



Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund

Semi-Annual Report 2010

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Disclaimer

This document has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Commission and the governments of Australia, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the European Commission or the governments of Australia, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AA	Action Aid
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency Myanmar
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CfP	Call for Proposal
CfW	Cash for Work
CESVI	Cooperazione e Sviluppo (Italian NGO for cooperation and development)
DC	Donor Consortium
DCA/LWF	Dan Church Aid/The Lutheran World Federation
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FB	Fund Board (LIFT)
FM	Fund Manager (LIFT)
FMO	Fund Manager Office
FY	Fiscal Year/Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoUM	Government of the Union Of Myanmar
HelpAge	Help Age International
IP	Implementing partner (LIFT)
ITB	Invitation to Bid
LEAD	Link Emergency Aid and Development
LIFT	Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MBCA	Myanmar Business Coalition on AIDS
MC	Mercy Corps
METTA	Metta Development Foundation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDTF	Multi Donor Trust Fund
MIDA	Myanmar Integrated Development Association
MIMU	Myanmar Information Management Unit
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MM	Mingalar Myanmar
MMK	Myanmar Kyat (local currency)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MoSW	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMTPF	National Medium Term Priority Framework
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
RIMS	Results and Impact Monitoring System
Pact	Pact Myanmar
PDO	Phaung Daw Oo
PONREPP	Post Nargis Recovery and Preparedness Plan
SC-UK	Save the Children United Kingdom
SIM	Social Impact Monitoring
TCG	Tripartite Core Group
Triangle/TGH	Triangle Generation Humanitaire
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
VDC	Village Development Committee
WHH	Welthungerhilfe
WVI	World Vision International

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A group of donors – Australia, European Commission, United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland – have come together to form a Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Livelihoods and Food Security in Myanmar, known as LIFT. The expected contribution over five years is US\$100 million. The purpose of the LIFT is to improve the food and livelihood security of the poor and vulnerable people in Myanmar.

Year 2010 is the first year of implementation of LIFT and has proved to be a challenging time in which to initiate a Livelihoods and Food Security programme. The first six months of LIFT has been a steep learning curve with protracted negotiations with Government for an AGREEMENT for UNOPS to act as Fund Manager and obtain visas for International staff.

Significant lessons have been incorporated into the assessment of IP proposals and contract negotiations based on the experience of selecting and contracting partners for the Delta. Selection of current Implementing Partners has been achieved through a competitive tendering process and the need to develop strategic partnerships and results based programming has been identified.

As at 30 June 2010, donor commitments stood at US\$61,904,193¹ with US\$46,335,442 already contributed. Initial focus has been on the Delta area and aimed at assisting the ongoing recovery efforts following Cyclone Nargis. Twenty-one (21) Implementing Partners have been contracted for US\$17,562,099 over a twelve month period. For the country-wide programme, 18 Implementing Partners have been identified and approximately US\$40,000,000 allocated² over a three year period.

The goodwill shown by stakeholders has resulted in the implementation of activities in the Delta in time to take advantage of the end of the dry season and the monsoon cropping season. US\$11,586,890 has been released to date of which actual expenditures of US\$ 5,678,512 or 49 percent of actual disbursements³ has been reported. Commitments that fall due in July and August which are not included in this reporting period are expected to be high.

The low expenditures reflect the short implementation period and the delays and uncertainty in the release of funds. Initial contracts were signed in late January 2010 with funds released on 13 March giving an implementation period ranging from 6 to 14 weeks. During this period Government Offices were closed for 8 working days for the annual Thingyan Water Festival and New Year celebrations, further disrupting implementation. IPs reported bottlenecks in procurement of agricultural inputs as well as staff recruitment, leading to the postponement or delay in implementing some activities.

In spite of the short time period many IPs were able to deliver agricultural inputs in a timely manner and the late onset of the monsoon rains helped IPs meet seasonal cropping requirements. Of programme expenditure, 64 percent was used to support to agricultural production, 20 percent for income diversification, employment/business development and

¹ Based on www.oanda.com interbank exchange rate of 30. June 2010

² Negotiations with shortlisted Implementing Partners is currently underway.

³ One IP is yet to provide its financial data.

market support mechanisms, 14 percent on social protection (cash for work and cash grants), 1 percent on training and capacity building and 1 percent on nutrition and hygiene.

Much work has been put into developing the M&E framework and a comprehensive system of input-output monitoring is in place. Coordination of IP activities has been enhanced by using Google Maps and MIMU post codes. Attention will need to be paid to outcomes and impacts as projects become more development orientated and cover longer time periods. Detailed baseline data is yet to be developed and negotiations with FAO are ongoing to develop this.

LIFT aims to be stakeholder driven and responsive to the needs of the people of Myanmar. Although considerable progress has been made, LIFT has a lot to learn and improve and it is hoped that with continued fruitful collaboration with stakeholders, LIFT will achieve the success envisaged

1 FUND MANAGEMENT

1.1 Background

Myanmar is one of the largest and poorest countries in South-East Asia, ranked 138 out of 182 according to the 2009 Human Development Index from the UNDP. Ethnically diverse with some 130 ethnic groups, its population is estimated to be 58.5 million⁴ with approximately 33 percent of the population living on less than US\$1 per day. Although Myanmar is the second largest country in South-East Asia and rich in natural resources, it lags behind its neighbours in most socio-economic indicators and is the poorest country in South-East Asia after East Timor in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

According to the 2010 *Myanmar Agriculture in Brief*, the agriculture sector contributed 34 percent of GDP in Fiscal Year 2008-2009; 15.4 percent of total export earnings; and employed 61.2 percent of the labour force. Reduced farm-gate prices due to the global economic downturn combined with natural disasters and poor economic policies have resulted in poor economic growth in Myanmar.

With such a large proportion of the population relying on agriculture for livelihoods and food security, management for the agricultural sector is crucial for stability and growth of the country's economy. As an emerging country rich in natural and human resources, Myanmar has enormous potential for long-term economic development. In recognition of the potential as well as the need, a group of donors came together in 2008 and 2009 to develop the concept of a multi-donor fund for livelihoods and food security (LIFT).

The donor group comprising the European Commission and the Governments of Australia, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland formed a Donor Consortium (DC) in 2009 and appointed a Fund Board (FB) to act as the management committee on its behalf. The Donors appointed UNOPS as Fund Manager for the general management, monitoring and oversight of the LIFT's activities, instructed by the LIFT Fund Board.

While the initial focus of LIFT is in the Delta areas affected by Cyclone Nargis, the main focus would be on the prioritised States and Divisions which include the Dry Zone and Rakhine, Chin, Kachin and Shan States.

The **Overall Objective** of the LIFT Fund is progress towards the achievements of the United Nations Millennium Development Goal number one: the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger in Myanmar.

The **Purpose** of the LIFT Fund: to improve the livelihoods and food security of the poor and vulnerable populations of Myanmar, with an initial focus on the Cyclone Nargis affected areas of the Delta.

The five focus areas identified in the project document are;

- Increased crop and livestock production, fisheries and sustainable harvesting of non-timber forest products (NTFP)
- Diversified and increased household incomes

⁴ 2008 ASEAN Figures

- Improved food nutrition and hygiene and strengthened existing mechanisms providing social protection
- Expanded local employment through business development
- Improvements in the enabling environment

Crosscutting themes include access (targeting the neediest), capacity building, strategic planning, participation and inclusion, gender, environment, coordination, risk management and sustainability.

1.2 Negotiations with the Government Ministries

Following negotiations with the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MoSW), facilitated by the Tripartite Core Group (TCG) a formal AGREEMENT was signed between the MoSWRR and UNOPS on 11 August 2009. During this process the TCG facilitated consultations with, and information to, the concerned Ministries.

On 1 April, the counterpart Department under the MoSW changed from the Department of Social Welfare to the Department of Relief and Resettlement. Negotiations with the MoSW have been protracted and “Official” status is pending the submission of LIFT (for the Delta) to the Foreign Affairs Policy Committee (FAPC). The lack of Official Status delayed the release of funds and implementation of project activities⁵.

Negotiations with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) have been conducted at the Donor Consortium and Fund Board level and have been ongoing since August 2009. Details of shortlisted Implementing Partners were provided to the MoAI on 25 February 2010. Additional briefing notes on IPs and their activities were provided and negotiations are currently ongoing pending submission to FAPC.

1.3 Call for Proposals and contracting

The Call for Proposals for the Delta region launched on 11 November 2009 consisted of two windows;

- A main window which provided grants of between US\$100,000 and US\$2 million over a 12 month period.
- A small window which provides grants to local organisations of between US\$50,000 and US\$100,000 over a 12 month period.

The closing date for the Delta region was 2 December 2009 and 36 proposals were received from 31 organisations.

An Independent Assessment team was recruited by UNOPS to review the proposals based on the criteria set out in the Call for Proposals. Of the 36 proposals submitted, 24 passed the technical threshold. In a Fund Board meeting of 16 December 2009, 22 proposals were shortlisted for funding.

The Call for Proposals for the prioritised States and Divisions was launched on 11 November 2009 consisted of two windows;

⁵ FMO could not guarantee oversight as international staff are on 1 month single entry business visas

- A main window which provided grants of between US\$100,000 and US\$6 million over a 36 month period.
- A small window which provides grants to local organisations of between US\$50,000 and US\$300,000 over a 36 month period.

The closing date for the country-wide proposals was 18 January 2010 and 50 proposals were received from 37 organisations. Of the 50 proposals 35 passed the technical threshold and 19 were shortlisted for funding.

Assessment of the Call for Proposals followed a standard UNOPS procurement process and under the new UNOPS Project Management Guidelines the distinction is made between procurement and selection of grantees or implementing partners. A less rigid process for selection of IPs would have allowed for a more robust assessment of proposals.

Issues raised by organisations relating to the Call for Proposals included;

- The short period of time for preparation of proposals for the Delta area.
- Ambiguity or confusion in the Call for Proposal documents;
 - Mismatches in terminology between the different sections of the document (budgets and M&E).
 - The budget formats were confusing and some formulas were not correct.
 - The introduction of the Service Delivery Areas burdened the IPs with an unnecessary workload and budget formats have been re-aligned to the reporting formats.
 - Confusion over the terms “*Authorisation*”, “*relevant authority*”, “*eligibility*” and “*lawfully registered and authorised*” to carry out project activities as mentioned in the CfP.
- The CfP omitted the requirement for a work-plan. This would have aided the assessment of the proposals.
- The DFID Log Frame format was quite confusing to development workers unfamiliar with this format.
- The emphasis on community led approaches in the CfP limited the types of proposals submitted. Market linkages and market orientated approaches and technical support programs also need to be considered. Many IPs have commented that they thought that a community development approach was required.

Issues raised during the contract negotiations included;

- Several sections of the approved MOA⁶ were unclear or ambiguous (audit, chart of accounts, procurement, inventory control)
- Nearly all IPs had to revise their log-frames as they were unfamiliar with the DFID format. This presented greater challenges to local IPs who were unfamiliar with preparing log-frames.
- Budget formats needed to be revised to enable reporting by outputs.
- The need to check and allocate “direct” versus “indirect costs”.

⁶ The MOA is based on the standard UNOPS small grants contract as used by 3DF.

- Some proposals had included overhead costs in programme budget lines (subcontract to local implementing partners).

Overall contract negotiations went smoothly and by 1 March 2010, 16 of the 22 contracts had been issued. Contract signing with ADRA was delayed due to questions over their implementation capacity. The only IP not contracted by the end of this reporting period was UNDP who have not been willing to accept the 6 percent indirect costs ceiling imposed by donors and clearly mentioned in the call for proposals.

Lessons learned and recommendations for future Call for Proposals

- More time be provided for organisations to prepare their proposals
- Assessment of the proposals should be based on selection of grantees and not follow procurement guidelines
- Formats and terminology need to be standardised
- Budget formulas work and formats are aligned to reporting requirements
- The importance of “budget assumptions” are highlighted to organisations and examples provided for clarification.
- Costs for baselines and evaluations are included in the budget format.
- Bank charges and exchange rate/money transfer charges are included as budget lines.
- The LIFT website is used for posting Questions and Answers.

The quality of proposals for the Delta has been acceptable as this is only for a twelve month period to bridge the gap between emergency/relief and a more development orientated programme. The country-wide programme focus is at village level using a community development approach and as such, structural issues such as lack of rural credit⁷, research and extension linkages, climate change and market mechanisms are not addressed through an institutional approach,

The need to assess proposals, negotiate and award contracts, negotiate and prepare documents for GoUM, recruit national staff and establish an office and procedural systems has proved very challenging in the first 6 months of the project. Having the LIFT team in place during 2009 would have enabled a smoother start-up.

1.4 Contracts with Implementing Partners

As at 30 June 2010, donor commitments stood at US\$61,904,193⁸ with US\$46,335,441 of this already being contributed. Initial focus has been on the Delta area and aimed at assisting the ongoing recovery efforts following Cyclone Nargis. Twenty-one (21) Implementing Partners have been contracted for US\$17,562,099 with a twelve month implementation period.

Of the 22 selected IPs for the Delta, only contracting of UNDP is outstanding (Figure 1). Currently all first and second installments, with the exception of two IPs⁹, have been released

⁷ Rural credit refers to agricultural credit, with increased risks and longer payback periods where collateralised loans may be required.

⁸ Based on www.oanda.com interbank exchange rate of 30. June 2010

⁹ ADRA and Mingalar Myanmar (work-plans and M&E Framework outstanding)

totaling **US\$11,586,890** of which actual expenditures of US\$5,678,512 or 49 percent of actual disbursements¹⁰ has been reported. For information on the organisations and breakdown of funding please see **Annex I**.

