under this context it is expected that the following trends will take place:

1. Military offensive Continue
2. Trust deterioration peace process (blocked)
3. Increase IDPs number (eg. N-Shan)
4. Forced resettlement continue
5. Internal conflict more IDPs
6. IDPs moral down (reduced aid)
7. Humanitarian aid more difficult
8. Refugees in China (most vulnerable)
9. Violation Human Rights
10. Social unrest
11. CSO stronger influences process/partner

The dynamics of these trends could be represented in the following chart:



		2015	2016 (+)	2016 (-)
1	Military offensive Continue	↑	↘	↑
2	Trust deterioration peace process (blocked)			↓
3	Increase IDPs number (eg. N-Shan)	↑		↓
4	Forced resettlement continue			↑
5	Internal conflict more IDPs	↑	↘	↑
6	IDPs moral down (reduced aid)			↓
7	Humanitarian aid more difficult	↑		↑
8	Refugees in China (most vulnerable)			↑
9	Violation Human Rights	↑		↑
10	Social unrest		↘	↑
11	CSO stronger influences process/partner	↑	↑	↑
	<b>Scenarios</b>	No Peace Increase Conflict Increase humanitarian needs	Peace Agreement Return and Resettlement humanitarian needs	Worst Scenario  High Humanitarian needs

The likely scenarios derives from the variations of the different trends, it is presumed under these scenarios it is necessary to develop for 2015 as an Active Humanitarian Response Strategy including a Reactive Strategy on forced return and resettlement and for 2016 and Active Return and Resettlement Strategy combined with the Humanitarian Response strategy.

### 3. Shared Principles guiding the joint Strategy

This strategy is guided by the following principles adopted by all the undersigned NGOs:

1. Respect for Human dignity will be at the centre of all principles and activities
2. Adherence to and respect for principles of the International Humanitarian Code of Conduct, and advocacy to ensure compliance of all actors, including UN agencies and government
3. Particular commitment to fully respect the principle of impartiality in practice and advocacy as above in Principle 2.
4. Commitment to develop good Human Resource management<sup>2</sup>practices to ensure impartiality, information sharing, transparency and accountability on the implementation of the principle of impartiality.
5. Commitment to raise awareness on humanitarian principles for staff and the communities we serve.
6. “Do no harm” and “conflict sensitivity” approaches will be guiding principles of all humanitarian work.
7. Coherence and commitment to communities and truth.
8. Define strategies and programmes based on local context
9. Professionalism (guided by Sphere Standards)
10. Accountability and transparency
11. Avoiding the institutional ownership of IDP camps (e.g. naming camps on the basis of the managing LNGO)

### 4. Priorities and needsto be addressed over the next two years

#### IDP Safety and Security:

Due to the continuous threats and attacks around the IDP camps , IDPs Safety and Security should become the FIRST and MOST IMPORTANT PRIORITY for all humanitarian actors. This should include:

- IDP camps should be protected from any military incursion this should be requested to Myanmar Government, under IHL respect.
- KIA, should give signs of keeping military distance from IDPs to avoid any pretended confusion of wrong military targeting by Myanmar army
- Humanitarian work should be reinforced urgently, this includes all sectors of humanitarian intervention and particularly:
  - ✓ Psychological support from day one, before it is too late. Hope and moral should be kept high among IDPs
  - ✓ Food: no threats on any further food shortage should be upon IDPs. Donor to commit now with food supply securing at least next six months
  - ✓ Education: keeping education programmes running and reinforced
  - ✓ Shelter repairing and renovation
  - ✓ Wash and health support need to be continue
  - ✓ Livelihood programmes improvement etc.

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<sup>2</sup>Proactive measures on human resource management to ensure staff impartiality

### Needs by sector

Needs by sector are estimated as follows. (table indicates sector, needs to cover, priority given to each sector, estimated population targeted and relative allocation of budget). Please note that priority and budget percentage might divert, relative to cost of each activity.

**Calculations are estimated over a total population of 125,000 IDPs.**

Sector	Priority	Potentially Targeted Population	Needs to cover	% of estimated budget required
WASH	High	70,000	Water supply, hygiene promotion, hygiene kits, semi permanent	9%
NFI	Low	50,000	family kits, proper clothing	1%
Education and training	High	50,000	temporary learning space, teachers, subsidy for teachers, teaching learning materials, teachers training (ECCD & CCA)	7%
Food-nutrition	High	100,000	cash grant, rice, cooking oil, salt, pulse, blended food for children under two years and elders	54%
Shelter	Medium	40,000	renovation and maintenance, construction of shelters ( to international standards)	9%
Health	Medium	125,000	Family healthcare, medicine support for common illness, health education, trauma healing, referral mechanisms	5%
Livelihood	Medium	16,000	skill trainings for income generation, small grant for income generation	10%
Protection	High	125,000	Child protection child friendly space, CFS kits, parental education training (home based) CFS volunteers, protection, support for separated, unaccompanied and vulnerable children, women protection, trafficking	5%



## Needs by population groups

The following tables reflect the needs per affected groups and by locations of IDPs.

