



UPDATED Joint Programming Strategy for Safe and Dignified Return and Resettlement of IDPs in Kachin and Northern Shan States.

(5th August 2014 to 31st December 2017)

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Executive Summary

This programming strategy for a dignified and safe return of IDPS in Kachin and Northern Shan states is a coordinated initiative of 10 local NGOs to respond to the possible scenario¹ of a return and resettlement of about 120,000 IDPs affected by the prolonged armed conflict.

The strategy is built on a factual context analysis based on the deep experience and knowledge, which these organisations have accumulated over the last three years of support to IDPs. It is grounded in fundamental international principles and standards such as the Humanitarian Code of Conduct, Sphere, HAP and the UN guidelines for displacement. It starts by defending the basic rights of IDPs for a dignified and safe return on a voluntary basis and with adequate Humanitarian Assistance, Protection and Fulfilment of their Social and Civil Rights.

It sets a scenario in two phases for 2014 and for 2015-2016. In 2014, it is envisaged and proposed that much preparatory work should be done to ensure that return and resettlement is fully respectful of IDPs rights. Although it is impossible to set a clear scenario for 2015-2016 as the evolution of peace and political talks will impact on conditions for the IDPs' possibilities of return, the strategy sets the grounds for a likely return and resettlement during these years and defines programmes to accompany this process up to December 2017.

Key challenges and the set of conditions are defined; including among others: Armed troupes withdrawal from the occupied villages, return or resettlement not being imposed by political timeframes, protection and safety being guaranteed prior to any return or resettlement, agreed international monitoring, awareness raising on return and resettlement, rights for IDPs, etc..

Needs and Protection assessment is a fundamental part of this strategy and its approach is detailed in chapters 7 and 8.

Accountability to IDPs and accompaniment is central to the strategy as set in chapters 10 and 11.

On these bases four strategic objectives are set:

1. Make sure that IDPs have the right to life with dignity with full human development², receive humanitarian assistance and the right to protection and security on their return and resettlement.
2. Ensure that all civil and political rights are respected and that IDPs are able to participate fully in social life. This includes legal recognition, restitution and implementation of transitional justice.
3. Promote and ensure that the Myanmar Government and the KIO follow and apply International Humanitarian Law and the UN guidelines on IDPs return and resettlement.
4. Ensure a safe and dignified return and resettlement of IDPs which will involve coordination with the Myanmar Government and the KIO, Faith Based Organizations, Local Civil Societies, Local NGOs, INGOs and UN agencies.

¹Following the peace talks, the "7 points agreement" between KIO and the Government of Myanmar of 30th May 2013, and subsequent peace talks.

²Access to education, health, livelihood opportunities, etc.

These four objectives are developed in a portfolio of programmes which can be easily subdivided to align with UN humanitarian clusters.

Each programme has a defined specific focus and established activities, a timeframe, defined target populations and a budget.

The estimated programme cost is USD 136.7 million, for the period of 3 years, distributed as per table on the right. Operational cost is 20% of the programme cost (USD 27.3 million).

1. Civil Rights, Community Building and Restitution	1.4%
2. Protection, Trauma healing and reconciliation	0.7%
3. Livelihoods, food and nutrition	47.8%
4. Landmines awareness and demining	0.1%
5. Education	7.2%
6. Health	4.0%
7. Shelter and WASH	29.7%
8. Transport and infrastructure	9.0%
Total	100.0%
Total	100.0%

These programmes will be implemented by the participant organisations on the basis of their capacity and expertise, as indicated in the specific table of contributions per programme and organisation, (chapter 12).

Respecting full autonomy of the participant organisations, a light coordination mechanism is set to facilitate the implementation of the strategy, ensuring synergies, a common direction and an efficient use of resources for the maximum positive impact for IDPs.

Organisations are relying on international respect and support, especially from UN agencies and INGOs, to implement this strategy in its full strength.

1. Introduction

This strategy is an updated and reviewed version of the Strategy for Return and Resettlement developed by the Joint Strategy Team (JST) on the 30th of June 2013. This strategy takes into account the new context and challenges that IDPs, and Humanitarian organisations are confronting and anticipate to overcome in the next two years.

The strategy responds to the need for an integrated programme for the Return and Resettlement of the IDP population of the Kachin and Northern Shan States. It is oriented towards concrete programming and its scope covers all IDPs in both Myanmar Government and KIO controlled areas. It is guided solely by humanitarian principles.

The programming strategy has been developed in a participatory manner by: Metta Development Foundation (Metta), Bridging Rural Integrated Development & Grassroots Empowerment (BRIDGE), Karuna Myanmar Social Services (KMSS), Kachin Baptist Convention (KBC), Kachin Development Group (KDG), Kachin Relief and Development Committee (KRDC), Kachin Women Association (KWA), IDPs [Internally Displaced Person] and Refugees Relief Committee (RANIR), Shalom Foundation (Shalom), and Wunpawng Ninghtoi (WPN).

Its use should be an active instrument for the achievement of peace and its implementation in justice and dignity.

2. Inputs for the Programming Strategy

Based on previous analysis, guidelines, documents³ and experiences, this Programming Strategy takes into consideration the following points:

1. The Myanmar Government, the KIO and international organizations are encouraged to recognize and adhere to the UN guiding principles for IDP return and resettlement, particularly principles of voluntary and dignified return and locating and identifying resettlement locations.
2. The two warring parties are urged to take responsibility for implementation of UN guidelines (compensation of destructed housing, livelihood, etc.)
3. The Myanmar Government and IRRC Humanitarian Policies should be in line with international humanitarian principles.
4. The Return and Resettlement programme should reach all IDP camps in both Myanmar Government and KIO controlled areas.
5. Strengthening protection mechanisms in coordination with local NGOs, UNHCR, ICRC and INGOs.
6. Entitlement of rights for IDPs should be recognized on the basis of existing registration in the camps. The April 2014 Myanmar Census data should not be used for Return and Resettlement programmes as it is not able to collect and validate in all areas.
7. The Return and Resettlement programme should have a comprehensive approach including livelihood, education, food security, land rights, resilience, landmine clearance and psychosocial support programmes.
8. Return and Resettlement should be within a defined timeline to avoid stagnation of the process.
9. Humanitarian mine action should be a priority in the Return and Resettlement programme and should be supported by the international community with adequate resources and expertise.
10. The peace process should take into account the inputs emerging from this strategy.