Figure 1: Fund distribution for Delta Area

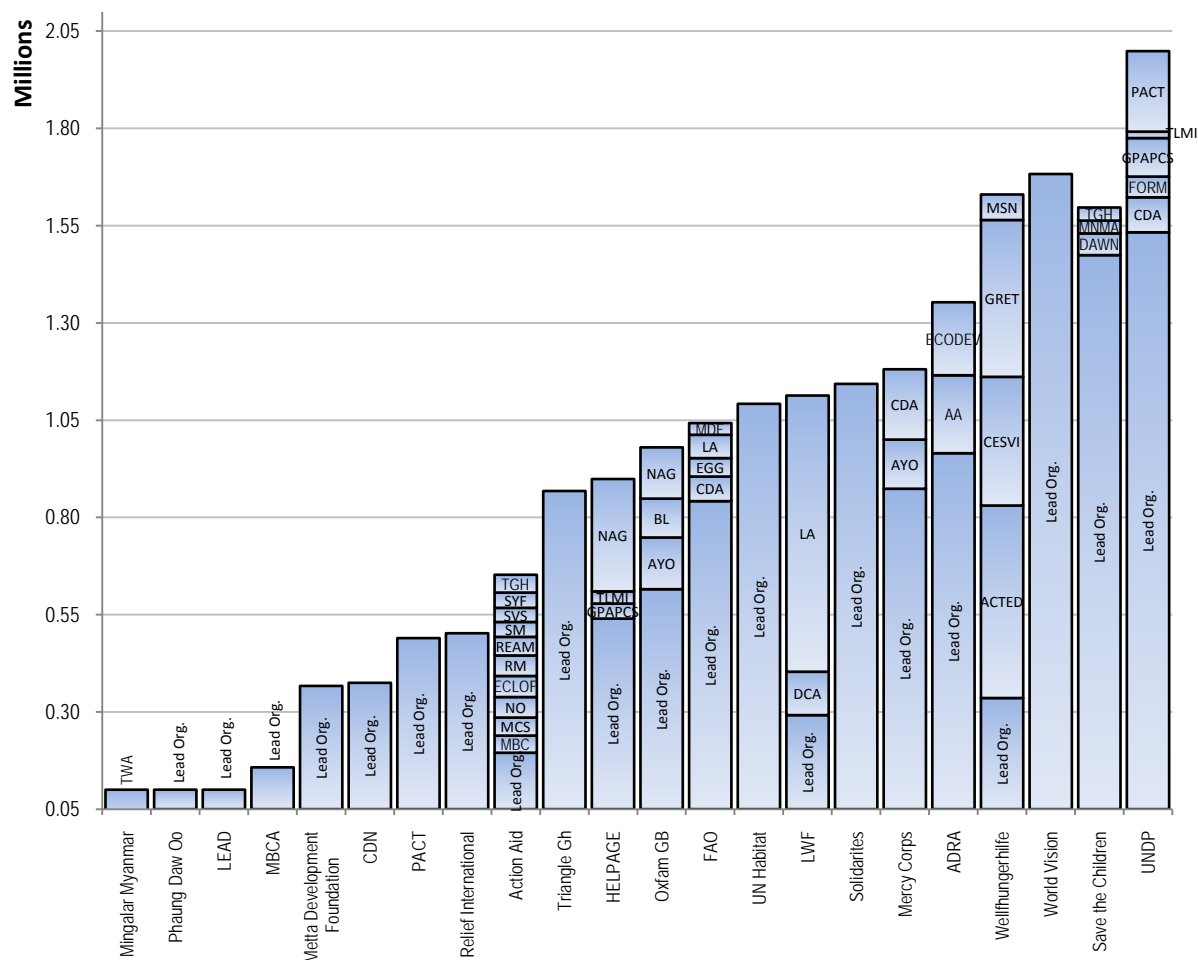
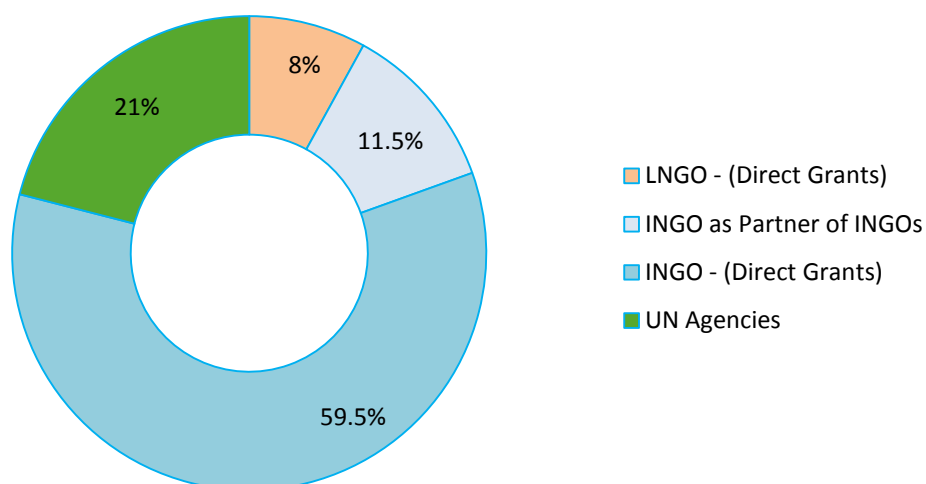


Figure 2: Distribution of fund for Delta Area



¹⁰ One IP is yet to provide its financial data.

Table 1. Start and end dates for the 21 IPs

Name of IP	From	To	2010												2011					
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Pact	27-Jan-10	27-Jan-11																		
Triangle Generation	27-Jan-10	27-Jan-11																		
Oxfam	27-Jan-10	27-Jan-11																		
HelpAge	27-Jan-10	27-Jan-11																		
Save the Children	1-Feb-10	31-Jan-11																		
World Vision	10-Feb-10	10-Feb-11																		
Mercy Corps	1-Mar-10	28-Feb-11																		
LWF	1-Mar-10	28-Feb-11																		
UN-HABITAT	1-Mar-10	28-Feb-11																		
FAO	24-Mar-10	24-Mar-11																		
METTA	27-Jan-10	27-Jan-11																		
CDN	27-Jan-10	27-Jan-11																		
Phaung Daw Oo	1-Feb-10	31-Jan-11																		
LEAD	27-Jan-10	27-Jan-11																		
Relief International	10-Feb-10	10-Feb-11																		
Solidarites	1-Feb-10	31-Jan-11																		
Welthungerhilfe	1-Mar-10	31-Jan-11																		
MBCA	2-Apr-10	2-Apr-11																		
ADRA	2-Apr-10	2-Apr-11																		
Action Aid	3-May-10	3-May-11																		
MM/TWA	4-May-10	4-May-11																		
UNDP	27-Jun-10	26-Jun-11																		

Of the total funds allocated to the Delta area, \$3,809,979 (19.5%) is paid either directly or indirectly to Local Implementing Partners.

For the country-wide programme, 19 Implementing Partners have been identified and approximately US\$38,000,000 earmarked¹¹ for a three year period.

Figure 3: Graph showing funds allocated to country-wide IPs.

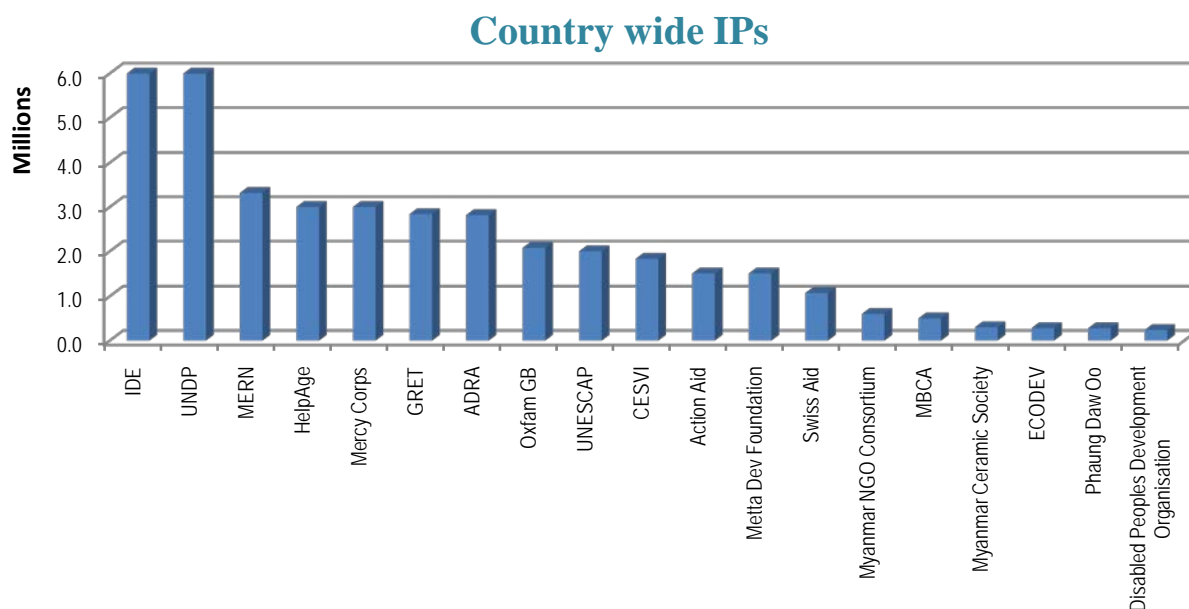
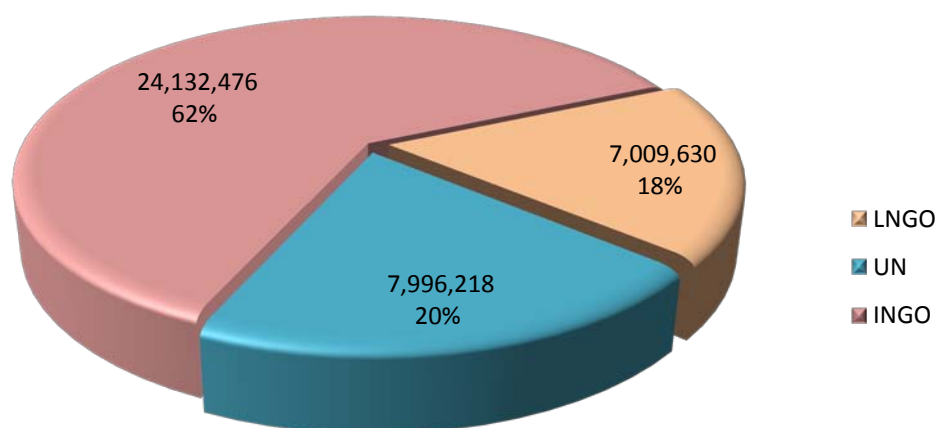


Figure 4: Distribution of fund for country-wide



¹¹ Negotiations with shortlisted Implementing Partners is currently underway.

Of the total funding allocated for the country-wide areas, \$7,009,630 (18.5 percent) is paid directly to Local Implementing Partners. Additionally, Local organisations are included as consortia members of UN Agencies and International NGOs¹².

1.5 Communications

Due to the complicated working environment that LIFT is confronted with, communications have been muted for the first half of 2010. Negotiations with Government have been protracted and LIFT has purposefully adopted a low profile.

The International Communications Officer is yet to be appointed and a national officer was employed on a temporary basis starting in May 2010. Recruitment is underway for a consultant to review the communication needs of LIFT.

A Bangkok based company was recruited to develop the LIFT logo and this was completed in May. A local company was recruited to develop the LIFT website and a domain name registered under www.lift-fund.net.

A briefing kit for LIFT and its Implementing partners is currently being developed.

1.6 Risk Management

The delivery of an aid programme is an inherently risky business involving multiple relationships, complex contractual arrangements and difficult development problems. Managing risk is an integral part of good management and is the ability to recognise and prepare for a range of possible future events.

Myanmar is a highly politicised environment within which to deliver or implement humanitarian relief and development efforts. An election is planned for 2010; the first such election since 1990. The election process and change in Government structure is expected to bring many challenges to the LIFT Fund in 2010 and beyond.

Climate change affecting global weather patterns is likely to impact on livelihoods as the frequency of cyclic droughts and floods change and the likelihood and severity of natural disasters along the Myanmar coast increases.

Uncertainties relating to the Global Financial Crisis still persist, influencing global markets and economic growth.

The current risk management strategy is developed by the FMO which tends to be one dimensional and the Fund Board is considering establishing a steering committee to look at risk management strategies. For full details of the Risk Management Strategy please refer to **Annex II**.

¹² Funds allocated to Local Organisations will depend on final contract negotiations and budgets

2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

2.1 Development of the LIFT M&E Framework

The LIFT M&E Framework aims to be stakeholder driven and generate information that provides feedback to the various stakeholders to promote learning and promotion of best practice as well as providing a basis for process monitoring and verification of activities that lead to outcomes and impact. It includes the following;

- A robust Logical Framework Matrix with SMART indicators.
- Baseline data relevant to the context
- A comprehensive Management Information System (MIS)
- Regular field monitoring by M&E staff
- Dissemination of information and development of best practice through M&E Practice groups
- Regular feedback to the FB and FM through semi-annual reports, progress reports, annual reports and a bi-annual or annual strategy review process.

The baseline data for the Delta is currently planned to be obtained through a Livelihoods Assessment Survey that will be conducted by FAO with participation from implementing partners. Technical oversight to the project will be provided by FAO's Agricultural and Development Economics Division (ESA) through the EC-FAO Food Security Programme's regional project on *Linking Information and Decision-Making to Improve Food Security*, which is active in Myanmar. Yezin Agriculture University has expressed an interest in seconding graduate students to work with the field teams. Lessons from this study will then be used to improve the methodology and develop the baseline for the LIFT country-wide programme.

Additional to this baseline, data from existing reports and studies such as Periodic Review's (PR I-IV), the World Bank Social Impact Monitoring (SIM I-III) studies, IPs baseline data and data from various working groups will be used to cross-check and triangulate data.

The foundation of a good monitoring system is a good log-frame and much time has been devoted by the FMO and IPs to ensure that the LIFT log-frame and IP project log-frames are robust. This has entailed a steep learning curve for FMO and all IPs as even DFID funded IPs were not used the log-frame format LIFT is using. This has been a major challenge for local IPs who claim they do not need to meet the same rigorous requirements of larger, better funded organisations. Up to now the IPs have been very good in learning and adjusting the log-frames and the country-wide programme will benefit from this.

A comprehensive Management Information System has been developed for input-output monitoring and supported by a database and Google Earth software. The system of P-Codes developed by Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) is used to co-ordinate activities and to avoid overlap and duplication. The FMO has been able to identify where IPs overlap in villages and support on the ground co-ordination efforts and this has been greatly appreciated by IPs.

The LIFT log-frame is ready for approval and this will allow for country-wide proposals to align their indicators, where appropriate, to those in the LIFT Log-frame. The IFAD "Results and Impact Monitoring System" (RIMS) is being developed in order to track indicators inside

and outside the LIFT log-frame. The RIMS system follows the results chain and allows tracking of indicators at input, output, outcome and impact level. The IPs will need to agree on indicator and methodologies of measurement and properly setup; it will avoid double counting and allow LIFT to monitor progress over time.

The LIFT technical reporting formats and the MIS allow for village level verification of activities and reporting of outputs. After the mid-year reports are submitted the FMO national staff will undertake random verification trips to check the activity and output data at village level. The IP log frames developed during contract negotiations will be used to monitor progress towards outcomes and impact.

Feedback will be provided to each IP at the end of the field verification during debriefing at the township IP office and follow-up discussions will be held with IP management in Yangon within 10 working days of the field visit. Data and information gathered will be analysed in collaboration with IPs to draw out lessons learned and share and promote best practice. Practice group meetings are planned to discuss and share best practice amongst IPs and other stakeholders.

TOR have been developed for a consultant to draft a STRATEGY paper for the LIFT FB review. Development of the strategy paper will be undertaken in close consultation and partnership with IPs and other stakeholders and this will be reviewed annually.

Considering that LIFT has in effect only been operational for 6 months and field activities ongoing for a maximum of 4 months, most of the fine-tuning of the M&E system will only be possible when the IPs have submitted their reports.

Field visits have been minimal as national programme staff are under recruitment and as at 30 June, none had actually taken up their posts. Travel of international staff has been limited due to the heavy workload and the lead time required to obtain travel authorisation. The four national programme officers will join in early July and the national M&E Officer will join in early August. Finding qualified staff has been difficult.

2.2 Contribution to the MDGs

The overall objective of LIFT is: Progress towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 1 (MDG 1): the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger in Myanmar. Two major targets of MDG 1 are:

- Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day
- Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

To contribute to both these targets, LIFT programme has been designed to address the practical needs of the Myanmar population. The log frame outputs clearly show that LIFT will work for increased agricultural production, diversifying income opportunities, supporting existing social safety nets for the chronically poor, building capacity of the local groups/organizations, and providing education on nutrition & hygiene.

Contracting IPs and releasing funds in time for the monsoon paddy crop has been a priority of LIFT. Additionally LIFT has aimed to provide employment opportunities to landless and

vulnerable households through labour based community infrastructure development during the dry season when job opportunities are scarce.

LIFT funds have been used to;

- Increase food production and availability by provision of buffalo and power tillers and crop inputs (seeds, fertiliser, pesticides, and capital). Support, in cash or kind, has been provided to 34,279 farming households to increase production. Technical training has been provided to 10,720 farmers which will contribute to increase production to enhance food availability at the local level.
- Cash for Work activities targeting landless and poor households have created 176,325 person days of work to develop community based infrastructure (jetties, ponds, bridges, embankments, footpaths, culverts, etc.).
- Grants to promote income generation have been provided to 5,331 households
- Skills based training has been provided to 12,556 people (31 percent of whom are female)
- Employment opportunities were created for landless labourers through support provided to paddy farmers.
- Cash grants have been provided to 5,637 households with malnourished children (62 percent women beneficiaries) for income generation.
- Home garden kits and training has been provided to 107 villages (2,663 households) for promoting the use and sale of vegetables.

LIFT is addressing the MDG 3 which is to promote gender equality and empower women. Total households receiving LIFT support in the Delta is 69,797¹³ of which 4,294 (6.2 percent) are female headed households. IPs report that activities directly targeting women were provided to 15,990 households, or 23 percent of activities. Although targeting of women as beneficiaries has been generally well done this does not imply a gendered approach and IP's need to ensure that activities targeted at women do not reinforce gender stereotypes.