### Needs priorities in KCA and GCA

Total estimated targeted group is calculated for 125,000 people (could vary between 100,000 and 150,000 people)

#### KCA (65%) Estimated population to target between around 81,250 persons

Target group	Sector	Priority	% of Budget	Remark
All	Food	High	40%	
School children and young people(children & women)	Protection	High	10%	Includes: education, psychosocial supports (could increase up to 15%)
All	WASH	Medium	10%	
All	Health	Medium	10%	
All	Shelter	Low	20%	
All households	Livelihood	Low	10%	

#### GCA (35%) Estimated targeted population 43,750 persons

Target group	Sector	Priority	% of Budget	Remark
children and women	Protection	High	15%	Includes: education, psychosocial support
All	WASH	High	20%	
All	Food (cash grant)	Medium	20%	
All	Health	Medium	15%	
All	Shelter	Low	20%	
All	Livelihood	Low	10%	

### Needs per targeted group

Target Group (and priority)	Activities through sectors
<b>Hosting Families</b> (Medium)	Food, Early Recovery Livelihood
<b>Women</b> (High)	Income Generation Activities, personal hygiene, protection, nutrition for pregnant women
<b>Men</b> (Medium)	Practical life skill trainings, protection
<b>Children</b> (High)	School kits orphanage for orphans, nutrition and protection
<b>Elderly</b> (High)	Nutrition (multi vitamins)
<b>Disabled</b> (High)	Protection, psychosocial support, basic needs
<b>People Living with HIV/AIDS</b> (High)	Protection, regular access to medical supplies
<b>Camp management team/volunteers</b> (Medium)	Capacity building, Running costs

Additional it is to remark that local NGO staff security should be a top priority; this should be done at different levels as indicated in the contingency plan.

## 5. Budget projections for 2015-2016

The desired projected budget in US dollar for this response for the next two years is as follow:

### Funds in US\$

Organization	2015	2016
KBC	4,700,000	5,000,000
KRDC	500,000	600,000
KMSS	3,800,000	4,000,000
Metta	7,525,800	7,500,000
Nyein (Shalom)	2,000,000	2,000,000
WPN	1,460,000	1,500,000
BRIDGE	300,000	300,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>20,285,800</b>	<b>20,900,000</b>

## 6. Geographical outreach

This strategy will cover the 139 IDP existing camps plus hosting communities where the LNGOs are operating in both GCA and KCA.

## 7. Strategic objectives

1. To continue the provision of protection and humanitarian assistance professionally, effectively and in a timely manner by national organisations through established strong coordination. Based on real needs on the ground.
2. To ensure any return and resettlement is voluntary and done according to international guidelines (safe, voluntary and dignified).
3. To ensure full humanitarian access by developing constructive LNGO and international agencies partnerships, so that international aid will be channelled through local reliable organization.
4. To ensure every humanitarian response programme takes into account and includes support for host community.
5. To continue uplifting and strengthening the role of committed and reliable humanitarian local actors in the humanitarian response by building a common platform for advocacy to different stakeholders; and to improve the capacity of national humanitarian workers and their security.

## 8. Priority sectors and key project activities

In the scenario of 2015 to 2016, IDPs will increase as well as their needs.

Based on the estimated needs and the defined strategic objectives these are the key priorities that will be addressed by this strategy.

Sector	Priority	Key Programmes' activities
WASH	High	hygiene promotion, hygiene kits, maintenance WASH facilities, , WASH in school
NFI	Medium	family kits, proper clothing
Education and training	High	temporary learning space, teachers, subsidy for teachers, teaching learning material, teachers training (ECCD & CCA), higher education, university, professional/vocational school, applying quality education framework,
Food-nutrition	High	cash grant, rice, cooking oil, salt, pulse, blended food for children under two years and elders
Shelter	Medium	Renovation and maintenance, construction of shelters ( with international standard), replacement of Shelter, land issue for shelter and camps
Health	Medium	Family healthcare, medicine support for common illness, health education, trauma healing, referral mechanisms, enhancement of disabled,
Livelihood	Medium	skills training for income generation, small grant for income generation, innovative initiative livelihood activities
Protection	High	Child protection child friendly space, CFS kits, parental education training (home based), CFS volunteers, protection, support for separated, unaccompanied and vulnerable children, women protection, trafficking. psychosocial support (eg.:supporting funeral ceremonies), women and child rights, human rights, legal, arrested cases in the camp.