3. Context, (Conflict, Peace and Humanitarian situation)

The context in which this programming strategy operates is defined by:

- 1) Till August 2014, fighting is reduced in Kachin state but continues in Northern Shan state.
- 2) There are more new displacements in Northern Shan state especially in Muse, Nam Kham and Man Wing Gyi areas.
- 3) Current cease-fire negotiation gives a misleading assumption that immediate return and resettlement is possible.
- 4) The Myanmar Government's Return and Resettlement attempts, although with good intention, could create misunderstanding and misjudgement among IDPs.
- 5) The Myanmar Government has prepared and started the IDPs return and resettlement in Pa La Na and Loi Je.
- 6) Agreements reached on 30th May and 13th October 2013 between Myanmar government and KIO do not set a clear time frame for IDP return and resettlement.
- 7) China has its own national interests in cease-fire negotiation and peace process.
- 8) Current national development priorities of the Myanmar Government has placed emphasis on economic development. Irresponsible international investments may exacerbate the conflict situation.

³OCHA Guiding principles for displacement. Kachin Protection Assessment, Kachin Joint Humanitarian Strategy March 2013, Joint Programming Strategy for Safe and Dignified Return and Resettlement of IDPs in Kachin and Northern Shan States June 2013, UN Durable Solution Paper, etc.

- 9) The primary concern of IDPs is the presence of government army in their home villages.
- 10) Some villages of the IDPs have already been occupied by government army posts.
- 11) Pull and push factors of the IDPs to return home is increasing. Pull factors being the fear of their homeland and farming land being occupied by outsiders and government army, while push factors are reduced and irregular humanitarian aid provision at IDP camps.
- 12) Detention and human rights violation by the Myanmar Government Army against IDPs visiting their home villages is still a great concern.
- 13) UN and international organisations access to the IDP camps in KIO controlled areas is still limited and unpredictable.
- 14) UN and INGOs reaching the KIO controlled areas need to coordinate with the IRRC and local humanitarian organisations to ensure full coverage of all camps.
- 15) Local humanitarian organisations have difficulties and barriers to access funding compare to UN and INGOs.
- 16) Humanitarian aid needed for IDPs remains the same. However, the trend of funding for humanitarian assistance is decreasing.
- 17) Currently, the UN humanitarian country team (HCT) does not include the participation of the local humanitarian organisations.
- 18) There will be no access to university for the students who passed 10th standard in KIO controlled areas, as the Myanmar Government does not recognise KIO certificates.
- 19) There are cases of IDPs being injured or killed by landmines when they return to work their fields.

4. Potential scenarios: short term 2014 and medium term 2015 - 2016

Scenario for the short term (Up to 31st December 2014)

- 1) IDPs remain in the camps, but some will return to their land during busy farming times, then return to the camps.
- 2) The ongoing cease-fire negotiation between the KIO and the Myanmar Government will reach an agreement soon.
- 3) The Myanmar government makes its own decisions for return and resettlement regardless of the agreements, which require further discussion with the KIO and those organisations engaged in humanitarian work with IDPs.
- 4) More IDPs in the Myanmar Government controlled areas might be either forced to return to their places of origin or to move to the resettlement areas.
- 5) IDPs forced to return under inadequate conditions will be exposed to landmines and lack of protection.
- 6) Funding of the local civil society organisations will increase if the international organisations keep relying on their capacity and strategy. If not, access to IDPs to facilitate return and resettlement will be limited.
- 7) UN and INGOs reaching the KIO controlled areas have improved coordination with local humanitarian organisations and IRRC thus ensuring full coverage of all camps.
- 8) IDPs in Northern Shan state will increase because of the ongoing fighting there.
- 9) Humanitarian aid needed for IDPs remains the same. Under the pressure of incentive and intimidation, return and resettlement may increase. Humanitarian assistance may decrease as a result.
- 10) Myanmar government does not recognize KIO's 10th standard certificate, therefore, students who had passed 10th standard in KIO controlled area will be denied their right to pursue university education.
- 11) Local Organizations will use their Joint Strategy to influence the engagement of the international community (UN agencies and International NGOs), the Myanmar Government and the KIO to fulfil their duties according to International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

Scenario for the medium term (2015 - 2016)⁴

- 1) No access to university for the IDP students who pass 10th standard.
- 2) Life Skills training and capacity building will be needed for IDPs in different areas (livelihood, health, education, reconstruction and development, Mine Risk Education, etc.).
- 3) Humanitarian aid will still be needed for the IDPs even after return.
- 4) Consultation for return with IDPs and identification of locations for resettlement might take place in 2015.
- 5) Humanitarian actors will have a clearer picture regarding conditions and context of return.
- 6) The two warring parties have clearer agreement regarding IDPs' return, and their responsibilities and obligations.
- 7) IDPs are aware about the agreements made between the warring parties regarding IDPs' return and resettlement.
- 8) For resettlement, IDPs will be more interested in strategic locations for their future livelihood (e.g., urban Vs rural).
- 9) More "push" factors in the Myanmar Government controlled areas for return may take place eventually. Depending on the situation, these attempts will be seen as either incentives or intimidations and thus the IDPs will react to them in different ways.