LIFT is also contributing to the MDG 7 to ensure environmental sustainability. During the reporting period more than 300,000 cu-ft of flood protection embankment have been constructed or improved, 100 acres planted with windbreak/river bank protection and 30 acres of mangrove forest rehabilitated. The sustainability of these activities is a concern in a 12 month project.

Indirectly LIFT will contribute to MDG 2 (achieve universal primary education) and MDG 4 (reduce child mortality).

2.3 Achievements and Results

The 21 Implementing Partners in the Delta thus far, cover **1,300 villages and 69,797 households as direct beneficiaries.**

Although 16 contracts were signed by 1 March, 2010, funds were not released until 13 March. It took between 10-20 days before IPs could access funds and hence most activities were not initiated until April and were then further delayed by the Thingyann water festival and Myanmar New Year. The period of this report covers approximately 2-3 months of IP implementation. Expectations of Outcomes or Results at this stage are premature.

¹³ There is possible overlap here as some households have received more than one kind of support. Data from one IP is not included as at 14.9.10

The LIFT log frame identifies five main outputs;

- Direct agricultural production support provided and used by targeted households
- Effective market and employment support mechanisms (on-farm, off-farm and non-farm) provided and used by targeted households
- Effective social protection measures provided for the chronically poor of targeted households
- Capacity of local organisations strengthened to support livelihood and food security initiatives
- Effective support provided to targeted households for nutrition and hygiene
- M&E evidence and commissioned studies are used to inform programme and support the enabling environment.

This report focuses on activities in the Delta area only as no activities have been initiated in the prioritised areas outside of the Delta. The Delta region depends on two main economic activities, agriculture (including livestock) and fisheries. The major challenges faced by small and large producers alike is the replacement of productive capacity, increased production and profitability leading to an expansion of the local economy and job creation.

As noted in Periodic Review IV,

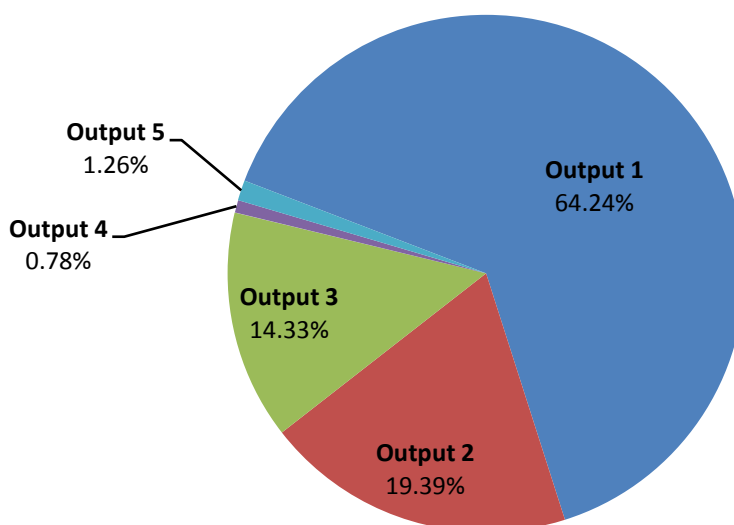
“Livelihoods recovery remains weak; pre-cyclone owners of assets in major livelihood categories(draft animals, small animals, boats of all types and fishing gear of all types) had far fewer assets than before the cyclone.

The failure to achieve recovery among pre-Cyclone asset owners stymies broader recovery and employment opportunities for labourers, because asset owners are more likely to have the knowledge, management skills and marketing networks to re-start critical agricultural sectors. This in turn limits labour demand, which likely impact those now precarious households which lost dwellings to the disaster and depend on labour for day-to-day existence¹⁴.”

Implementing Partners in the Delta have aligned their activities to the context – short term activities aimed to support asset replacement, production and employment opportunities for ongoing relief and rehabilitation efforts and the re-establishment of livelihoods and food security.

As can be seen by Figure 5, below, the main emphasis has been supporting the 2010 monsoon paddy crop. This combined with other activities in output 2 and 3 such as employment creation, diversification of income and promotion of small business and income generation activities take up 98 percent of the LIFT funds spent to date.

¹⁴ Periodic Review IV, pg 78.

Figure 5: Expenditure against Output

LIFT Output 1: Direct agricultural production support provided and used by targeted households

Paddy production is the main crop grown in the Delta with an estimated 3,700,017 acres planted for the monsoon season and 2,405,928 acres for the winter crop¹⁵. In the southern saline agro-ecological zone, no secondary crop is possible due to high and rising soil salinity. This has been further exacerbated by the loss of trees and foliage that keep the water table lower and the breaching of embankments due to Cyclone Nargis. As sea levels rise and fresh water flows decline, the saline areas are creeping further north and affecting more lowland areas.

In the intermediate zone, paddy is grown during the monsoon and secondary crops such as pulses, oilseeds and vegetables are grown during the winter season. In the freshwater zone, two crops of paddy are grown with the second crop providing the main profit as yields tend to be much higher (95-120 baskets per acre as compared to 45-55 during the monsoon season).

Apart from the natural constraints to production, producers face other constraints, many of which were further exacerbated by Cyclone Nargis. These include;

- access to affordable seasonal credit,
- lack of tillage capacity
- poor or low quality seeds,
- high costs for fertiliser,
- seasonal outbreaks of pest and diseases (crabs, nematodes, stem borer, rats, rice hispa and various leaf eating insects)
- low farm gate prices often linked to credit contracts that require in-kind repayment at harvest

Low farm gate prices and a poorly functioning market mechanism have a fundamental weakness in providing incentives for production above the level of household consumption.

¹⁵ Data from MAS for 2009/2010 cropping season

The objective is therefore to increase profitability and/or reduce the risks faced by farmers. Although an increase in production will lead to secondary jobs in processing and marketing the village economy depends on an increase in profitability and production.

In line with PONREPP recommendations a major focus of IP activities to support agricultural production has been in the form of draught power and tillage equipment combined with inputs such as seeds, fertiliser, tools, fuel and credit. The project period and context limit the extent to which activities can be sustained.

Support, in cash or kind, has been provided to 34,279 farming households to increase production. Technical training has been provided to 10,720 farmers which will contribute to increase production to enhance food availability at the local level. Some IPs concentrate more on distribution of inputs (FAO, UNDP, Triangle GH, Mercy Corps, LEAD, CDN and Relief International) while others, with a longer term focus, (WHH, LWF, WVI, Pact, ADRA, MBCA, HelpAge, Oxfam) have been promoting farmer groups, training activities and market linkages.

Buffalo (2,649 numbers) and power tillers (308 numbers) have been distributed (or repaired) giving tillage support¹⁶ (27,800 acres) to 5,998 small scale farmers. Seeds (44,489 baskets) were distributed to 7,676 households covering 12,711 acres. Seed banks (28) were established providing quality seeds for the next cropping cycle for 921 households. Both organic and NPK fertilisers (1,135,896 kg) were distributed. The efficacy of the organic fertiliser (636,729 kg) is unknown and in future, promotion of organic fertiliser should be based on results from field trials.

Solidarities included training for repair and maintenance of power tillers which proved very successful. Given that over 10,000 power tillers have been distributed since May 2008, this would be an important area of focus for creating employment and improving tillage capacity.

Agricultural production has been supported with training activities with most IPs adopting and Farmer Field School approach. Training activities have related to paddy production as well as compost making, para-vets and machinery repair with 2,901 people, (363 women) trained. Other activities planned include distribution and use of post harvest storage facilities (steel silos and IRRI super bags) and linking farmer groups to processors and markets.

The late onset of the monsoon season has meant that many activities have been delayed and some farmers lost initial seed nurseries. The bottleneck in procurement – many IPs trying to buy buffalo, power tillers and seeds at the same time – had the effect of creating scarcity and driving up prices. Some IPs were forced to purchase younger buffalo as a result.

For details of activities supporting increased agricultural production, please see **Table 4, Annex V**.

The total input for output 1 during this reporting period was **US\$ 2,263,525**

¹⁶ A pair of buffalo can cultivate 15 acres in a season while a power tiller can cultivate 30 acres. Farmers prefer buffalo because of the secondary benefits (offspring, milk and resale value) while the power tillers have ongoing secondary costs (fuel and maintenance).

Figure 7: Expenditure on selected activities of Output 1.

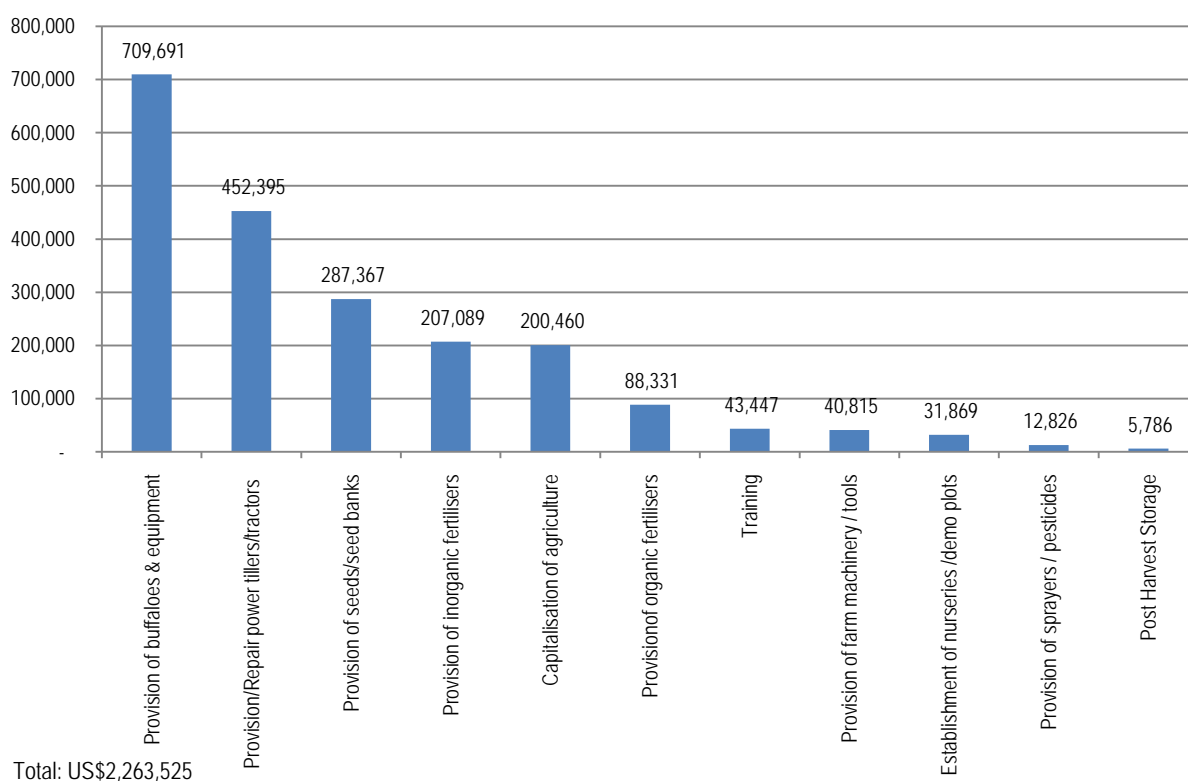
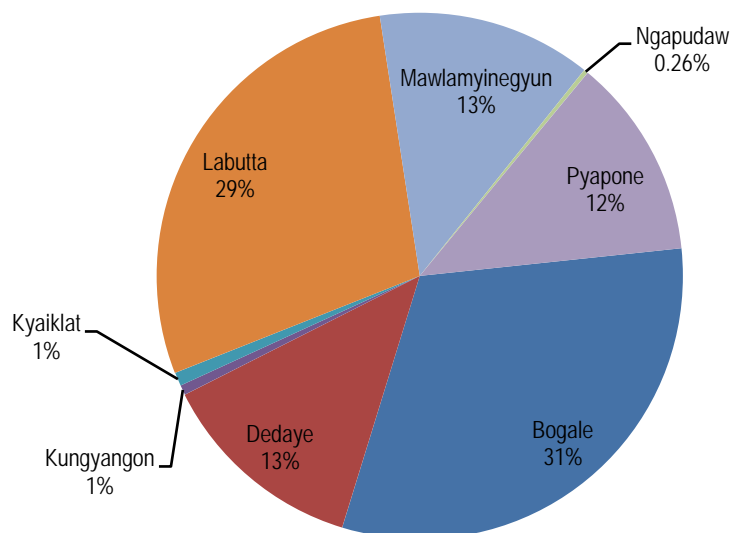


Figure 6: Expenditure on Output 1 by Township.



LIFT Output 2: Effective market and employment support mechanism (on-farm, off-farm and non-farm) provided and used by targeted households

Periodic Review III noted that “*Since Cyclone Nargis, options for income earning appear to have shrunk, sharply impacting many households ability to source capital for the needed rebuilding investments. Landlessness persists, characterizing about half of all the surveyed households*”.¹⁷

Given the high rate of landlessness and the less than full recovery in paddy production and fisheries – the two major industries of the Delta – the need to diversify income sources and promote income generation activities and household business activities is critical for long term recovery of livelihoods and food security in the Delta.

Major activities identified by villagers and IPs were small livestock production, support for fishing activities and small grants for income generation and household business development. Vocational and skills based training (blacksmithing, boat building, tailoring, candle-making, food processing) have also been undertaken to support income generation and livelihoods.

Distribution of nets and fishing gear were suspended for 3 months in some townships due to the decrease in fish catch and fears of over-exploitation of fish. Fish catch was reported down by 50-70 percent in some areas and this has reduced food sources and income for many households.

Conditional cash grants and/or revolving funds were favoured by most IPs to support livelihood activities. Pact provided grants to 34 savings groups in 23 villages and is promoting savings and loans as a prelude to the introduction of micro-credit activities. Other Implementing Partners have initiated revolving funds and animal banks in order to benefit additional households who were not recipients of direct grants. Revolving funds have not proven to be a sustainable alternative to institutionalised micro-finance, however given the context of the post Nargis recovery and the need to distribute benefits equitably, many IPs have opted for a revolving fund mechanism. In the transition from relief (where over 200 million in Aid has been distributed in the Delta) the introduction or promotion of revolving funds can be seen as a transitional step to longer term development.

The success of these revolving funds will depend on the extent that IPs can build in ownership (by generating savings, group contributions, developing group rules and regulations and transparent processes), affinity (as opposed to thematic), and provide close monitoring and support. Many groups only come together in order to obtain project benefits and groups stay together when each individual benefits from being a member of the group, and sustainability depends on the latter. Many of the IPs have adopted revolving funds as a delivery mechanism and only a few (LWF, Pact, HelpAge, WVI) have seriously considered sustainability.

Grants to promote income generation have been provided to 5,331 households while skills based training has been provided to 12,556 people (31 percent of whom are female). While many IPs proposed providing cash grants to paddy farmers to provide employment opportunities for landless labourers it was difficult to ascertain how much employment

¹⁷ Post Nargis Periodic Review III, Executive Summary. Pg 7.

would be created as in many cases smaller farmers would pay family members who normally contribute freely and larger farmers would reduce their borrowing without hiring additional labourers. As there are no labour groups this system is difficult to implement and monitor and was not encouraged.

Employment opportunities are seasonal and landless households are supported through income diversification, either through livestock or fisheries. A total of 2,830 households were supported with small livestock while 1,877 households were supported with fishing equipment (boats, nets, crab traps, etc.) IP's reported that some animal distribution activities were delayed during the lean months where food was scarce for both people and animals.

Distribution of animals is problematic due to quarantine and transport requirements which puts additional stress on animals. Livestock losses for some IPs (TGH) were high as timing coincided with high temperatures leading to a 40 percent loss of livestock (pigs). Procurement and distribution of buffalo and cattle were also difficult and those IPs who included the beneficiaries in the selection and buying process (MC, CDN, WHH) faced fewer complaints than those who did not (FAO, Triangle GH). The buffalo market promoted by Mercy Corps in Labutta Township was successful and if demand is high enough this could become a regular event.