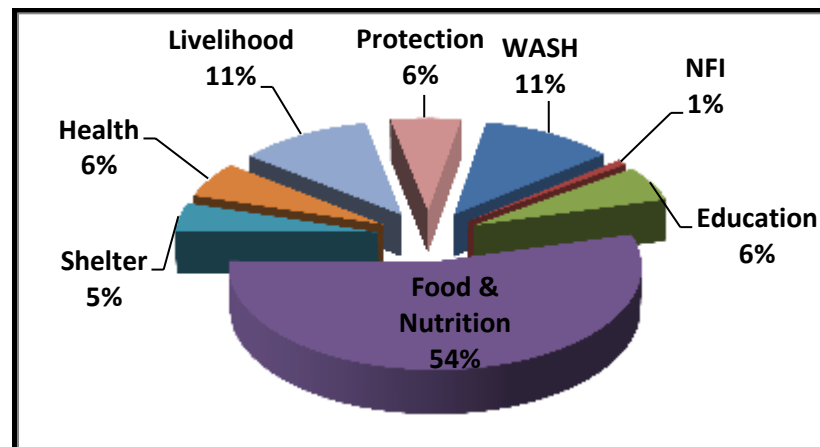
Budgets and numbers of IDPs targeted are calculated on the basis of 125,000 IDP's.

### 9. Targeted IDPs and aggregated Budgets Scenario of 125,000 IDPs

Sector	People targeted	Unit	Unitary cost	USD per year	Total USD (2 years)	percentage	2015	2016
WASH	70,000	person/month	4	3,360,000	7,411,764	11.3%	3,952,941	3,458,823
NFI	50,000	HH/5	60	300,000	600,000	0.9%	300,000	300,000
Education	50,000		35.15	1,757,647	3,778,941	5.8%	1,757,647	2,021,294
Food	100,000	per person	14	16,800,000	33,600,000	51.1%	16,800,000	16,800,000
Nutrition	30,000	per person	3	1,080,000	2,160,000	3.3%	1,080,000	1,080,000
Shelter	40,000		47.06	1,882,353	3,058,824	4.7%	1,882,353	1,176,471
Health	80,000	person/month	2	1,920,000	3,840,000	5.8%	1,920,000	1,920,000
Livelihood(Cash grant)	16,000	HH/5	400		6,400,000	9.7%	2,400,000	4,000,000
Livelihood Training	800	per frequency	600		480,000	0.7%	180,000	300,000
Livelihood M & E	500	per frequency	2000	250,000	500,000	0.8%	250,000	250,000
Protection	125,000		12.06	1,809,412	3,890,235	5.9%	1,809,412	2,080,824
<b>Grant total</b>				<b>29,159,412</b>	<b>65,719,764</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>32,332,353</b>	<b>33,387,411</b>

#### Sectoral Percentage

Sector	Total (2 years)	Percentage	Estimated %
WASH	7,411,764	11.3%	9
NFI	600,000	0.9%	1
Education	3,778,941	5.8%	7
Food & Nutrition	35,760,000	54.4%	54
Shelter	3,058,824	4.7%	9
Health	3,840,000	5.8%	5
Livelihood	7,380,000	11.2%	10
Protection	3,890,235	5.9%	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,719,764</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100</b>



## 10. Funding and fundraising strategy

The Funding and Fundraising strategy will be guided by the following principles:

1. Information sharing among the partners regarding donors, funds available and funding situation. Develop Joint proposal and design.
2. Informing strategy partners, in advance of applications or offers to/from donors.
3. Management of funds is the sole responsibility of the organisation holding the contract with the donor. The strategy will guide the work and will facilitate coordination but will not interfere in financial management.
4. Finding Urgent Reserved fund raising activity from outside based on the need of the emergency response.
5. Collective advocacy for funding directly to the local partners/actors.
6. Define and separate long term partners and short term partners.
7. Stand for a similar administration cost principle and in no case not less than 2% and above 10%.
8. As guidance keep operational costs around 80% and supporting cost around 20%.
9. Advocate for a funding policy of 80% advanced, and 20% after assessment on successful completion. Regular advocacy and follow up.
10. Having a collective strategy of relationship with donors (e.g.: events, etc.)
11. Building JST Reserved Fund & release the use of funding report regularly.
12. Should a big JST proposal be formulated, the reserve fund can be used for a short time if required. The reserve fund will be re-instated in the near future.