⁴ Scenario setting does not go beyond 2016 as it would be very speculative.

- 10) IDPs from the Myanmar Government controlled area might be eager to return to their places of origin without proper preparations, consultation and information.
- 11) Needs assessments will have been carried out or ongoing or in pipeline.
- 12) Awareness and education of risk on return and IDPs rights has taken place widely in the camps.
- 13) Return and Resettlement might start from early 2015 (dry-summer period).
- 14) Local civil society groups are ready to respond to return and resettlement (contingency plans, human resources, capacity building, etc. are being prepared).

5. Key Challenges for Return and Resettlement programmes

While implementing the Return and Resettlement strategy, the following challenges should be addressed:

1. Since there are no timelines in the agreements made so far, the planning of IDP return and resettlement will be difficult for humanitarian organisations.
2. Some international organisations coming into the KIO controlled areas and the recipient communities without proper consultation and coordination; this trend will continue the following months. This could affect the planning and implementation of existing local and international organisations.
3. Knowledge and capacity of local humanitarian actors should be recognised and complemented wherever necessary by the international community, e.g., technical expertise. International organisations should follow the agreed joint strategy, in order to maximise the impact and efficiency of the Return and Resettlement programme.
4. International governments' economic interests in Myanmar may increase investment. This may create job opportunities; however, their interest and action against human rights violations may be compromised. IDPs/communities' needs, rights and concerns may become a lower priority.
5. Current conflict situation is tense and uncertain, therefore, decision making process becomes very complex.
6. Business operations like gold mining in the original villages of the IDPs raise grave concerns among the IDPs. In the meantime, the Myanmar Government uses incentives approach for IDPs return and resettlement. Such push and pull factors may cause misjudgement and confusion among the IDPs, thus, putting them into vulnerable situation in the presence of armed personnel and UXOs in their villages and their farms.
7. IDPs are deeply traumatized, therefore, programme management requires high degree of sensitivity.
8. Majority of IDPs do not know their rights and conditions for return. The need to increase understanding of their rights including risks of return is urgent.
9. The continuing conflict causes displacement of many communities; up to three times displacement of some like Nam Lim Pa. When the root cause of displacement has yet to be fully resolved, hasty return and resettlement like Pa La Na and Loi Je should not be done in order to avoid neglecting human dignity and life security.
10. All humanitarian organisations should stand firmly and promoting the Durable Solutions Framework especially Myanmar government return and resettlement programme must respect and follow the Durable Solutions.
11. Humanitarian assistance being provided in the camps is not regular and sufficient. Therefore, IDPs' vulnerability has increased.

6. Guiding principles

This programming strategy is guided by the following principles:

1. Respect for human dignity
2. Respect for all IDP rights
3. Adherence to and respect for principles of the international humanitarian code of conduct and OCHA Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement relating to return, resettlement and reintegration (principles 28 to 30), particularly:
 - The return should be fully voluntary not by force; voluntary means, clear and well informed. It should not be incentive based
 - With free choice of return to their original locations or resettling elsewhere
 - Right to restitution: right to recover their property and to request compensation for those who lost family members, were injured or lost properties
4. Respect for the principle of impartiality in practice
5. "Do no harm" and conflict sensitivity
6. Programmes and strategies should be defined based on local context, knowledge and expertise of Local NGOs.
7. Participation of IDPs in all the process of return and resettlement: design, management, implementation and monitoring.

6.1 Conditions for Return

1. Armed troupes 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)
8. Return and resettlement should not be based on incentive and intimidating approaches.
9. Any return and resettlement programme should be in line with international humanitarian norms and Durable Solution Principles.

7. Needs assessment

All the programmes within this strategy will be based on a fair and professional needs assessment which will include:

- 1) The locations to which IDPs wish to return or relocation sites
- 2) Visit to the conflict affected villages to assess the true situation and needs in the villages (existing assessments done by local NGO such as RANIR should be taken into account)
- 3) Visit or observe the resettlement sites to assess the true situation and needs
- 4) Extremely vulnerable individuals (EVI), resulting from the impact of war need to be identified (the disabled, war widows, war orphans, the elderly who lost sons/daughter son whom they were dependent, and the most needy)
- 5) Collecting data on children interrupted in pursuing higher education (considering vocational and further educational supports)
- 6) Assessment of land availability in the villages of origin and resettlement areas
- 7) Assessment of losses and ways of restitution

8) Assessment of participation of IDPs in all the return & resettlement process

The following needs will be addressed by the indicated activities:

	Needs	Before (preparatory work)	During and after return or resettlement
1	Community building	Meetings, consultations, presentations	CSOs, CBOs and leadership training, youth gathering, literature and culture classes, life skill trainings & awareness training
2	Transportation	Voluntary family data collection and estimation of travel expenses	Follow up and provision of what is needed
3	Land	Mines, (UXO), landmine awareness and de-mining land clearing	Livelihood, Agriculture Land, gardening land, communal land, playground, Land security and ownership Mines, (UXO), de-mining, land clearing
4	Shelter	Clean the village surroundings and recheck the map of the "before" situation Prepare venue and estimate the cost	Reconstruct houses, schools, health care centres, community centres
5	WASH	Assess& map latrines, hygiene kits, water tanks/ wells, etc...	Construct latrines, water tanks/ wells, etc& provide hygiene kits
6	Food	Demography survey for returnees/ families	Provide three meals a day for the returnees, nutritious food, drinking water, fruits, for at least one year
7	Infrastructure	Assessment - Planning and mapping for the new town plan (urban/ rural)	Construction of roads, bridges, irrigation, water sources, electricity, etc
8	Livelihood	Assessment and providing livelihood trainings	Farm tools, seeds fund, seeds, livestock breeding and facilities
9	Health	Training for health promoters and volunteers	Supply medicines, clinic equipment, salary for health workers
10	Protection	Child protection training, psychosocial support design and preparation for facilities.	Extremely Vulnerable Individual support program, psychosocial support- trauma healing, etc...
11	Education	Student survey, PTA organising, teachers' training	School materials, teaching materials, teachers allowance, emergency preparedness (non-formal education for all level)
12	NFI	Data collection and purchase of bedding, clothes, home utensils, kitchen utensils	Distribution of NFI

8. Rights and Protection

In order to ensure the rights and protection of the IDPs the following points should be taken into account.