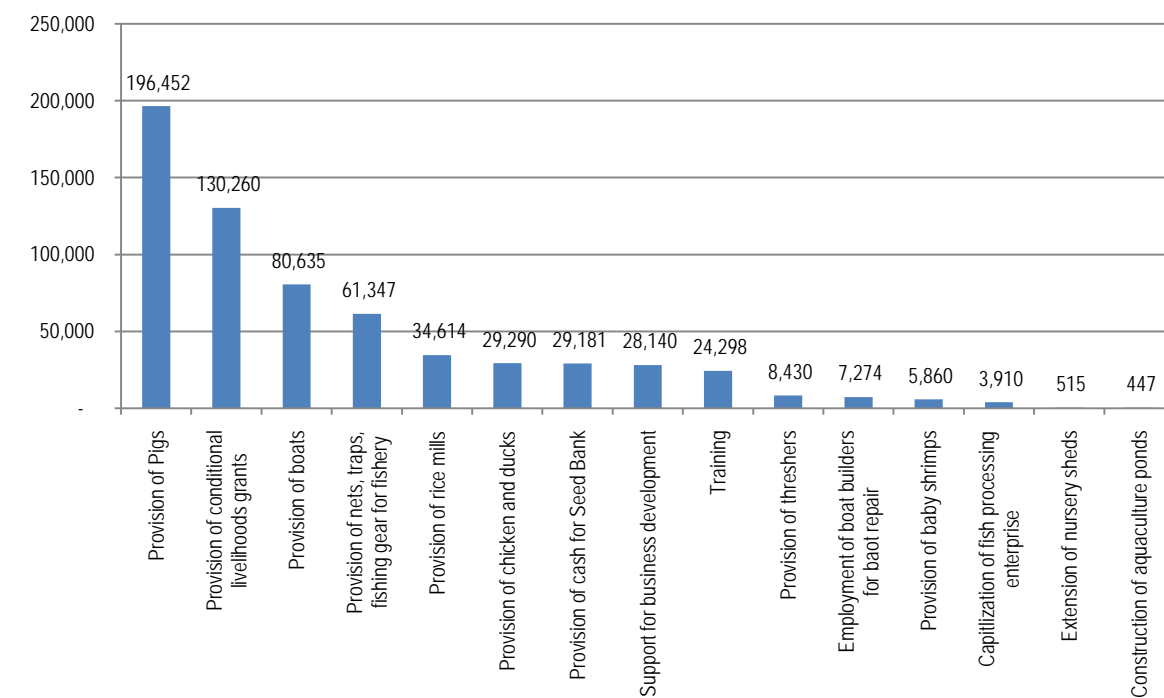
Other than buffalo and cattle distributed for increased tillage capacity, most livestock distribution was focused on smaller animals such as pigs, goats, chicken and ducks. Many of the very poor households had trouble providing feed and shelter to pigs and poorer households should be provided with chickens and ducks. Results were better when a package consisting of vaccinated animals and an allowance for food and shelter were provided. Two IPs (FAO, Relief International) provided ducks in such small numbers that it was uneconomical for each household to look after 10-15 ducks so the village assigned one experienced herder to look after all the ducks and are planning to share the benefits.

Training on livestock husbandry has been provided by most IPs. The training of community resource persons through technical trainings in agriculture, animal husbandry, mechanic, etc was reported to mitigate risks caused by lack of localized technical capacity. Many IPs have worked together with township line department technicians while others have hired former government technical staff, both of which work well to fill the technical gaps at village level. Training of trainers lacks depth unless implemented in a thorough manner such as time intensive farmer field schools.

MBCA are piloting solar drying for fish and shrimp with the aim to link to markets and provide employment and increased incomes for beneficiary households. Oxfam is supporting marketing initiatives for women and have provided 1,019 households with cash for work opportunities to promote home based production and marketing activities. Pact also provided grants and training in small enterprise development and many IPs provided cash grants to landless households to promote livelihood activities selected by the beneficiaries.

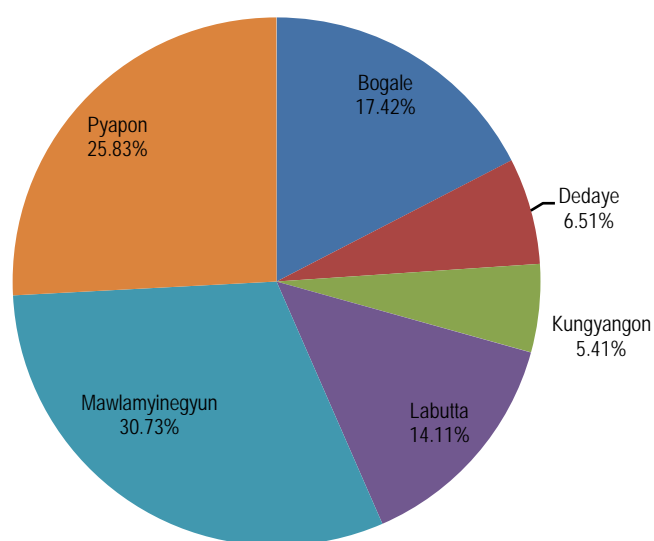
In this short period it is too early to assess outcomes and impact of these activities and ongoing support will be required to help sustain many of the revolving funds and small business activities. For details of activities please see **Table 5, Annex V**.

Figure 9: Expenditure on Activities of Output 2.



Total: US\$664,816

Figure 8: Expenditure on Output 2 by Township.



LIFT Output 3: Effective social protection measures provided for the chronically poor of the targeted households

The two major indicators for this output are the amount of cash/asset transferred and cash for work opportunities provided for the chronically poor households.

The primary objective of the cash for work activities is to provide PAID employment during the lean months of March, April and May when on-farm employment opportunities are limited. Experience has indicated that the opportunity of employment and wages for vulnerable households reduces borrowings and provides much needed cash to support households through this period. Twenty days of work will provide 40,000 to 50,000 kyats or enough to provide the household with rice for 1-2 months during the low labour season.

Cash for Work activities targeting landless and poor households have created 176,325 person days of work to develop community based infrastructure (jetties, ponds, bridges, embankments, footpaths, culverts, etc.). UN-HABITAT has specialised in these public works activities and during the short implementation period has provided 45,087 person days of work.

IP's reported a high demand for Cash for Work activities as many landless and vulnerable households report lack of employment opportunities in the period before the monsoon cropping season. There were still unmet demands and the IPs indicated that more CfW activities were planned for early 2011. Participation of communities in CfW activities was encouraged and added value obtained when communities were involved in the decision making process, e.g. replacing coconut trees with beetle nut trees to increase income within the community.

The targeting of most vulnerable households is reported by most partners, but the data indicates that this has not always been achieved. The number of vulnerable and female headed households in all activities is on average of 27 percent. One field visit showed that the village decided to spread the benefit from the CfW activity equally to as many families as possible. Also there was a lack of planning and transparency as to who would benefit (i.e. the number of working opportunities for person/household was not discussed and published before the activity started. The whole process needs to be more transparent and discussed openly with the whole village.

While the main focus of activities has been on community infrastructure such as ponds, village footpaths/roads, bridges/culverts/jetties, and embankments/flood or environmental protection the benefits might be greater if the focus of activities were on productive infrastructure such as embankments/bunds and sluice gates for saline water management, communal shrimp ponds, ponds in areas that have shortages of potable water and environmental protection such as mangrove regeneration. The detail activities and households supported are provided in **Table 6, Annex V**.

Most of the IPs reported meeting their targets for this output. Of the 19 implementing partners reporting on this output, only 4 experienced delays in some activities. Reasons given for the delays were severe weather condition (very hot and no pre-monsoon rains), lack of construction materials and delays in preparation of project proposals within the community.

Cash grants and revolving funds were also targeted to vulnerable households (28 percent vulnerable households) during the lean employment period. However the targeting towards the most vulnerable was more effective in the revolving fund activities (33 percent).

Gender mainstreaming in cash for work activities varied according to Implementing Partner. Women and girls participated in CfW activities providing 0 to 45 percent of the workforce. More attention needs to be given to gender dimensions as activities such as pond renovation and dyke/embankment construction require physical strength and are traditionally undertaken by men while other such as jetty construction requires qualified trades people with relatively little labour. Oxfam and UN-HABITAT show high involving women in CfW activities (39-45 percent) while CDN and Mercy Corps show only average results. METTA, Triangle GH, LWF and WHH have either not included women in their CfW activities or failed to collect/report the necessary information.

Figure 11: Expenditure for Activities of Output 3.

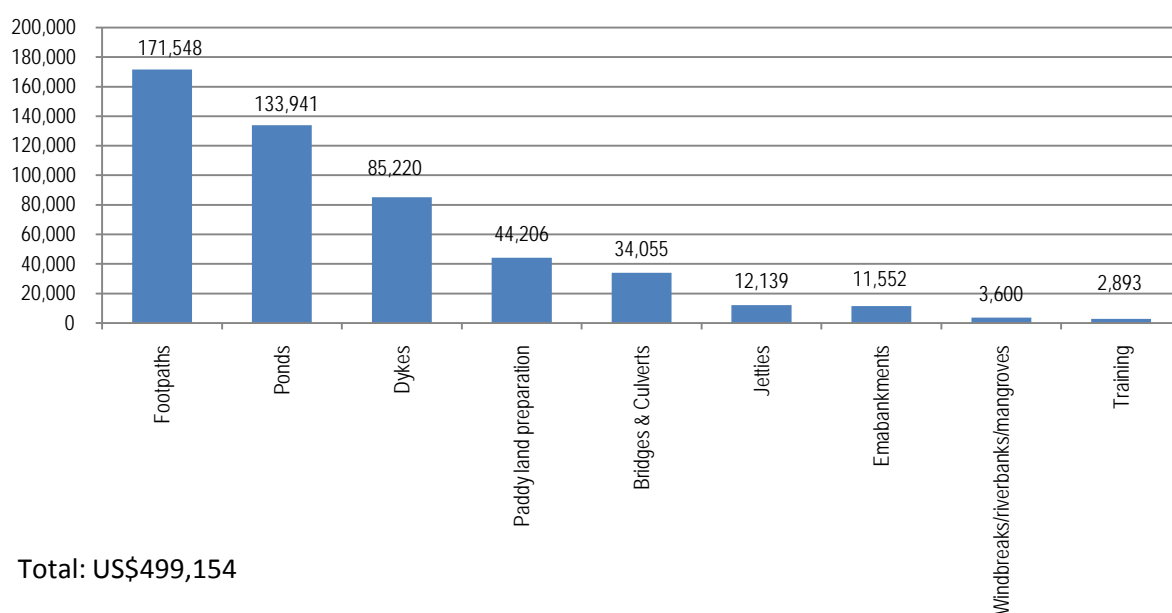
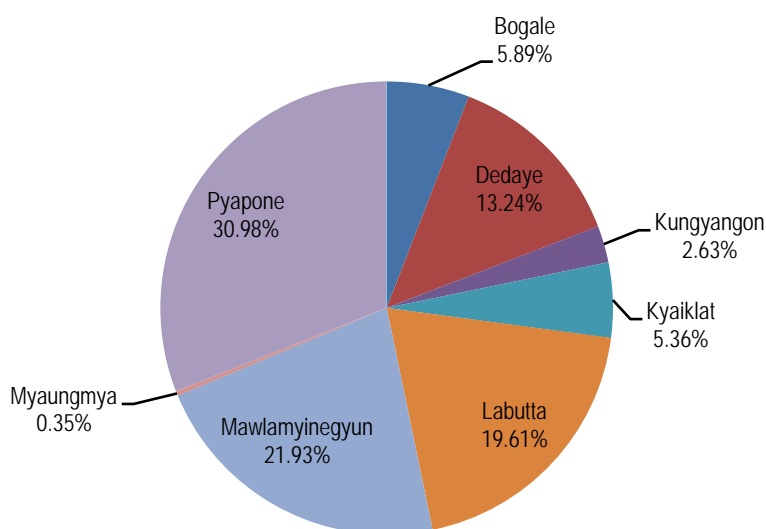


Figure 10: Expenditure on Output 3 by Township.



LIFT Output 4: Capacity of local organizations strengthened to support livelihoods and food security initiatives

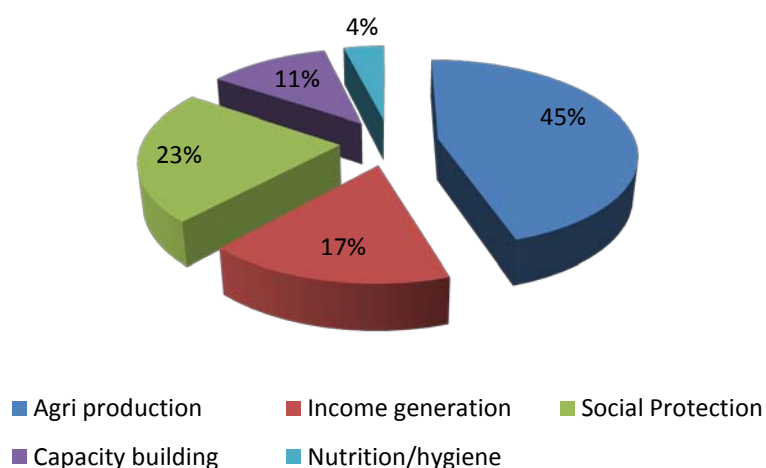
This output is meant to focus on building the capacity of local Implementing Partners. It is too soon yet to ascertain any benefits in this area as yet although most IPs reported having difficulty with preparing the log frame and benefited from discussions with the FMO programme and M&E Officer regarding this. Similarly many IPs have benefited from using Google Earth co-ordination and reporting.

In order to aid implementation and increase sustainability, IPs have formed a total 1,530 community groups. This needs to be considered against the purpose of the LIFT funding which was to support existing groups to maturity and allow time for exiting.

The number of groups is not so important as the quality of the groups and it is too soon to determine this. Groups will only stay together as long each individual member perceives that she/he is benefiting from being a member of the group and IPs will need to provide quality follow-up training and support over the longer term in order for these groups to fulfill their intended purpose. This will not be possible in a twelve month period.

A total of 46,211 people are represented in these groups of which 38 percent are female. Some of the groups have management positions (7,512) with participation of women reported as very low (17 percent). Importantly, 6 percent of the group members are from either women-headed households or other types of vulnerable households.

Groups formed by output areas



A wide range of training events was reported by IPs. More than 35,000 participants were present in training/orientation sessions of which about 42 percent were female. More than 5 percent of the participants were from women headed households and 38 percent from other vulnerable households.

Due to seasonal time constraints and the need to complete most activities before the onset of the monsoon season, many training activities are planned for the third and fourth quarter of 2010. Even with this limited time available for training activities, IPs report a total of 1,831 days of training. Details of training activities are included in **Table 1**.