## 11. Stake-holders and Humanitarian actors; networking strategy.

There are many Stakeholders and humanitarian actors involved in the Kachin Northern Shan humanitarian response: IDPs, National NGOs, CBOs, INGOs, UN Agencies, Government and KIO organizations. This is the relational strategy to work with them.

Key Stake holders	Key areas of interest	Content agenda of relationship	Relational strategy
IDPs (Camps + host families)	To have all assistance based on needs and rights with justice, fairness and dignity.	-Needs assessment. -Data collection	-Inform before implementing to IDPs. - Monitoring & evaluation -Follow up.
UN Agencies (UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, UNDP)	Fund raising, Partnership, Legal assistance, Keep to International standards Cooperate with LNGOs,	-Partnership with UN Agencies, - Fund raising by local groups, - Follow international standards.	-Organize partner meetings, -Advocacy with donors, -Increase knowledge and skills for all local staffs.
INGOs (Trocaire, Oxfam, Save the Children, MDM, DRC, Acted Myanmar, World	-Providing Funds for IDPs -Capacity building for Local staff, -Concern with Legal Registration,	- Partnership with INGOs, -Direct funding to local groups -Capacity building of staff	-Needs assessment -Planning and develop proposal -Fund raising

Key Stake holders	Key areas of interest	Content agenda of relationship	Relational strategy
Vision, World Concern, Solidarity, Care Myanmar)	-Partnership		
LNGOs (Metta, KMSS, KBC, Shalom, KRDC, RANIR, WPN, BRIDGE, KWAT, IRRC)	-Provide effective and efficient assistance -Avoidance of gaps -Coordination, -Fund Raising, -Using local resources, local context	-Direct implementation, management, Coordination with camp committees and other actors. -Planning of a joint strategy for IDP response program.	-Organize regular coordination meetings. - Gathering and sharing information, -Monitoring & Evaluation, Reporting -Filling the gaps
UNOCHA	Coordination, Fundraising, Convoy, Advocacy, Leading UN Agencies	-Advocate for direct funding to local groups, -Gathering and sharing information regularly	-Organizing regular coordination meetings by Local groups, -Fund raising Workshop with donors & NGOs, -Advocate to Government & International Donors. -Providing and sharing information to UNOCHA.
Government	Security, Politics, Legal assistance	-Regular reporting.	-Regular advocacy to local authority by Camp Management Committee
KIO	Politics, conflict, security concerns	-Inform regularly. -Meet with local authorities.	-Assign most local staff Regular advocacy to local authority by Camp Management Committee
Camp committees	Management, protection, transparency	-Coordinate and facilitate with Camp committee	-Inform before implementing, -Organize regular camp management meetings
Religious groups	-Members, -Participation, -Accountability	-inclusiveness	-work with local religious groups, -giving assistance through local religious groups

## 12. Advocacy work

The JST Advocacy and Communication framework will be implemented with the following areas of advocacy:

Key thematic areas of advocacy	Key messages	Key targets
Protection and security	Legal, human rights, voice of IDPs, dignity, Buffer zone, women and children, EVI, Voluntary, safe and dignified return and resettlement	UN agency especially UNOCHA, INGOs, government, members of parliament, IRRC, local NGOs, Faith base organizations and religious leaders, State government, local authorities,
Respect of international humanitarian law	Respect of impartiality, humanitarian aid access to KIO control area.	UN agency especially UNOCHA, INGOs, government, IRRC, local NGOs
Humanitarian assistance	Provide adequate, sufficient, timely and unimpeded access to	UN agency, donors, INGOs, international community

	humanitarian assistance	including embassies, Faith base organization.
Medium term planning of relief assistance	Plan for at least (2) years humanitarian assistance	Donors, government, INGOs, MPs Individual donor, Embassies.
Coordination	not only local information collection, but also meaningful and quality coordination, listening to voices of local implementers	UN agencies especially UNOCHA, INGOs, government, IRRC, local NGOs, Faith base organization, State government.
Funding	direct support to local actors, more support to KIO control area since there are more IDPs, admin cost, fund raising	UN agency, donors, INGOs, international community including embassies, individual interest,

### 13. Communication strategy

The JST Advocacy and Communication framework will be implemented with the following key messages:

Key Messages	Audiences	Channels/Tools	Spokesperson
Rights to citizenship especially for IDPs in KCA for certain purposes (e.g. health, travels etc.)	Government Media General Public	Media Rights-based groups Reports	IDPs and humanitarian actors who are providing legal aid
Security and protection of IDPs with regard to detention, arrest, SGBV, fear of being attacked etc.	Conflicting parties Protection agencies	Meeting with Legal Aid Groups, Media, Reports	IDPs and humanitarian actors who are providing legal aid
Assistance to be received by IDPs regardless of geographical differences (GCA/KCA), religion, race etc., Impartiality)	INGOs, Faith-based organisations, Conflicting parties Donors, General Public	Media, Conferences/ Meetings, Advocacy	Field level workers through national level staff
Humanitarian access to be granted legally and without groundless reasons	Conflicting Parties, General Public	Media, Arranged Meetings with key stakeholders (Government, Parliaments), Advocacy	Director and assistant director level
Direct funding access by national NGOs	Donors	Media, organized meetings and Conferences	Programme level staff from different organisations
Recognition and capacity building of national/local orgs	Donors	Coordination, Advocacy	Programme level staff from different organisations
Dignified and safe return of IDPs whenever conditions allow.	Government, Local Authorities	Arranged meetings with key stakeholders (government, Parliament), advocacy, Reports, media	IDPs together with joint and coordinated body of humanitarian actors (Director of organization)
Assistance to be delivered with accountability, efficiency, transparency and impartiality	Humanitarian actors/organisations (INGOs, UN Agencies), Donors, governments	Media, Coordination and advocacy, Reports	National organizations

## 14. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation mechanisms

### Strategy monitoring:

There will be a monitoring team composed of three persons from different organizations, with 6-monthly monitoring trips and review sessions required. Monitoring trips will be done and review session will be done every six months.

### Reporting:

The JST Steering Committee will produce a report every six months.

Reports will be used proactively to feed the communication and advocacy agenda as well as the networking policy and the fundraising strategy.

Reports will also be shared with those organisations that require reliable information or data about the Kachin response.

### Strategy evaluation:

The strategy will have annual evaluations including a joint workshop for strategy evaluation and updating.

Results of evaluations will be shared among Stakeholders.

## 15. Reactive Strategy on forced Return or Resettlement

During the emergency response face some cases of forced return or resettlement have taken place. This is something to be avoided in the future and therefore JST will take the following reactive strategy on forced return or resettlement:

1. JST doesn't accept any return or resettlement activity which is not in-line with OCHA guiding principles on internal displacement and seven points agreement signed by the two conflicting parties.
2. JST will not cooperate with any forced return or resettlement.
3. At all times JST will do its best to protect the rights of the Internally Displaced Persons.
4. JST will document any forced return or resettlement
5. Effective awareness on IDP rights and durable solution will be done extensively.
6. JST will work hand in hand with the Internally Displaced Persons, the civil society and the International community to achieve an inclusive peace with justice.

The basic non negotiable conditions for return or resettlement are:

1. Government army should withdraw from the occupied villages and surrounding areas
2. Return or resettlement should not be imposed by political timeframes
3. Protection and Safety should be guaranteed prior to any return or resettlement, e.g. landmines controlled, human rights abuses (torture, rape, etc.,)
4. Agreed international monitoring
5. Social service package should be provided prior to return or resettlement
6. Awareness raising and proper education on return and resettlement (rights and protection) should have been done in advance
7. Clear agreement should have been reached between the two warring parties regarding IDPs' return and resettlement, (When, what, how and conditions)



## 16. Mechanism to start up the Return and Resettlement strategy

(only if non negotiable conditions are in place)

Guide of action to be taken as soon as return is feasible:

1. Urgent JST Meeting/Workshop, with the following content agenda:
  - Rapid assessment
  - Guiding principles in place – Dissemination among IDPs (Prepared in advance)
  - Information sharing
  - Update Organization capacities
  - Context assessment
  - Update strategy
  - Resource mobilization
  - Communication
  - Reporting/ M&E
2. JST + IRRC – High coordination meeting  
JST + Myanmar Government - High Coordination meeting
3. JST + UN + INGOs + IDPs + Donors  
IRRC + UN + INGOs + IDPs + Donors
4. Implementation of JST Return and Resettlement strategy

Preparatory work to be done prior to the Return and Resettlement:

- Prepare Awareness materials
- Emergency (Return and Resettlement) Fund building
- Update Return and Resettlement strategy before end 2015
- Ensure qualified human resources available (Identified staff and retention policy)
- Define communication mechanism
- Define accountability mechanism (system of data collection and reporting)

During the activation of the Return and Resettlement strategy JST will respect the following Rules of Engagement:

- ✓ Discipline: Knowing key decision & follow them
- ✓ Responsibility and initiative
- ✓ Accountability
- ✓ Control + supervision
- ✓ Delegation + Accountability
- ✓ Coaching & support to staff
- ✓ Coherence: All staff know and respect the code of conduct and respect it