- 1) Raise awareness of the risks and opportunities of return/resettlement so that IDPs are able to make a sound decision about when they wish to return (within the proposed timeframe) to their original locations or to resettlement sites
- 2) Facilitate the process for IDPs to retrieve their residential and cultivated land. Facilitation for the returnees to own the unregistered plots which they have previously worked as per customary law.
- 3) Strengthening of community capacity to rebuild their societies.
- 4) Work with the IDPs and coordinate with relevant departments for all the inhabitants to obtain National Registration Card and other related documents.
- 5) Support for resources or relevant training for livelihood in the resettlement areas.
- 6) Basic needs should be supported until the IDPs are able to go back to their normal life (this could take at least three years).
- 7) Construction of necessary infrastructure in the villages (schools, bridges, roads, etc.).
- 8) Provide transportation for the return journey.
- 9) Programme focusing on support for Extremely Vulnerable Individuals identified.
- 10) Educational programmes should include higher education support.

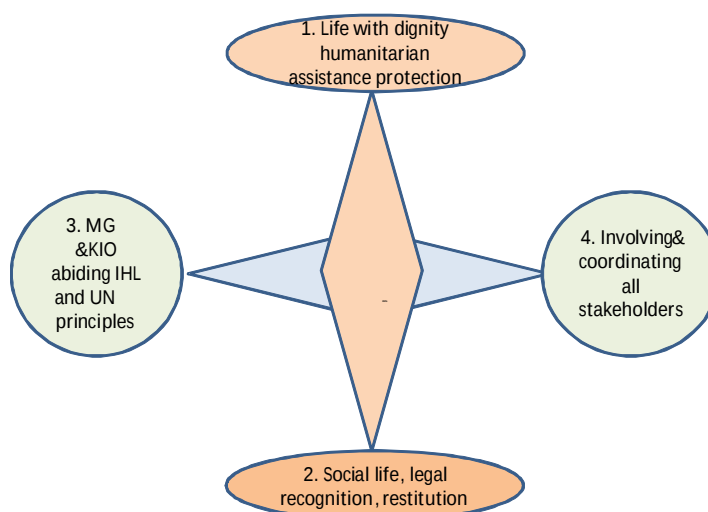
- 11) Ensure community participation throughout the return and resettlement process.
- 12) Map landmine locations by accessing information from KIA and Government army.
- 13) Ensure the military posts are not close to the original and resettlement sites/villages.
- 14) Facilitate the de-mining programme with a strong focus on community awareness and education

9. Objectives and programming priorities

The strategic objectives are:

1. **Make sure that IDPs have the right to life with dignity with full human development⁵, receive humanitarian assistance and the right to protection and security on their return and resettlement.**
2. **Ensure that all civil and political rights are respected and that IDPs can participate fully in social life, this includes legal recognition, restitution (recovery of properties or compensation for losses⁶ of the IDPs) and implementation of transitional justice.**
3. **Promote and ensure that Myanmar Government and KIO follow and apply International Humanitarian Law, and the IDP OCHA guidelines on IDP return and resettlement programs.**
4. **Ensure a safe and dignified return and resettlement of IDPs involving coordination with Myanmar Government and KIO, Faith Based Organizations, Local Civil Societies, Local NGOs, INGOs and UN agencies. (All Stakeholders)**

This could be represented as follows:



⁵Access to education, health, livelihood opportunities, etc,....

⁶ It Could be human lives, land, houses, livestock, church or religious items or symbols. More will be defined under assessment with IDPs.

Programming priorities are:

1. Civil Rights, Community Building and Restitution
2. Protection, trauma healing and reconciliation
3. Livelihoods, Food and nutrition
4. Landmines awareness and de-mining
5. Education
6. Health
7. Shelter and WASH
8. Transport and infrastructures

10. Accompaniment and monitoring

The undersigned organisations of this programming strategy will accompany the IDPs in their Return and Resettlement process and will monitor the implementation of the programmes as indicated below:

Accompaniment activities:

- 1) Prior to return, identify one or more community members (administrative personnel, religious leaders, leaders of women's groups) to represent them.
- 2) Raise awareness and educate IDPs on their rights and responsibilities on return and resettlement and restitution.
- 3) Communicate regularly with them to discover whether their needs and rights are being met or are in the process.
- 4) Form clusters among representatives to hold regular progress meetings.
- 5) Set up mechanisms to discover grievances and address them accordingly.
- 6) Form a joint monitoring team composed of 3 representatives from implementing organisations.
- 7) Conduct monthly meetings in the beginning of the Return and Resettlement process and quarterly when things are settling.
- 8) 6 monthly monitoring trips and review sessions will be organised.
- 9) One person will be assigned to facilitate the community representative clusters and that person will be a member of the joint monitoring team.