The major titles and the number of participants of the capacity building events were:

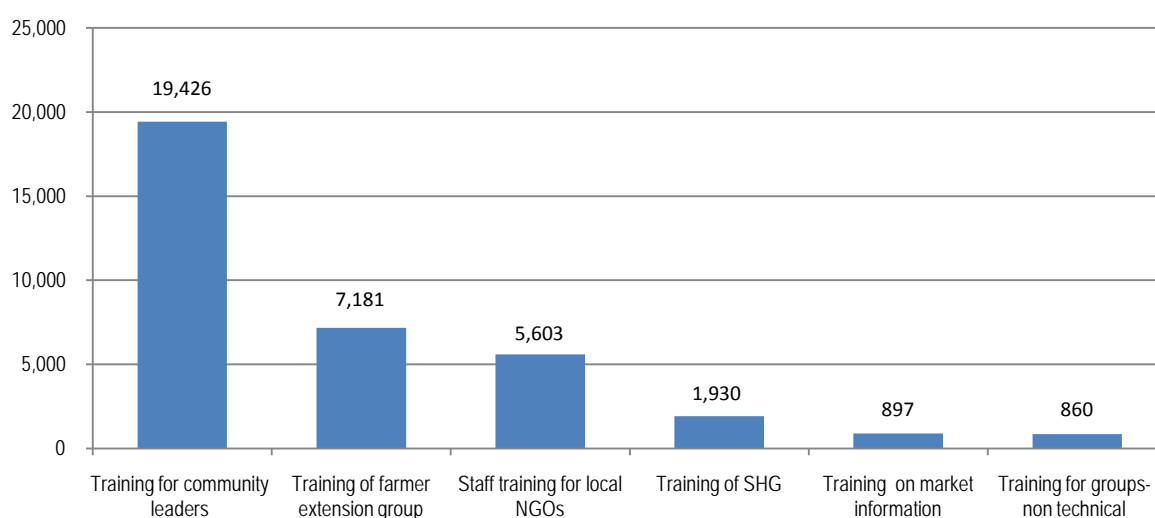
Table 1:

Training	Participants
livestock banking system	5,905
community leadership	3,594
power tiller user group	2,600
business planning	1,880
livelihood practices	1,878
savings practices	1,874
systems for rice intensification	1,871
machine/tractor repair	1,332
self help group operation	630
animal health care	551
farming techniques	503
poultry/pig raising	471
agricultural extension	254

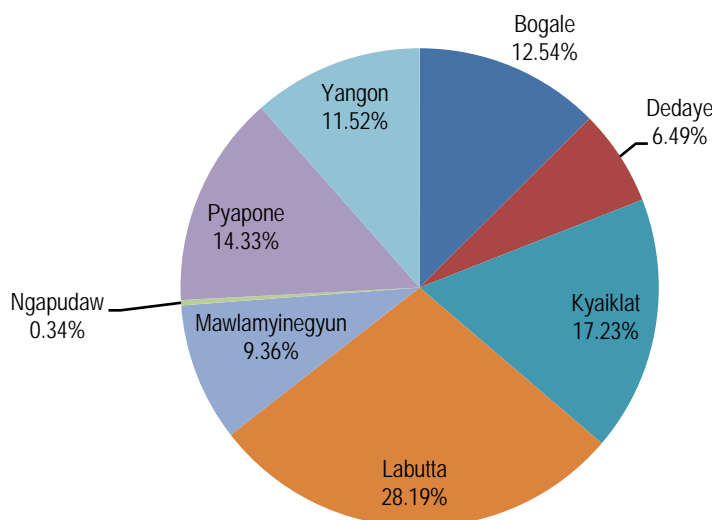
Apart from these, 889 persons (786 women) participated in sessions on nutrition. Implementing partners also organised training for 372 staff from local NGOs.

Some other events were organised where less number of people participated but the issues were very much important for livelihoods. The events were: training on carpentry and masonry (197 participants), maternal and child nutrition (296), nursery production and planting (114), improved crop technology (101), DRR (74), home gardening (42), book keeping (34) etc **include in Table 1 above.**

Figure 13: Expenditure on Activities of Output 4.



Total = US\$35,897

Figure 12: Expenditure on Output 4 by Township.

LIFT Output 5: Effective support provided to targeted households for nutrition and hygiene

A very limited number of IP's (ADRA and Save the Children) are working directly for nutritional development of children aged under 5. Other IPs are supporting indirectly through targeting vulnerable households for CfW, cash grants and promoting home gardens. Cash grants have been provided to 5,637 households with malnourished children (62 percent women beneficiaries) for income generation. Home garden kits and training has been provided to 107 villages (2,663 households) for promoting the use and sale of vegetables.

Promotion of home gardening has been included in this output as it is aimed at home consumption as opposed to production for sale. The primary aim is to improve the dietary diversity and provide better nutrition to household members.

Save the Children has screened 2,359 children aged 6-59 months. Children identified as malnourished were included into a programme to receive a cash transfer equivalent to 2 months work for a casual labourer, and additional supplementary feeding for those severely malnourished. In all cases the households of malnourished children were visited by project staff or community health volunteers who provide support and guidance. All children with severe or moderate Acute Malnutrition are monitored in order to reach a qualifying weight and exit the programme. Mother to mother support groups (60) have also been established to promote breast feeding and nutrition for children and mothers.

ADRA and Save the Children have both conducted training sessions on nutrition and hygiene to enhance food utilisation. IEC materials on nutrition have been produced; flipcharts, calendars and posters have also been distributed to those women who were included in home visits.

Figure 15: Expenditure on Activities Output 5.

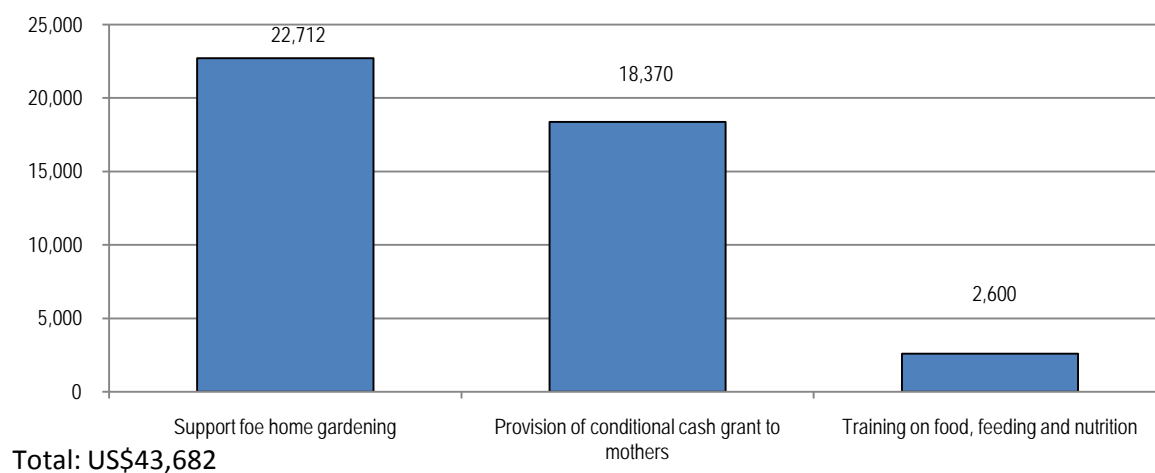
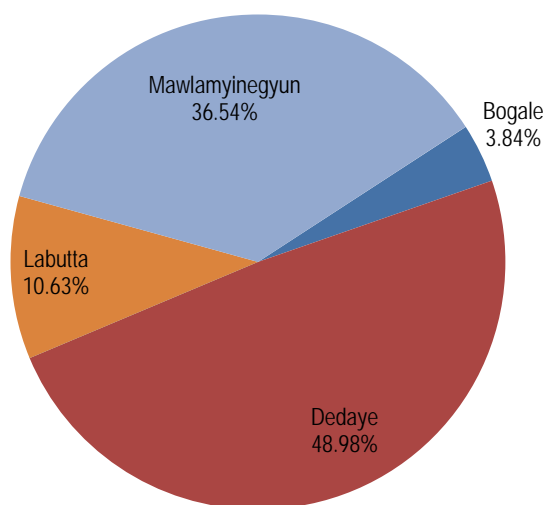


Figure 14: Expenditure on Output 5 by Township.



2.4 Implementation Challenges

2010 is the first full year of programme implementation. The FMO faced many challenges most relating to lack of time to undertake the required activities.

- Negotiations with GoUM have been tedious and time consuming as well as difficult and sensitive in this election year,
- International staff are working on one month business visas requiring regular trips to Bangkok for visa purposes and uncertainties relating to status in Myanmar,

- Assessing proposals, negotiating with IPs and contracting IPs for the Delta (\$19.5 million) and country-wide (\$37.5 million) programme has taken considerable effort,
- Negotiating with some IPs (UNDP, WHH) has been unrewarding and working with IPs to agree on the required level of “Authorisation” has been difficult.
- Developing reporting, co-ordination, monitoring and operational systems for IPs has been challenging as each has their own system as well as requirements from other donors,
- Setting up an office, procurement of equipment and staff recruitment is also time intensive.
- Organisations whose proposals have been rejected have also required careful management and this has been problematic for both the FMO and FB.

For Implementing Partners, the long awaited arrival of LIFT was greeted by a short period in which to prepare proposals, a quick response and then a delay of several months for release of funding and start of implementation. Most activities in a rural environment are strongly season bound and IPs were faced with 2-3 months for implementation before the onset of the monsoon rains. This also coincided with the 2 week break for the annual water festival and New Year which further delaying project implementation.

Some of the larger International NGOs were able to bridge the gap by using their own funds but for others the uncertainty meant that many activities planned for the dry season were reduced, postponed or cancelled. Additionally, when funds were released, IPs reported shortages of suitable staff and inputs due to peak demand. IPs were forced to prioritise activities and focus more on timely delivery of inputs and in-kind/cash grant disbursements at the expense of community sensitisation and mobilisation. Most activities are season bound and IPs faced problems in delivering agricultural inputs in time for the monsoon paddy season.

Even though IPs were required to co-ordinate on the ground, there was still some overlap of villages and activities. The FMO was able to quickly identify these villages once P-codes were provided. Some villages still do not have these, making co-ordination difficult. Training was provided by MIMU on how to develop the P-codes and this has helped overcome co-ordination issues. Not all overlap was problematic as some activities were complimentary and IPs were able to resolve other issues locally. Credit should be given to the FMO as this simple co-ordination system was not in place during the Nargis recovery efforts when much larger amounts of resources (funds and personnel) were available.

Identifying the beneficiaries proved to be challenging in some communities. This is a difficult task where all households can be classified as poor and traditional practices of patronage are strong. IPs were able to resolve this through increased sensitisation, inclusion, transparency and participation of communities. Being respectful of people’s time was important as many households live day to day and cannot always give time to attend meetings. IPs reported that where staff were able to stay overnight in villages, results were better.

Developing an equitable and inclusive project at the village level in such a short time has been challenging for many IPs. Typically, if a household was not present during a meeting when beneficiaries were selected, they were not included.

Poor communications and transport infrastructure created logistical problems for IPs. Most access is via boat and the more isolated villages required increased delivery costs. Fortunately

all IPs were already operating in some manner in the Delta area and were familiar with the logistical issues.

Authorities placed a ban on the distribution of fishing gear and nets due to the low fish catch experienced in some areas. IPs were forced to delay these activities until the ban is lifted. Other issues relating to regulation included land registration, license required for pesticide applicators and the complicated process for buffalo purchase and distribution. Many IPs reported difficulties with buffalo procurement, transport, distribution and losses. Involving beneficiaries and villagers in the procurement process was reported as successful by several IPs. Other issues were resolved locally.

Loss of livestock (buffalo, pigs) was reported by some beneficiaries and the need to provide adequate care during transport and quarantine, and allow for proper housing and feed was identified. The possibility of a livestock insurance scheme was put forward by Oxfam.

As the kyat appreciates against the US Dollar and Free Exchange Certificate (FEC), IPs have reported lower exchange rates than budgeted for. The aim to front load expenditure has only partially been successful due to the delay in releasing funds and the season-bound nature of activities in the Delta.

2.5 Crosscutting issues

Gender

A gender assessment by Save the Children revealed that women are most affected by hunger and food insecurity as traditionally women have the duty of feeding the family. When they do not have sufficient food, women reduce the quantity and quality of the food they eat. Additionally, women beg for food from neighbours and relatives if required; hence undermining their social status and self-esteem.

Although targeting of women as beneficiaries has been generally well done this does not imply a gendered approach. Some of the larger NGOs such as Save the Children and Oxfam have well established gender policies providing the opportunity to learn from these and mainstream gender into all IP activities. A policy and gender check list is planned to be developed as part of the overall LIFT strategy.

Capacity Building

Capacity Building is considered at two levels;

- Capacity building of local NGOs who are involved in implementing LIFT activities either as an IP or part of a consortia,
- Capacity building of communities and institutions at the community level.

The capacity of local organisations varies considerably and as is typical when local organisations are in the nascent stage of development, leadership is a critical factor. The FMO is developing TOR for a consultant to assess the capacity development needs of the local partner organisations and recommend a process/tool to meet these capacity needs.

Capacity building at the community level is the responsibility of the IP and this varies widely depending on the philosophy and capacity of the IP and how they assess the context of their project environment in relation to the relief to development continuum.

Oxfam has developed a comprehensive training and development programme for community capacity building to maintain capacity and legitimacy beyond the life of their projects. Action Aid, Welthungerhilfe and HelpAge have focused on training the VDC to enable them to fulfill their role. Together they prepared 3,800 persons for their tasks in the VDC, 45 percent of which are women. The same organisations are also the leaders in providing staff training for local NGOs. In total 372 staff of local NGOs attended the training (37 percent women).

Environment

No partner has specifically targeted the environment with their activities however many DRR activities are incorporate an environmental component. Training on community forestry and measures to reduce the risk of environmental disaster were given to 260 persons (conducted by ADRA, HelpAge and METTA). While ADRA worked a lot on mangroves and wind breaks, LWF, Triangle and UN-HABITAT focused the work on dykes and embankments for environmental protection measures.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Most IPs have incorporated DRR into their project activities. Many, like Pact, ADRA, LWF, WHH, METTA have adopted a village led process of identifying threats and developing village disaster management plans. In total \$1,343,199 has been allocated to DRR related activities for the Delta.

2.6 Success stories

Solar Dryers Start Work for First Time in Delta

For the first time, solar dryers for the fishery industry will be installed in four Labutta villages in mid-September. The dryers are part of a project funded by the Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund's (LIFT) as support to the Ayeyarwaddy Delta regions affected by Cyclone Nargis.

Solar dryer installation in Kwin Gyi, Set Gyi, Ka Nyin Ngu and Zee Hpyu Seik villages of Labutta Township will be carried out by the Myanmar Business Coalition on AIDS, an Implementing Partner of LIFT Fund. LIFT has 21 Implementing Partners in the Delta.

"We will start the installation in mid-September. Six solar dryers will be simultaneous installed in all four villages," said Dr. Linn Thant Aung, Programme Manager of MBCA.

Each solar dryer is 12 meters long and two meters wide, valued at US\$13,335. Solar panels will take up 50 percent of the area, with the remainder of the area used for drying fish or shrimp.

Zee Hpyu Seik and Ka Nyin Ngu villages, which each produce large amounts of dried fish and shrimp, will receive two solar dryers each. Kwin Gyi and Set Gyi will have one dryer per village.

"It is a very effective machine. It can dry fish or shrimp within six to seven hours which normally takes two or three days to dry," said Dr. Linn Thant Aung, adding that the quality and hygiene of the finished product will also be improved. Improved quality will lead to better prices for the products.

Solar drying will be especially beneficial to fishery households during the monsoon season, when it is difficult to dry fish and shrimp due to rain. Using the traditional sun drying method in the monsoon season means that fishery households have to discard fish or shrimp that could not be dried in time.

U Kyi Thoung, a fisherman from Set Gyi village says, "I hope that it will help us a lot particularly in the rainy season. Although fish has been caught more in the rainy season, many of it ends up as "throw away" fish if we cannot sell them immediately."

"It is not just because of scarce natural sunlight, we could not afford alternative drying for fish and shrimp processing. If we can use the solar dryer, we can save the investment on fish and shrimp drying – the expenses used for charcoal and bamboo arbour," he says.

Other alternatives to traditional fish and shrimp drying in the monsoon season are often too costly to implement. Constructing an arbour for fish drying improves ventilation, but constructing a 10 feet by 12 feet arbour can cost around Kyat 200,000 (US\$200). While fish or shrimp could be smoked during monsoon season, the cost of charcoal also makes this practice less profitable than traditional drying. Using solar dryers also cuts carbon emission and helps prevent the deforestation of mangrove forests that can come from charcoal making and use.

To maximize the benefits of the solar dryer program, training on fish and shrimp cutting, drying and packaging will be provided by experts from Malaysia. Fishery households will also learn how to operate and maintain the dryers from the company that will install the dryers.

"Community Solar Dryer Committees have been formed under which women will learn about fish and shrimp cutting, drying and packaging. Also, they will learn how to control the temperature of the dryer," says Dr. Linn Thant Aung.

Farmers praise buffalo voucher system

U Hla Htun had bought buffalo before, but he had never used a voucher system until Mercy Corps selected him to receive buffalo as a member of a buffalo banking group.

"It is good to buy buffalo with the voucher system. Depending on the price and the quality of the buffalo, we can decide on our own whether to buy or not," said U Hla Htun from Phoe Gway Kyi village in Labutta Township.

Part of a livelihood recovery programme funded by the Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT), Mercy Corps introduced the voucher system into its Cyclone Nargis recovery work at the Labutta buffalo market.

"Instead of providing animals directly to farmers, we used the voucher system to give the farmers more control so they could find the kind of buffalo they wanted. It also gave them the power to negotiate the price," said Michael Gabriel, Mercy Corps' country director.

Mercy Corps and the Community Development Association (CDA) worked with the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department and local authorities to develop the buffalo

market, the first of its kind in Labutta. The market was created to help local farmers restock buffalo lost during Cyclone Nargis .

Mercy Corps and CDA approached commercial livestock providers to secure stock for the market. Animals were selected and examined by veterinarians from CDA and Mercy Corps before the animals were brought to Labutta town for sale.

“Examining animals before they were transported has helped ensure a higher survival rate,” said Michael Gabriel. Animals were selected according to criteria such as age, weight, health, and whether they had been vaccinated.

Livestock providers redeemed sales vouchers with Mercy Corps, but only received complete payment once a buffalo had survived a certain length of time in its new village.

Like many other farmers in the southern Ayeyarwaddy Delta, U Hla Htun lost all his buffalo in Cyclone Nargis. Renting buffalo and tillage equipment has proven expensive for farmers who lost their animals.

"Last year, I had to rent one pair of buffalo and one power tiller. I had to spend 60 baskets of paddy for renting buffalo and 40 [baskets] for power tiller, which in total cost around Kyat 350,000 (US\$350)," said U Hla Htun.

U Hla Htun now belongs to one of the livestock banking groups set up by Mercy Corps and CDA. U Hla Htun and other six farmers will share the two buffalo that U Hla Htun bought in the market on a rotational basis within their group.

Mercy Corp is implementing LIFT-funded activities together with local organizations CDA and Ar Yone Oo in 81 villages in Labutta Township. The project lasts 12 months. Through the voucher system, a total 423 buffalo have been distributed to 1,110 farmers in 205 buffalo banking groups.

“This market sets the stage for the development of a sustainable livestock marketplace for farmer self-sufficiency in livestock repopulation, which is key for long term recovery,” said Michael Gabriel.

Mechanical Workshop programme

(TGH) Mechanic Workshop program was very much appreciated by farmers as access to mechanical services is almost non-existent in remote villages and machine transportation to the main towns is complicated and expensive. If there are trained mechanics and operators in the village this helps maintain the operation of power tillers during peak periods. It also provides a livelihood for mechanics and operators and the skills can also be used for maintenance of boat. Establishing regional/local or mobile workshops would also be beneficial as specific equipment for repairing power tillers (welding machine/press drill/ tour) are not easily available.

3 RESEARCH AND POLICY ISSUES

Although LIFT has only been in operation for six months and field activities have been ongoing for only three, the need to refine and develop strategies has been highlighted as a

priority by the Fund Board. As such preparations are underway for consultancies to develop an overall LIFT strategy document. This will be supported by the development of several specific strategy papers in areas such as vulnerability and targeting, capacity building of local partners, business development and market linkages, gender, environment and Disaster Risk Reduction.

Central to the strategy paper will be a FB decision on the extent to which it sees the role of LIFT in developing the capacity of local organisations and the mechanisms through which this will be done. LIFT is currently supporting 30 local organisations in the Delta either directly or indirectly. An assessment of the value added by lead agencies such as FAO, MC, Oxfam, and AA, who work through local partners is recommended and this can be contrasted with the difficulties and challenges faced by local organisations who implement directly (LEAD, MM, PDO, MBCA and METTA)

In addition to the STRATEGY paper which will help define the future direction of LIFT, other areas that require research include;

- Rural credit options
- Institutional mechanisms for technical support (research, extension systems, seed supply, pest/disease control, post harvest storage)
- Value chain analysis and market opportunities for key commodities
 - Paddy
 - Pulses
 - Fisheries and aquaculture
 - Oilseeds and industrial crops
 - Spices
 - Livestock (pigs, chickens, ducks)
- Impact of climate change and mitigation measures
- Land tenure and utilisation

4 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

4.1 Human Resources

The Fund Director, Programme Officer for Livelihoods and Food Security and M&E, and Administration Officer arrived in Yangon in early February 2010. The recruitment of a full time Communication Officer is currently waiting the FB's decision.

As at 30 June none of the national program staff are on board. They have been recruited and will join in early July/August. National Administration staff joined in early June. For most of the reporting period the FMO has been running with temporary and skeleton staff. For full details please refer to **Annex V**.

4.2 Financial Status

As at 30 June 2010, donor contribution stood at **US\$46,335,442** with contributions from the European Commission (€26,230,000), the Netherlands (US\$2,950,000), Australia (AUD3,350,000), Sweden (20,000,000 SEK), United Kingdom (£1,500,000) and Switzerland (US\$380,000).

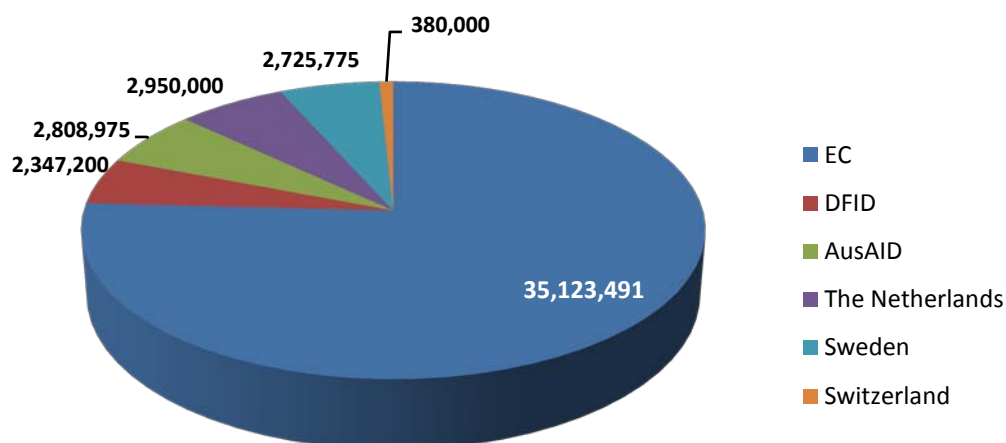
Outstanding commitments from the European Commission (€6,170,000), United Kingdom (£4,500,000), Australia (AUD 650,000) and Switzerland (US\$91,000) bringing total commitments to **US\$61,904,193**¹⁸

Total commitments are shown in table 2 below.

Table 2:

Country	Currency Amount Paid	USD Equivalent	Committed Amount in USD ¹⁹ (Est.)	Total Amount in USD
European Union	€6,230,000	35,123,492	8,141,070	43,264,562
United Kingdom	£1,500,000	2,347,200	6,780,060	9,127,260
Australia	AUD3,350,000	2,808,975	556,621	3,365,596
The Netherlands	USD2,950,000	2,950,000	0	2,950,000
Sweden	SEK20,000,000	2,725,775	0	2,725,775
Switzerland	USD380,000	380,000	91,000	471,000
		46,335,442	15,568,751	61,904,193

Figure 15: DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS (2009 AND 2010) AS OF 30 JUNE 2010

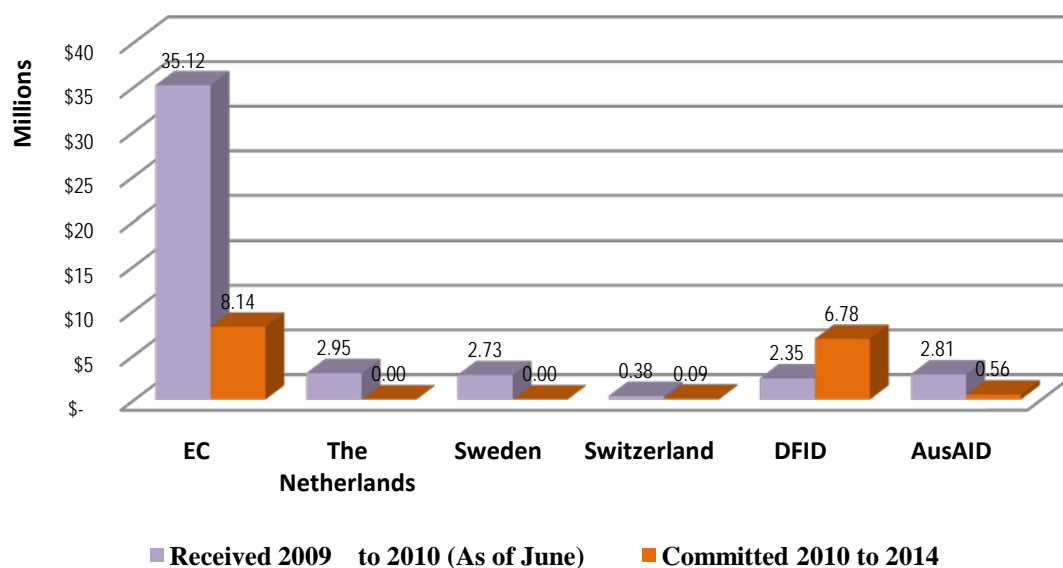


29/6/2010

Total Amount: US\$46,335,442

¹⁸ <http://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/> - Interbank exchange rates as of 30 June 2010.

¹⁹ <http://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/> - Interbank exchange rates as of 30 June 2010.

Figure 16: TOTAL DONOR CONTRIBUTION PLUS COMMITMENTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2010

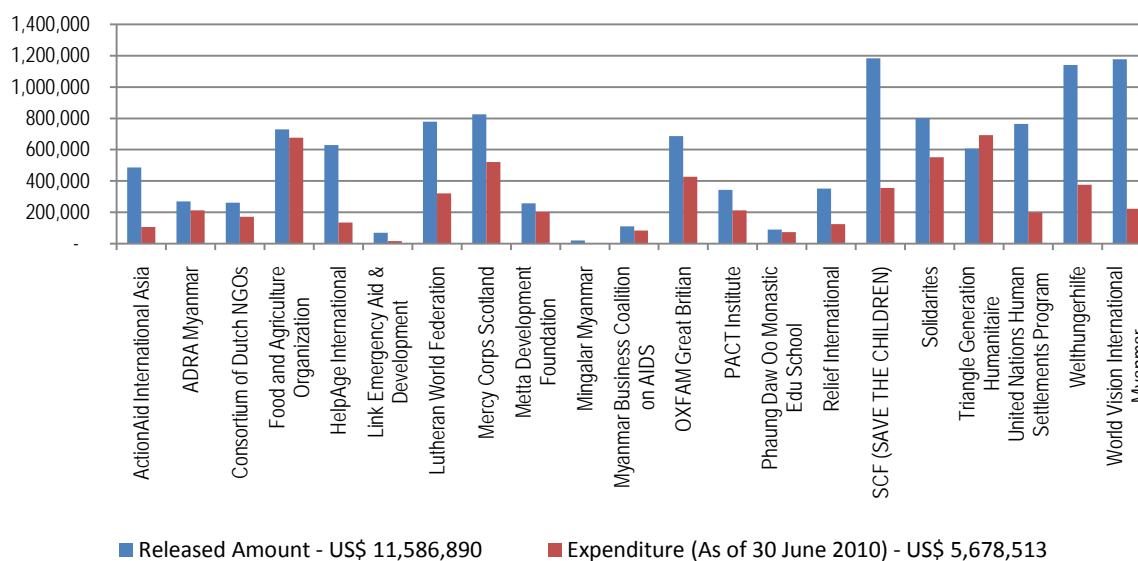
29/6/2010

Total Amount: USD 61,904,193

For the first half of 2010 financial year expenditure of US\$16,865,970 was incurred. US\$748,931 was incurred for the operation of the Fund Manager's office and US\$26,679 for support to the Fund Board.

A total of US\$11,586,890 has been released to LIFT Implementing Partners of which actual expenditures of US\$5,678,512 or 49 percent of actual disbursements²⁰ has been reported.

Released Amount and Expenditures for IPs (As of June 2010)



Note: Mingalar Myanmar is yet to submit its financial Statement, hence, no disbursement shown.

²⁰ One IP is yet to provide its financial data.

For full details of the financial status and breakdown of donor contributions, please see **Annex VII (i) to Annex VII (ii)**.

4.3 Fund Flow Mechanism

The Fund Board has the responsibility to select the Implementing Partners and directs the Fund Manager to negotiate with the IPs on their behalf. The fund flow mechanism envisioned for the LIFT Fund is through the Fund Manager to selected Implementing Partners.

A standard Agreement (MOA) has been reached with twenty one (21) Implementing Partners. The Implementing Partner is responsible for the achievement of outputs and objectives as stated in their log frame and budgets.

The Fund Manager and Implementing Partners are expected to adhere to the EU Common Position on Myanmar.

4.4 Procurement

The Implementing Partners will be responsible for the procurement according to their proposals and no central procurement is envisaged. The Fund Manager's role for procurement is limited to what is required to equip the office and provide monitoring and oversight.

4.5 Financial Assessments of IPs

Now that the Admin Office has most of its support staff on board, the financial assessment of the IPs is being scheduled for early September 2010. IPs whose financial assessment was recently undertaken by other UN agencies will not be assessed; rather a copy of the assessment will be obtained from the counterpart UN agency.

4.6 Office Space

The LIFT Fund has been located at the Parkroyal Hotel since its set-up in October 2009. Following the fund Board meeting of 12-13 May the FMO has been searching for suitable independent office space. Several suitable options have been identified but contract negotiations have fallen through. A major issue is the need to ensure internet connectivity and meet UNDSS safety and security standards. This adds to the up-front costs of the landlord and delays the contract process giving the advantage to competition.

Without a valid MoA it is inadvisable to sign a lease agreement and the long delays and uncertainties add to the risk of establishing an independent FMO premises. The LIFT FMO continues to search for suitable premises.

4.7 Audit

The UNOPS audit team from Copenhagen conducted an audit on all UNOPS projects in Myanmar in February 2010, shortly after the LIFT international team arrived in Myanmar.

In the meeting held on the audit findings, LIFT Fund was advised to take note of various audit requirements and to ensure proper processes, regulations and rules were followed for human resource requirement, procurement, admin and finance.

5 CONCLUSION

Since 2 December 2009 when the first proposals were received from prospective Implementing Partners in the Delta, LIFT has been under pressure. The goodwill shown by stakeholders has resulted in the implementation of activities in the Delta in time to take advantage of the end of the dry season and the monsoon cropping season. This partnership approach will need to be expanded to promote learning and incorporation of best practice in order to generate the expected results for LIFT.

The first six months of LIFT has proved to be a steep learning curve with protracted negotiations with Government for an AGREEMENT for UNOPS role as Fund Manager and visa arrangements for International staff.

Livelihoods and Food Security are complex issues in Myanmar and determining the mix and balance of a portfolio of projects from different Implementing Partners has a unique set of challenges and opportunities. Significant lessons have been incorporated into the assessment of IP proposals and contract negotiations based on the experience of selecting and contracting partners for the Delta. Selection of current Implementing Partners has been achieved through a competitive tendering process and the need to develop strategic partnerships and results based programming has been identified.

The need for a strong Monitoring and Evaluation system is self evident. The basis for this has already been developed and will require further adjustments and improvements as implementation proceeds. Longer term projects will need to focus more on outcomes and impact.

Developing systems and procedures for the specific requirements of LIFT and its Implementing Partners has, and will continue to take time to develop and refine. Strategies for efficient and effective use of funds will be developed and refined over the life of LIFT in relation to experience generated during implementation.

LIFT aims to be stakeholder driven and responsive to the needs of the people of Myanmar. Although considerable progress has been made, LIFT has a lot to learn and improve and it is hoped that with continued fruitful collaboration with stakeholders LIFT will achieve the success envisaged.