Programmes Monitoring Indicators:

Area	Indicators
Finances	1. Funds availability, 2. Ratio of expenditure per sector on monthly basis
Programme Activities	1. Activities completed 2. Targeted people per activity 3. Extremely Vulnerable Individuals coverage 4. Participation of IDPs
Engagement of all the actors	1. Coordination outcomes with UN agencies 2. Coordination outcomes with INGOs 3. Coordination with other stakeholders (IRRC and Myanmar Government)

11. Accountability to IDPs and other stakeholders

All programmes will pay attention to accountability to IDPs and other relevant stakeholders; in order to do so the basic international humanitarian accountability standards will be followed, (Humanitarian Accountability Partnership Standards –HAP).

Accountability, will cover:

1. Responsibility to inform the IDPs of decisions, and preparations made for their active participation in voluntary return and resettlement
2. Transparency (activities budget, work plan, procedures, policy, duration, donors, etc....)
3. Respond to the existing feed-back mechanisms and real needs of the IDPs and affected communities
4. Reach the international minimum Humanitarian Standards
5. Responsibility to follow the Humanitarian principles and the “Do No Harm” approach
6. Transparency, coordination, information sharing, collaboration among the Myanmar Government, KIO, IRRC, UN, INGOs, Local NGOs, CBOs, Faith Based Organizations, Communities, IDPs, etc...
7. Active engagement and reporting from and to HCT (Humanitarian Country Team)
8. Responsibility to follow the common strategy set up by the Joint Strategy Team
9. Donor accountability: impartiality, integrity and transparency
10. Establish appropriate Feed-back and complaint mechanisms for IDPs

12. Roles and involvement of each organisation

The participant organisations will have specific contributions to the 8 priority programming areas according to their capacities, experience and know-how, as follows:

	Metta	Shalom	KBC	KMSS	WPN	BRIDGE	KRDC	KDG	KWA	RANIR ⁷
1. Civil Rights, Community Building & Restitution	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	•
2. Protection, Trauma healing & reconciliation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	•
3. Livelihoods, Food and Nutrition	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		•
4. Landmines awareness & de-mining⁸			✓	✓	✓			✓		•
5. Education	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	•
6. Health			✓	✓	✓	✓				•
7. Shelter and WASH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		•
8. Transport and infrastructures	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			•

Clarification notes:

Metta: For area no.1, focus will be on community building. For area 2, focus will be on protection.

KBC: For area 4, focus will be on landmine awareness. For area no.8, focus will be on transport.

KMSS: For area 2, focus will be on protection (child protection) and psychosocial support

WPN: For area 4, focus will be on landmine awareness (MRE)

BRIDGE: For area 1 focus will be on livelihood. For area 6, focus will be on health education

RANIR: Documentation coordination, advocacy for all programmes

KDG: For area 7, focus will be on WASH and for area 4, focus will be on landmine awareness (MRE).

KWA: For area 1, focus will be on civil rights & community building and for area 2, focus will be on protection. For area 5, focus will be on ECCD.

The distribution of programme contributions among the organisations will facilitate coordination and cross learning between them.

⁷ RANIR will focus on documentation and advocacy not on direct programme implementation

⁸ Landmines Awareness and De-mining (Humanitarian Mine Action)

12.1 Coordination mechanism

Coordination Mechanism among organizations will be light and based on efficiency, focusing on facilitating information, coordinating effective participation of the organisations, and facilitating monitoring, learning and evaluation of the strategy; as well as identifying pitfalls that may affect the programmes.

Coordination will use a facilitative approach with full respect for the total autonomy of each organisation.

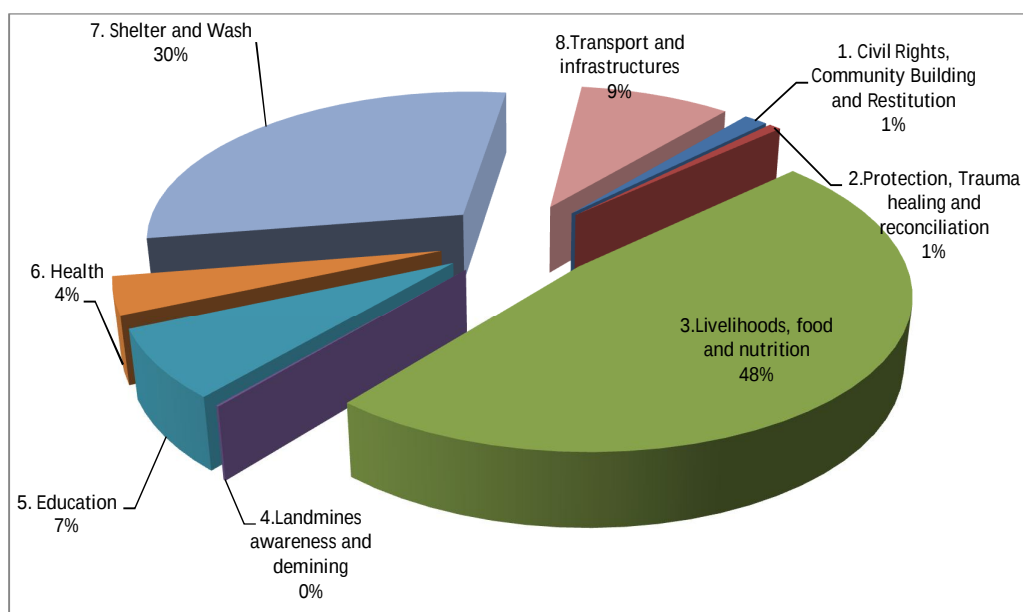
The coordination mechanism will be similar to the one established for the “Joint Kachin Humanitarian Response- March 2013”, having an extended steering committee to include all participant organisations.

13. Global estimated budget for 2014-2017

Programme budget

The programme budget is calculated for three years starting on January 2015.

Programme Sector	Total Budget (USD)	%
1. Civil Rights, Community Building and Restitution	1,951,109	1.4%
2. Protection, Trauma healing and reconciliation	1,014,200	0.7%
3. Livelihoods, food and nutrition	65,333,333	47.8%
4. Landmines awareness and demining	180,000	0.1%
5. Education	9,905,556	7.2%
6. Health	5,429,997	4.0%
7. Shelter and Wash	40,586,998	29.7%
8. Transport and infrastructures	12,307,775	9.0%
Total	136,708,968	100.0%



Operational Budget

Operational budget is estimated to be circa 20% of the programme budget, being USD27,341,794.00

14. Programme Portfolio

This Strategy will be implemented through the following programme portfolio:

- 1. Civil Rights, community building and restitution**
- 2. Protection, trauma healing and reconciliation**
- 3. Livelihoods, food and nutrition**
- 4. Landmines awareness and de-mining**
- 5. Education**
- 6. Health**
- 7. Shelter and WASH**
- 8. Transport and infrastructures**

Return and resettlement is estimated to affect 140,000 persons. Nevertheless, programmes defined in this strategy are calculated on the basis of 120,000 target people, being 100,000 IDPs plus about 20,000 Other War Affected People (OWAP), such as those sheltering with host families, those who are unregistered and others who fled to China.

Target population is estimated to be distributed as follows - 60% in KIO controlled area and 40% in Myanmar Government controlled area.

14.1. Return and Resettlement programmes

Programme #1: Civil Rights, Community Building and Restitution

FOCUS:

Civil Rights

- Recommendation letters
- National Registration Card
- Birth certificate
- Household Registration Card
- Land registration

Community Building

- Formation of village committees
- Capacity building for the village committees (leadership training, life skills for youth, literature and culture classes and gender)
- Disaster Risk Reduction, Resilience and mitigation

Restitution

- Awareness session on rights
- Loss/damage assessment
- Facilitate process of restitution

Activities	Timeframe	Outreach	Targeted population	Budget (USD)
Civil Rights				
Recommendation letters	6 months	war affected villages in Kachin and Northern Shan States		
National Registration Card	2 years	war affected villages in Kachin and Northern Shan States	50,000 people	277,777
Birth certificate	3 years	war affected villages in Kachin and Northern Shan States	10,000 people	
Household registration card	1 years	war affected villages in Kachin and Northern Shan States	15,000 Households	33,333
Land registration	3 years	war affected villages in Kachin and Northern Shan States	24,000HHs (72,000 acres)	40,000
Community Building				
Formation of village committees	1 years	200 war affected villages in Kachin and Northern Shan States		
Capacity building for the village committees (rights, law, leadership training, life skills for youth, literature and culture classes, gender, etc.)	3 years	200 war affected villages in Kachin and Northern Shan States	100,000 people	444,444
Disaster Risk Reduction, Resilience and mitigation	3 years	200 war affected villages in Kachin and Northern Shan States		1,111,111
Formation of village committees	1 years	200 war affected villages in Kachin and Northern Shan States		
Restitution				
Awareness session (rights)	3 years	200 war affected villages in Kachin and Northern Shan States		22,222

Activities	Timeframe	Outreach	Targeted population	Budget (USD)
Loss / damage assessment	1 years	war affected villages in Kachin and Northern Shan States		11,111
Facilitate process of restitution	3 years	war affected villages in Kachin and Northern Shan States		11,111
Total estimated budget for Civil Rights, Community Building and Restitution				1,951,109

Programme #2: Protection, Trauma Healing and Reconciliation

FOCUS:

1. PROTECTION

- Child Protection
- Women's Protection
- Legal Protection

2. TRAUMA HEALING

- Healing Centre
- Home for the Elderly

3. RECONCILIATION

- Community Hearing (Listening) Centre

Activities	Timeframe	Outreach	Targeted population	Budget (US \$)
Protection				
Child Protection		Children under 18	60,000	50,000
- TOT training (Volunteer Child Protection Group) 10 times x \$5000	1-3 yrs	Communities	400	10,000
- Awareness training (100 times x \$100)		All stakeholders	4,000	30,000
- Advocacy (IEC)				
Women Protection		All women	500	50,000
- Awareness training, TOT (women's rights, gender base violence, trafficking etc... (100 times x \$500)		Link Livelihood Project		50,000
- Women's income generation Project				180,000
- Vocational training centre (10 centres x \$5000) Different trainings 20 times x 3 yrs x 3000				
Legal Protection		Net work with concern group		60,000
- Trainings (link with Shalom, legal aid, etc...) 20 trainings x 3000				
Trauma Healing				
Healing Centres			400	20,000
- Centres x 10 x \$2000				30,000
- TOT Trainings (volunteers, communities) (10 trainings x \$3000)			1000	20,000
- Support for vulnerable group (referral, etc...)		Widow, widower, etc..	1000	144,000
- Stipend for Healers (Healing centre) 20 volunteers x 300x 24months				

Activities	Timeframe	Outreach	Targeted population	Budget (US \$)
Home for Elderly - Constructions x 3 centres x \$60000 - Stipend for Care givers 6 pax x 300 x 24 mths. - Foods, NUT, etc.. 120 pax x 200x 2 years			120	180,000 43,200 48,000
Community Hearing Centre (CHC) - Conflict transformation, Peace Trainings, . - Networking with concern org, groups, etc.. - 10 trainings x \$1500 - Case referral (forming committee, transportation, communication for the Hearing committee, etc...)		Use healing centre, public centre - Communities leaders - Network with Legal aid, court, etc.	400 200	15,000 15,000
Community Support Network Group - Trainings 30 x \$3000 - Forming CSNG, volunteers, meetings		- Communities		60,000 9,000
Total estimated budget for Protection, Trauma Healing and Reconciliation				1,014,200