ANNEXURES

Annex I: Fund Released to the Implementing Partners**Table 3:**

Sr.	Implementing Partners	MOA Amount	Released Amount - Reporting Period	Expenditure (As of June'2010)	Expenditure as a % of Fund Received
1	ActionAid International Asia	695,309	486,716	105,265	22%
2	ADRA Myanmar	1,353,120	270,624	213,344	79%
3	Consortium of Dutch NGOs	374,755	262,329	170,693	65%
4	Food and Agriculture Organization	1,042,499	729,749	676,725	93%
5	HelpAge International	898,686	629,080	135,062	21%
6	Link Emergency Aid & Development	100,075	70,053	15,435	22%
7	Lutheran World Federation	1,113,284	779,299	320,586	41%
8	Mercy Corps Scotland	1,180,834	826,584	520,775	63%
9	Metta Development Foundation	366,770	256,739	202,790	79%
10	Mingalar Myanmar	99,993	19,999		
11	Myanmar Business Coalition	157,461	110,185	83,428	76%
12	Oxfam Great Britain	980,006	686,004	428,126	62%
13	Pact Institute	489,710	342,797	211,765	62%
14	Phaung Daw Oo Monastic Edu School	100,070	90,063	73,700	82%
15	Relief International	502,194	351,536	124,288	35%
16	SCF (Save The Children)	1,691,228	1,183,859	355,642	30%
17	Solidarities	1,143,262	800,284	552,451	69%
18	Triangle Generation Humanitaire	867,886	607,520	691,855	114%
19	United Nations Human Settlements Program	1,092,012	764,408	197,298	26%
20	Welthungerhilfe	1,630,155	1,141,109	376,835	33%
21	World Vision International Myanmar	1,682,790	1,177,953	222,450	19%
	Grand total	17,562,099	11,586,890	5,678,513	

Note: FAO - The expenditure figure includes commitments and expenditure

Annex II: Risk Assessment

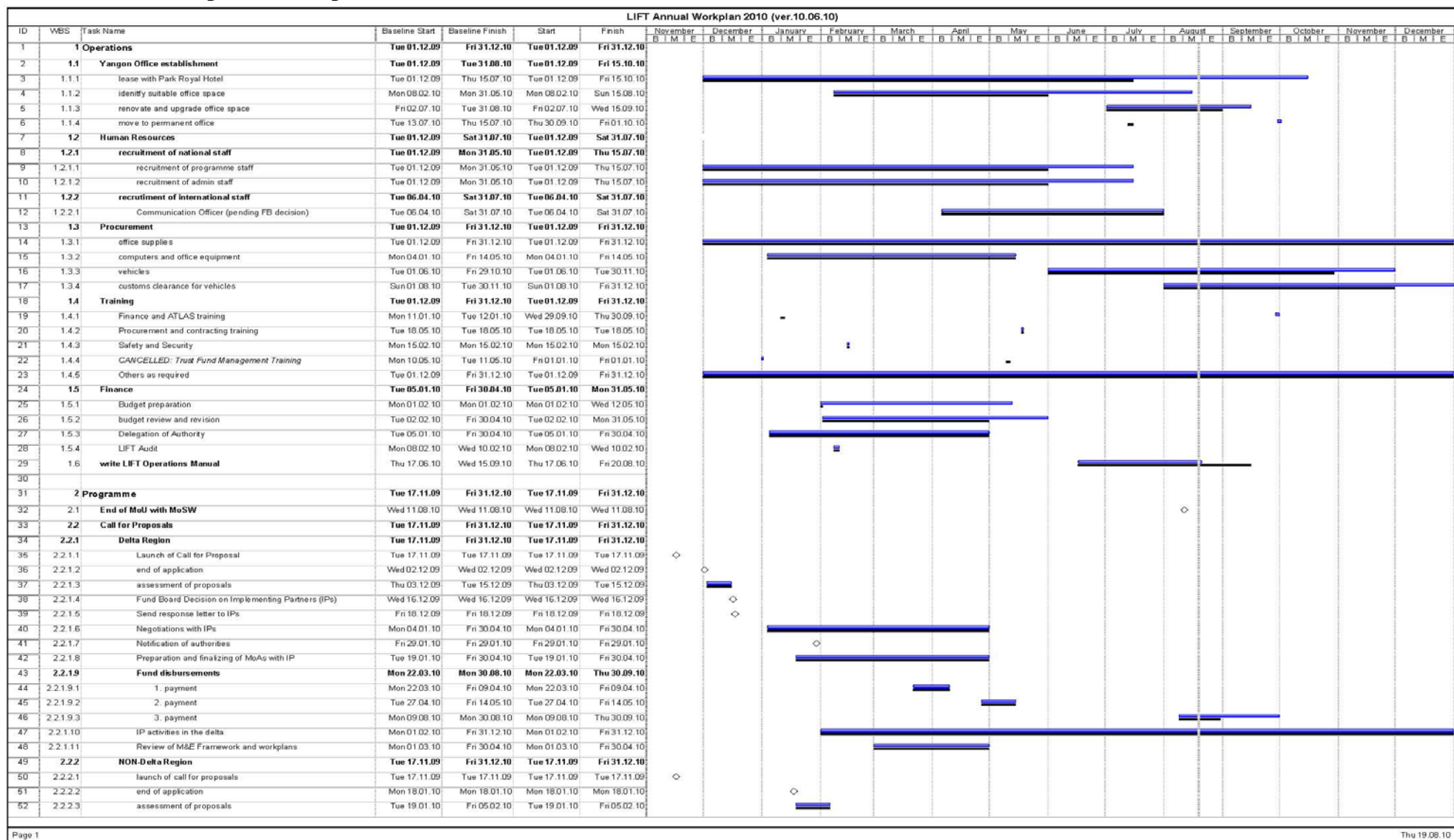
Category: Political							
Risk	Possible effect on project	L	I	R	Risk Management	Responsibility	Timing
AGREEMENT with MoSW expires and not renewed and Agreement with MoAI also not in place	FMO has no official status in Myanmar. FMO Int. staff unable to obtain visas & travel to the field. FMO cannot purchase vehicles or establish permanent office Int. staff are unable to be with family	5	4	5	Ensure that staff safety and security (insurance) is in place International staff relocate to BKK Monitoring and oversight undertaken by national staff Allow R&R leave	Fund Board	Aug-Dec 2010
Restriction on IP Int. staff for visas and travel	Int. staff unable to stay in Yangon or travel to the field	5	4	5	IPs to implement Risk Management plans Implementation done by national staff	IP's	Aug-Dec 2010
All field work is stopped in the lead up to the election	Activities are postponed/ cancelled	4	4	4	Project activities postponed/cancelled No cost extensions are provided Funds are unspent and returned to donors	IP's	Aug-Dec 2010
IPs are embroiled in political affairs	LIFT activities are put on hold by GOUM or local authorities	3	5	4	Carefully manage and monitor IP activities Build strong understanding and partnerships with GOUM and local authorities	FMO	Whole project
Lobby groups outside Myanmar report negatively on LIFT	Donors under pressure and are required to respond. Time/effort diverted from positive activities.	3	3	3	Select and manage IPs carefully IPs to manage staff and activities carefully	FMO IP's	Whole project
MoSW or MoAI do not support selected IPs	Donors will not continue to support LIFT.	3	3	3	Select IPs carefully Donors will fund bilaterally	Fund Board	Whole project
MoAI does not support LIFT for non-delta areas	Donors will not continue to support LIFT. Funding may be lost	3	3	3	Select IPs carefully Donors can fund bilaterally	Fund Board	Whole project
Poor Government policies restrict economic growth	Reduced employment and poor prices for produce. Outcome and impact of project are minimal	3	3	3	Promote low risk, low cost production Study and promote market linkages	Fund Director	Whole project
MoAI does not support LIFT in certain areas	Donors will not continue to support LIFT. Funding may be lost	2	3	2	Build understanding with MoAI	Fund Board	Whole project
Post election confusion causes interference in project implementation	Implementation is delayed or halted	3	2	2	Keep authorities informed of project activities/ Provide regular reports and updates	Fund Director	Post election period

Category: Fiduciary							
Risk	Possible effect on project	L	I	R	Risk Management	Responsibility	Timing
Currency fluctuations impact negatively IP conversion to Kyat	Planned activities will be reduced with an overall reduction in outputs, outcomes and impact	3	4	4	Front load expenditures Release funds on time	FMO	Whole project
Funds do not achieve value for money	External monitoring reveals poor selection of activities	3	3	3	Refine funding strategy and align IPs	All stakeholders	Whole project
Currency fluctuations impact negatively on LIFT Fund	Overall reduction in LIFT funds leading to reduced funding for IPs	2	3	2	Manage the release of funds to match favorable conversion rates	Donors and UNOPS	Whole project
Donors withdraw their support	LIFT fund will shrink in size and impact	2	3	2	Keep GOUM fully aware of the benefits of the MDTF	Fund Board and FMO	Years 2 & 3
IPs mismanage or misappropriate funds	Pressure on FMO and donors LIFT's image is tarnished	2	2	2	Ensure reliable accounting systems are in place. Undertake financial Assessment of IPs. Undertake Audits of IPs and FMO.	FMO	Whole project

Category: Programme/implementation							
Risk	Possible effect on project	L	I	R	Risk Management	Responsibility	Timing
Visas not renewed for FMO int. staff	Oversight and monitoring disrupted	5	4	5	Develop systems and train national staff	FM and FMO	2010
Internet Access, communications disrupted or inaccessible	FMO office unable to function	4	3	4	FMO to have stand alone internet access or emergency access to UN system	FMO	Until secure link is established
Implementation activities are halted or delayed during the election period	Activities delayed/postponed	4	4	4	Review/adjust work-plans	FMO, IP's	Anytime
Curfews or civil disturbance during election period	IP and FMO staff unable to leave residence	3	3	3	Crisis management strategy in place and backup plans in place. Staff able to work from home	FMO, IP's	2010 and 2011
FMO staff safety is compromised	Staff are put at risk	2	3	2	Ensure safety and security training by staff FMO to follow standard UNDSS guidelines	FM and FMO	Whole project
Computer hardware and/or software compromised	Data lost	2	3	2	Back up data and ensure mitigation strategy in place	FMO	Whole project

Category: Natural and environmental							
Risk	Possible effect on project	L	I	R	Risk Management	Responsibility	Timing
Abnormal seasonal conditions	Outcomes and impact negligible	3	3	3	Effective social support mechanisms in place	Fund Board Fund Director	Whole project
A natural disaster occurs	Resources and focus is diverted from LIFT	2	3	2	Contingency arrangement and funding in place. DRR strategies included in project	Fund Board	Whole project

Annex III: Work plan for the period



LIFT Annual Workplan 2010 (ver.10.06.10)																			
ID	WBS	Task Name	Baseline Start	Baseline Finish	Start	Finish	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
53	2.2.2.4	Fund Board Decision on Implementing Partners (IPs)	Wed 24.02.10	Wed 24.02.10	Wed 24.02.10	Wed 24.02.10													
54	2.2.2.5	Notification of authorities	Wed 24.02.10	Wed 24.02.10	Wed 24.02.10	Wed 24.02.10													
55	2.2.2.6	preparation of MoU with MoAI	Wed 24.02.10	Tue 31.08.10	Wed 24.02.10	Thu 30.09.10													
56	2.2.2.7	Review of Proposals (technical, M&E, budget)	Mon 15.03.10	Sat 31.07.10	Mon 15.03.10	Sun 31.10.10													
57	2.2.2.8	Negotiations with IPs	Mon 03.05.10	Sat 31.07.10	Mon 03.05.10	Sun 31.10.10													
58	2.2.2.9	Preparation and finalizing of MoAs with IP	Sat 15.05.10	Tue 31.08.10	Sat 15.05.10	Tue 30.11.10													
59	2.2.2.10	Fund disbursements - 1. installment	Mon 24.05.10	Sat 31.07.10	Mon 24.05.10	Tue 30.11.10													
60	2.2.2.11	IP activities in the non-delta	Mon 31.05.10	Fri 31.12.10	Fri 01.10.10	Fri 31.12.10													
61	2.3	Monitoring & Evaluation	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 31.12.10	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 31.12.10													
62	2.3.1	prepare LIFT logframe	Tue 02.02.10	Fri 30.04.10	Tue 02.02.10	Sat 31.07.10													
63	2.3.2	develop M&E strategy for LIFT	Thu 01.04.10	Fri 31.12.10	Thu 01.04.10	Fri 31.12.10													
64	2.3.3	develop Monitoring and Information System	Thu 01.04.10	Mon 01.11.10	Thu 01.04.10	Wed 30.06.10													
65	2.3.4	establish baseline indicators	Mon 01.02.10	Mon 31.05.10	Mon 01.02.10	Mon 31.05.10													
66	2.3.5	establish IP database	Mon 01.02.10	Wed 30.06.10	Mon 01.02.10	Wed 30.06.10													
67	2.3.6	M&E system review of all IPs	Tue 01.06.10	Fri 31.12.10	Tue 01.06.10	Fri 31.12.10													
68	2.3.7	audits and capacity assessments	Fri 01.10.10	Fri 31.12.10	Fri 01.10.10	Fri 31.12.10													
69	2.3.8	Technical and Thematic Fora (M&E Practice Groups)	NA	NA	Wed 01.09.10	Fri 31.12.10													
70	2.3.8.1	Participation & Social Audit	NA	NA	Wed 01.09.10	Fri 31.12.10													
71	2.3.8.2	Targeting methodologies	NA	NA	Wed 01.09.10	Fri 31.12.10													
72	2.3.8.3	Microfinance	NA	NA	Wed 01.09.10	Fri 31.12.10													
73	2.3.8.4	Agricultural Extension/FFS	NA	NA	Wed 01.09.10	Fri 31.12.10													
74	2.3.9	Reporting	NA	NA	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 31.12.10													
75	2.3.9.1	progress reports from IPs	Sat 31.07.10	Sat 31.07.10	Sat 31.07.10	Sat 31.07.10													
76	2.3.9.2	LIFT progress report (annual 2009)	Mon 01.03.10	Fri 14.05.10	Mon 01.03.10	Wed 30.06.10													
77	2.3.9.3	LIFT progress report (semi-annual 2010)	Sun 01.08.10	Tue 31.08.10	Sun 01.08.10	Tue 31.08.10													
78	2.3.9.4	Monthly updates to MoSV	Mon 04.01.10	Thu 30.12.10	Fri 01.01.10	Wed 11.08.10													
79	2.3.9.5	LIFT reports to the Fund Board	Mon 01.02.10	Mon 15.11.10	Mon 01.02.10	Mon 15.11.10													
80	2.3.9.6	other reports	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 31.12.10	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 31.12.10													
81	2.3.10	Field Missions	NA	NA	Mon 03.05.10	Fri 31.12.10													
82	2.3.10.1	evaluations and technical missions	Mon 03.05.10	Fri 31.12.10	Mon 03.05.10	Fri 31.12.10													
83	2.3.10.2	field monitoring visits	Mon 03.05.10	Fri 31.12.10	Mon 03.05.10	Fri 31.12.10													
84	2.3.10.3	EU M&E Mission	Mon 21.06.10	Fri 25.06.10	Mon 21.06.10	Fri 25.06.10													
85																			
86	2.4	Research and Strategy Development	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 31.12.10	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 31.12.10													
87	2.4.1	LIFT Strategy development	Thu 01.07.10	Thu 26.08.10	Thu 01.07.10	Thu 30.09.10													
88	2.4.2	LIFT Gender Review and Strategy development	Thu 01.07.10	Thu 26.08.10	Thu 01.07.10	Thu 26.08.10													
89	2.4.3	LIFT Communication Strategy development	Mon 02.08.10	Thu 30.09.10	Mon 02.08.10	Thu 30.09.10													
90	2.4.4	LIFT Risk Management Strategy development	Tue 06.07.10	Tue 31.08.10	Tue 06.07.10	Thu 30.09.10													
91	2.4.5	IP shared learning Workshops (on focused topics)	Mon 31.05.10	Fri 31.12.10	Mon 31.05.10	Tue 21.12.10													
92	2.4.6	LIFT Research Strategy	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 31.12.10	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 31.12.10													
93	2.4.6.1	Policy Research	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 31.12.10	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 31.12.10													
94	2.4.6.2	Technical Research	Tue 12.01.10	Fri 31.12.10	Tue 12.01.10	Fri 31.12.10													
95	2.4.7	Technical Support Field Missions	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 31.12.10	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 31.12.10													
96	2.4.8	Coordination with partners (IPs, MMU, working groups)	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 31.12.10	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 31.12.10													
97																			
98	3	Fund Board	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 31.12.10	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 31.12.10													
99	3.1	Fund Board Meetings	Fri 12.02.10	Tue 16.11.10	Fri 12.02.10	Tue 16.11.10													
100	3.2	<i>CANCELLED: Consultative Group Meetings (2x/yr)</i>	Tue 25.05.10	Wed 08.12.10	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 01.01.10													
101	3.3	<i>CANCELLED: Advisory Group Meetings (4x/yr)</i>	Wed 26.05.10	Thu 09.12.10	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 01.01.10													
102	3.4	Meetings with IPs	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 31.12.10	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 31.12.10													
103	3.5	Stakeholder communication (press releases, visibility)	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 31.12.10	Fri 01.01.10	Fri 31.12.10													