Programme #3: Livelihoods, Food and Nutrition

FOCUS:

- 1) Food Distribution
- 2) Cash grants
- 3) Supplementary food for old people, pregnant women, children under 5 years, people with chronic illnesses (HIV etc)
- 4) Cash for work
- 5) Backyard and home gardening
- 6) Rice and crop cultivation
- 7) Livestock raising
- 8) Income generation
- 9) Capacity building and skill training

Activities	Timeframe	Outreach	Targeted population	Budget (USD)
Food distribution - basic food (rice, cooking oil, salt and pulse)	1-2 years	IDPs and other war effected people from both GCA and KCA	100,000	26,300,000
Cash grants - MMK 6000 per person for 6 months	6 months		100,000	4,000,000
Supplementary food - 3-5 for ECCD supplementary food - Eggs, ovaltine, beans, cereal etc	1-3 years	Children under 5 years, above 60, pregnant women, chronic (HIV, TB etc), disabled	20,000	7,200,000
Cash for work - Building Community activities such as road construction, communal building, pond, dam and construction etc.	2-3 years		30,000	(included in other programmes budget)

Activities	Timeframe	Outreach	Targeted population	Budget (USD)
Backyard and home gardening - Seed collection and distribution - Model farm and training - Farm tools support - Technical support	1-3 years	80% of IDPs	20,000 Households	666,667
Rice and crop cultivation (farming) (MMK 7.5 lakh per/hh) - Seed collection and distribution - Farm tools and manure support - Technical support	1-2 years	80% of IDP	20,000Households	16,666,666
Livestock Raising Buffalo distribution	2-3 years	30% of IDP,	7,500Households (farmers)	8,333,333
Income generation (MMK 30 lakh per group or village) - Livestock raising, Saving and Loan and Agri-loan	2-3 years		500 communities/ groups At least 20 person per group (10,000)	1,666,667
Training and capacity building - Livelihood and vocational related training (MMK 20,000 per person)	1-3 years		15,000	500,000
Total estimated budget for Livelihoods, Food and Nutrition				65,333,333

Programme #4: Landmines

FOCUS: Being part of a broader process this programme will have a specific focus on awareness and plotting landmine risk areas:

- 1) Networking, collaboration with expert INGOs, UN Agencies (e.g., DRC)
- 2) MRE Awareness training for IDPs in the camps, schools, communities, etc...
- 3) Advocacy to Myanmar Government and KIO, communities, INGOs, UN Agencies,
- 4) Work Plan & De-mining

(Technical de-mining should be done by specialised teams)

Activities	Timeframe	Outreach	Targeted population	Budget (US \$)
Networking, collaboration with expert INGOs, UN Agencies				
Networking, collaboration, coordination with International expert UN Agencies, International NGOs (e.g, DRC) 2 times	6 months before return and resettlement	- Local civil society - Joint strategy networks group	40	20,000
MRE Awareness training for IDPs in the camps, schools, communities, etc				
Meetings and training for CSOs TOT for 2 times, follow up 2 times (KCA & MGCA)		- CSOs joint strategy group	160	40,000
MRE trainings -200 times x \$350		- IDPs (camp) - Schools - Communities	5000 2000 1000	70,000
Advocacy to Myanmar Government and KIO, communities, INGOs, UN Agencies				
Advocacy	3 years	- All stakeholders		50,000

Activities	Timeframe	Outreach	Targeted population	Budget (US \$)
Networking, collaboration with expert INGOs, UN Agencies				
Work plan & De-mining (Experts, Myanmar Government, KIO, Joint Strategy Program)	years		Population from conflict area	-
Total estimated budget for Landmines (de-mining excluded)				180,000

Programme #5: Education

Baseline Education data: 10,167 IDP school students in KIO and 8,000 in Myanmar Government controlled area. (Total approx. 18,000)

1,400 school teachers and 250 volunteer teachers in KIO controlled area, 100 volunteers in Myanmar Government controlled area. Total (350 volunteers)

FOCUS:

- School construction (263 KIO controlled area, 50 in Myanmar Government controlled area, total 313)
- Vocational training
- Teacher training (English upgrade etc.)
- School material support and uniforms
- Support for volunteer teachers
- ECCD (100 centres, 5,000 students)

Activities	Timeframe	Outreach	Targeted population	Budget (US \$)
School construction				
School construction -new construction and repair (MMK 200 Lakh)	1-3 years		263 KIO control area, 50 in Myanmar government control area, total 313	6,955,556
School furniture construction -	1-3 years		18,000 students, both Myanmar Government and KIO areas	300,000
Vocational Training				
Vocational and higher education opportunity - Vocational training - Scholarship opportunity - Open University - Linking and net-work with relevant education and learning institutes	1-3 years	Youths that have passed high school	1000 students	1,000,000
Teacher training				
Teacher training (30 days) - MMK 300,000	2-3 years		350 volunteer teacher	116,667
School materials and uniform				
School material support -MMK 20,000	1-3 years		18,000 students, both Myanmar Government and KIO controlled areas	400,000

Activities	Timeframe	Outreach	Targeted population	Budget (US \$)
Support for Volunteer Teachers				
Support for volunteer teachers -MMK 50,000	2-3 years		350 volunteer teachers	466,667
ECCD				
ECCD construction and package - Teacher subsidies, teacher training, indoor, outdoor, toy making, MMK 60 Lakh	2-3 years		5,000 children	666,667
Total estimated budget for Education				9,905,556

Programme #6: Health

FOCUS:

- Buildings
- Training
- Referral
- Salaries, medicine and equipment

Activities	Timeframe	Outreach	Targeted population	Budget (US \$)
Buildings				
Renovate healthcare centres	1 years	30 healthcare centres in war affected villages in Kachin and Northern Shan States	7,500 people or 1,500 households	33,333
Construct healthcare centres	3 years	100 healthcare centres (will be shared by 300 villages in war affected villages in Kachin and Northern Shan States	100,000 people or 2,000 Households	555,555
Renovate hospitals	3 years	10 hospitals in war affected villages in Kachin and Northern Shan States	40,000 people or 8,000 Households	111,111
Training				
Health Training	3 years	Training for 300 nurses and midwives	120,000 people or 24,000 Households	500,000
Salaries, medicine and Equipment				
Salary	3 years	780 (for 130 healthcare centres) and 150 (10 for hospitals) 930 in total	120,000 people or 24,000 Households	2,480,000
Medicine	3 years	130 healthcare centres and 10 hospital in war affected villages in Kachin and Northern Shan States	120,000 people or 24,000 Households	666,666
Equipment	3 years	130 healthcare centres and 10 hospital in war affected villages in Kachin and Northern Shan States	120,000 people or 24,000 Households	977,777
Health awareness education	3 years	200 awareness sessions in war affected villages in Kachin and Northern Shan States	100,000 people or 2,000 Households	22,222

Activities	Timeframe	Outreach	Targeted population	Budget (US \$)
Referral				
Referral	3 years	War affected villages in Kachin and Northern Shan States	50 persons for extreme cases	83,333
Total estimated budget for Health				5,429,997

Programme #7: Shelter& WASH

FOCUS:

1. Shelter

- Baseline data assessment
- Community organizing and discussion meetings
- Construction

2. WASH

- Latrine construction (Awareness raising, Training of Trainers (TOT) for WASH volunteers)
- Hygiene Promotion
- Water supply (Water tanks, Tube wells/artesian wells)
- Hygiene Kits/ practices
- IEC materials

Activities	Timeframe	Outreach	Targeted population	Budget (US \$)
1)Shelter		-		
a) Baseline data assessment	First 2 months 1 year	- 80% of total housing for IDPs - 20% of housing renovation for IDPs	100,000 IDPs Whole villages destroyed, burnt down by the war	20,000
b) Community organizing and discussion, meeting				20,000
c) Construction				33,333,333
d) Renovation				2,222,222
2)WASH				
Latrine construction	1 year	- latrine construction for 80% of IDPs	120,000	2,442,000
Hygiene Promotions - TOT training for volunteers	3 months (one time)	- follow up, awareness by volunteers in the villages	44,000	391,111
Water supply system		- provide water pipes - 200 water tanks - 100 tube wells for 5000 households from 100 villages - 100 wells to be dug for 5,000 households from 100 villages	5,000	208,333
			10,000 25,000	44,444 33,333
			25,000	222,222
Hygiene Kits/ practices		- hand soap, laundry soap, tooth paste, tooth brush for one year	120,000	1,600,000
IEC materials for hygiene materials		- pamphlets-shirts, vinyl, wall sheet, song competitions, VCD	120,000	50,000
Total estimated budget for Shelter & Wash sector				40,586,998

Programme #8: Transportation and Infrastructure

FOCUS:

- **Transportation:** Return and resettlement
- **Infrastructure:** Bridge construction, irrigation, water sources and electricity

Activities	Timeframe	Outreach	Targeted population	Budget (US \$)
Transportation				
Develop criteria, logistics and action plan for transportation	1 week			30,000
Transportation	Return and resettlement journey (6 months)	Camps in Government controlled and KIO controlled area	80,000 IDPs or 16,000 Households (80% of total IDP)	888,888
Infrastructure				
Formation of assessment team	2 Months			
Needs assessment for the infrastructures	3 Months	War affected areas in Kachin and Northern Shan States		11,111
Conduct survey of infrastructure	6 months	War affected areas in Kachin and Northern Shan States		22,222
Meeting with communities	3 years	War affected areas in Kachin and Northern Shan States		22,222
Construction of bridges	3 years	200 war affected villages in government and KIO controlled areas (200 bridges)		4,444,444
Construct/repair irrigation	3 years	20 war affected villages in government and KIO controlled areas	5,000 people or 1,000 households	444.444
Water sources	3 years	200 war affected villages in government and KIO controlled areas		1,111,111
Electricity	3 years	200 war affected villages in government and KIO controlled area	80,000 IDPs or 16,000 Households (80% of total IDP)	5,333,333
Total estimated budget for Transportation and Infrastructure				12,307,775

Health and Education infrastructure is included in the respective programmes.

14.2. Specifics for Resettlement programme

For resettlement programmes some specific considerations should be taken into account.

People involved in resettlement programmes are:

- Those who do not want to go back to their area of origin and want to stay in a resettlement area.
- Those who are landless

Rights and protection

- Community building and coordination among different stakeholders are a priority for resettlement
- Preconditions before resettlement need to be fulfilled, (including landmine risk awareness raising and education)
- The resettlement area and location selection should have enough land for farming and housing
- Ensuring the right to land, both for housing and farming
- Ensuring that landmines are controlled in the resettlement areas and mapping for plotting landmines has been done.

Livelihood and Food

- Food distribution needs to be carried out for at least one year
- Livelihood activities will be based on local context (it could be rice based cropping, backyard gardening, livestock and long-term cropping)
- Food security based activities must be encouraged

Education

- New primary schools and ECCD centres will open where there are 50 Households

Health

- Establish rural health centres where there is a resettlement area. Each will cover several villages up to a population of between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants.

Infrastructure

- Location of accessible springs of drinkable water
- Roads, communication and transportation must be considered.
- Consider locations for resettlement, based on a Disaster Risk Reduction Management approach.

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