Annex IV: Logframe

PROJECT NAME	Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund
OVERALL OBJECTIVE/SUPER GOAL	Progress towards the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 1: the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger in Myanmar

GOAL	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1 (2012)	Milestone 2 (2013)	Target (2014)	
To improve the food and livelihoods security of the poorest and most vulnerable people in Myanmar	G1: Share of Food Expenditure in Overall Consumption (excluding health expenditure) in target states	75% (2005)	n/a	n/a	70%	
		Source				
		IHLCA 2005, IHLCA 2010, IHLCA 2015, FAO/WFP Crop Food Assessment 2010, 2012, 2014 and Agricultural Census 2010				
	G2: % of moderately/severely malnourished children under 5 years of age	Baseline	Milestone 1 (2012)	Milestone 2 (2013)	Target (2014)	
		49.6% (2005)	n/a	n/a	40%	
		Source				
		IHLCA 2005, IHLCA 2010, IHLCA 2015				

PURPOSE	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	Assumptions	
To increase food availability, income generation opportunities and food use for 1-1.5 million target beneficiaries	P1: % of target beneficiaries with new or improved income generating activities one year after assistance provided.	0	10%	45%	60%	Fluctuating relationships between the Government and donor governments does not influence LIFT's performance and existence.	
		Source				Political changes positively affect target beneficiaries capability to benefit from increase food, income and nutrition knowledge.	
		LIFT Annual report, IHLCA 2010, 2015, LIFT commissioned studies					
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)		
	P2: % increase in number of beneficiaries with an increase in food secure months by at least one month	0	40%	50%	60%	The election process does not adversely affect the project implementation.	
		Source				There are no natural disasters.	
		LIFT Annual Report, IHLCA 2010, 2015, LIFT commissioned studies					
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)		
	P3: % of targeted households with 5% increase in annual agricultural productivity	0	50%	60%	75%	Economic growth is positive and markets function effectively.	
		Source					
		LIFT Annual Report, FAO/WFP Crop Food Assessment 2010, 2012, 2014, LIFT commissioned studies					
	P4: % of targeted households who adopt improved practices for agricultural production	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	
			0	50%	60%	65%	
			Source				
		LIFT Annual Report, LIFT commissioned studies					

	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)
	P5: % of targeted households with improved access to markets and market information.	0	30	40	50
		Source			
		LIFT Annual Report, LIFT commissioned studies			
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)
	P6: % of targeted households using improved practices in hygiene and nutrition	0	30%	40%	50%
INPUTS (US\$)	Donors (US\$)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (\$)	
	100,000,000	0	0	100,000,000	

OUTPUT 1 (impact weighting 20%)	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	Assumption
Direct agricultural production support provided and used by targeted households	O1.1: Number of targeted households provided with agricultural inputs (gender disaggregated)	0	25,000 (14,500 women)	60,000 (34,500 women)	75,000 (43,000 women)	No political interference in funding allocations.
		Source				There are no natural disasters.
		LIFT Annual Report, LIFT project monitoring data obtained through implementing partners MIS systems				Policy environment (land and production rights) are not infringed.
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	Funds are released in time (based on seasonality)
	O1.2: Number of targeted households provided with technical agricultural training/ information (gender disaggregated)	0	25,000 (14,500 women)	60,000 (34,500 women)	75,000 (43,000 women)	Local administration is supporting the activities of implementing partners.
		Source				There is no major pest or disease outbreak in the project area.
		LIFT Annual Report, LIFT project monitoring data obtained through implementing partners MIS systems				Unseasonal conditions (draught, flood) do not adversely affecting production.
INPUTS (£)	Donors (US\$)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (\$)		RISK RATING
	44,000,000	0	0	44,000,000		High

OUTPUT 2 (impact weighting 20%)	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	Assumptions
Effective market and employment support mechanism (on farm, off farm and non farm) provided and used by targeted households	O2.1: Number of targeted households that have access to credit through LIFT IPs (gender disaggregated)	0	37,000 (22,000 women)	67,000 (38,500 women)	67,000 (40,000 women)	No political interference in funding allocations.
		Source				Economic environment allows beneficiaries to use skills and credit.
		LIFT Annual Report, LIFT project monitoring data obtained through implementing partners MIS systems				

	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	Markets exist for the goods produced.
	O2.2: Number of targeted households provided with vocational & Micro/Small enterprise development training (gender disaggregated)	0	6,000 (3,500 women)	8,000 (4,500 women)	10,000 (6000 women)	Local authority is in favour of organising community groups.
		Source				
		LIFT Annual Report, LIFT project monitoring data obtained through implementing partners MIS systems				
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	
	O2.3: % of trained households who establish enterprises (gender disaggregated)	0	50% (60% of them are women)	60% (60% of them are women)	75% (60% of them are women)	
		Source				
		LIFT Annual Report, Survey commissioned by LIFT				
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	
	O2.4: % of micro-finance groups and village savings & loan groups that are lending one year after support from the project	0	40%	50%	60%	
		Source				
		LIFT Annual Report, LIFT commissioned studies				
INPUTS (£)	Donors (US\$)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (\$)		RISK RATING
	16,000,000			16,000,000		High

OUTPUT 3 (impact weighting 15%)	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	Assumptions
Effective social protection measures provided for the chronically poor of the targeted household	O3.1: Targeting methodology developed and followed	No methodology available	Methodology applied in 50% of proposals	Methodology applied in 60% of proposals	Methodology applied in 70% of proposals	No political interference in funding allocations. Levels of support to targeted households are large enough to meet needs
		Source				
		LIFT Annual Report, LIFT project monitoring data obtained through implementing partners MIS systems				
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	
	O3.2: Number of targeted households receiving cash/asset transfer (gender disaggregated)	0	40,000 (23,000 women)	50,000 (29,000 women)	50,000 (29,000 women)	
		Source				
		LIFT Annual Report, LIFT project monitoring data obtained through implementing partners MIS systems				
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	
	O3.3: Number of targeted households accessing cash for work activities (gender disaggregated)	0	12,000 (7,000 women)	15,000 (8,500 women)	20,000 (11,500 women)	
		Source				
		LIFT Annual Report, LIFT project monitoring data obtained through implementing partners MIS systems				

INPUTS (£)	Donors (US\$)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (\$)		RISK RATING
	22,000,000	0	0	22,000,000		Medium

OUTPUT 4 (impact weighting 15%)	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	Assumptions
Capacity of local organisations strengthened to support livelihoods and food security initiatives	O4.1: Number of community based groups (CBOs) trained on group and financial management	0	1000	1500	1500	CBOs and LNGOs are allowed to form and meet regularly and support livelihoods and food security initiatives
		Source				
		LIFT annual report, LIFT project monitoring data obtained through implementing partners MIS systems				
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	
	O4.2: Number of local NGOs trained on technical issues and project management	0	20	25	30	
		Source				
		LIFT annual report, LIFT project monitoring data obtained through implementing partners MIS systems				
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	
	O4.3: % of trained CBOs improved their reporting and financial management capacity.	0			50%	
		Source				
		LIFT Annual Report, LIFT commissioned studies				
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	
O4.4: % of trained LNGOs increased their technical, financial and project management capacity.	0			50%		
	Source					
	LIFT Annual Report, LIFT commissioned studies					
INPUTS (£)	Donors (US\$)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (\$)		RISK RATING
	4,000,000	0	0	4,000,000		High

OUTPUT 5 (impact weighting 10%)	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	Assumptions
Effective support provided to targeted households for nutrition and hygiene	O5.1: Number of targeted households provided with nutrition education (gender disaggregated)	0	10,000 (7,500 women)	15,000 (12,000 women)	20,000 (15,000 women)	No political interference in funding allocations.
		Source				Beneficiaries have access to and are able to afford necessary inputs for good nutrition and hygiene.
	LIFT Annual Report, LIFT project monitoring data obtained through implementing partners MIS systems					
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	Adequate funding is provided to this output by the implementing partners.
	O5.2: Number of targeted households provided with hygiene education (gender disaggregated)	0	10,000 (7,500 women)	15,000 (12,000 women)	20,000 (15,000 women)	
		Source				
LIFT Annual Report, LIFT project monitoring data obtained through implementing partners MIS systems						

INPUTS (£)	Donors (US\$)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (\$)		RISK RATING
	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000		Medium

OUTPUT 6 (impact weighting 10%)	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	Assumptions
M&E evidence and commissioned studies are used to inform programme and support the enabling environment	O6.1: % (and number) of commissioned studies that are discussed by Fund Board and lead to actioned change of strategic direction	0	50% (3)	70% (7)	80% (10)	No political interference in funding allocations.
		Source				Activities supported by the Fund are coherent and lessons can be consolidated to have an impact on policy and implementation.
		LIFT Annual Report, Mid-term Evaluation, Fund Board Minutes				
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	An appropriate Nationally-Owned Strategic Framework outside the Delta is developed.
	O6.2: Number of strategic issues identified through IP programme activities, discussed by Fund Board and lead to actioned change of strategic direction	0	3	5	8	
		Source				
		LIFT Annual Report, Mid-term Evaluation, Fund Board Minutes				
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	
	O6.3: Number events (forum, workshop, thematic discussion group) that promote communication and best practices	0	15	20	30	
		Source				
		LIFT annual report				
INPUTS (£)	Donors (US\$)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (\$)		RISK RATING
	5,000,000	0	0	5,000,000		High

OUTPUT 7 (impact weighting 5%)	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	Assumptions
Funds are allocated in line with Fund Board policies and are accounted for in a transparent manner.	O7.1: FB policy and strategy is clearly articulated and followed by the Fund Manager	0%	90%	95%	100%	Fund Board members allocate sufficient human resource capacity to LIFT
		Source				No political interference in funding allocations.
		Fund Board Minutes of meeting, Fund Manager updates on follow-up on tasks and policies				
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	Fund priorities reflect international best practice and learning.
	O7.2: % of clear Fund Board recommendations implemented by the Fund Manager within given deadlines	0%	90%	95%	100%	Transparent and open relationship among Fund Board, Fund Manager and Implementing Partners.
		Source				Fund Manager supportive and engaging with Fund Board policies.
		Fund Board Minutes of meeting, Fund Manager updates on recommendations				

	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	No new IPs are contracted after 2013 (three year projects)
	O7.3: Number of audit areas (both FM and IPs) rate as 'high priority' by auditors	3 (FM), 2 (per IP)	0 for all parties	0 for all parties	0 for all parties	
	Source					
	Fund Board Minutes of meeting, Fund Manager updates on recommendations					
INPUTS (£)	Donors (US\$)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (\$)		RISK RATING
	4,000,000	0	0	4,000,000		High

OUTPUT 8 (impact weighting 5%)	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	Assumptions
Fund flow and IP performance are monitored and evaluated.	O8.1: % of funds released by Fund Board is in line with the IP MoAs	0%	85%	87%	87%	Fund Manager has M&E capacity and effective M&E system in place.
		Source				Political situation does not interfere the fund flow process
		LIFT Annual Report				
	Indicator	Baseline	Milestone 1	Milestone 2	Target (2014)	
	O8.2: % of Implementing Partners for whom the Fund Manager completes an M&E system review.	0%	70%	90%	100%	
		Source				
		Fund Manager M&E review, LIFT Annual Report				
INPUTS (£)	Donors (US\$)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (\$)		RISK RATING
	4,000,000	0	0	4,000,000		Medium

Annex V: Output Tables**Table 4 (a): Output 1 Activities**

Activities	#	# of HHs	GIK (\$)	Revolving Fund
Boat Repair Service (# of boats)	82	82	2870	-
Capitalisation for agriculture	-	1,964	-	18,000
Capitalisation for revolving fund for seed bank	--	150	13063	-
Capitalisation on farmer field school/centers	23	175	977	-
Distribution of Drum Seeder	2	200	510	-
Distribution of fertiliser (Kg)	12,500	200	3026	-
Distribution of Power Tiller	4	200	7134	-
Establishment of demo plot (# of plot)	188	188	8832	-
Establishment of demo plot/nursery(# of nursery)	4	1,552	-	-
Establishment of demo plot/nurseries (# of demo plots)	9	9	1152	-
Establishment of nurseries (# of nurseries)	63	87	14746	-
Provision of boats (18 ft) for fishery (# of boats)	131	131	19650	-
Provision of buffaloes (# of buffaloes)	1,801	1,976	613733	-
Provision of buffaloes, ploughs and harrows (#)	294	294	95403	-
Provision of buffaloes/cattle (# of cattle)	554	315	130039	-
Provision of cash for preparation of rain paddy season	-	50	-	3,786
Provision of cash grant for seeds	-	513	-	-
Provision of ducklings (Output 1)	600	30	1860	-
Provision of environment-friendly home storage units	-	253	5736	-
Provision of Farm machinery (Share use) (Output 1)(One Wheel Power Tiller/Pulverizer/Diesel Engine)	15	110	10634	-
Provision of Farm machinery (Share use) (Output 1)(Pulverizer)	5	10	620	-
Provision of Farm machinery (Share use) (Output 1)(Two Wheel Power Tiller/Pulverizer/Diesel Engine)	5	76	7906	-
Provision of Fertilisers for rice production (Output 1)	744	372	14657	-
Provision of fishing boat (no.)	100	100	14470	-
Provision of fuel and lubricants (# of gallons)	12,641	1,062	43394	-
Provision of fuel and lubricants (gallons)	1,320	264	4621	-
Provision of inorganic fertilizers (Kgs)	636,729	3,629	76274	-
Provision of organic fertilizer (Kgs)	485,925	2,611	77971	-
Provision of pesticides	-	3,710	4808	-
Provision of piglet (Output 1)	24	12	744	-
Provision of pigs (6 Month old) (Output 1)	68	68	4919	-
Provision of power tillers (# of power tillers)	39	264	71058	-
Provision of power tillers/hand tractors (# machines)	240	2,753	320793	-
Provision of quality Seeds for rice production (basket)	352	176	2696	-
Provision of Rotary Plough (no.)	70	70	7234	-
Provision of seeds (# of baskets)	44,489	7,676	337099	-
Provision of sprayers (# of sprayers)	430	725	8793	-
Provision of tillage tool sets (# of tool sets)	100	100	14422	-
Repair power tillers (# of power tillers)	179	509	12530	-
Vaccination of buffaloes/cattle (# of cattle)	192	96	440	-

Table 4 (b): Output 2 Trainings

Training	costs	# participants	# women participants	# women headed hh	days	villages
Awareness raising/Training on compost pit		48	17	48	6	1
Basic tree nursery production and planting training	356	89	14	14	1	
Demonstration of improved paddy seed	1,350	1,056	88	41	106	57
TOT for auxiliary veterinarians	1,174	22	-	-	69	23
TOT on improved crop technology (seed purification)	2,529	101	-	-	115	50
Training of agricultural user group members	12,760	280	74	74	19	11
Training of community volunteers	453	29	7		1	
Training of machine operators	200	30	-		1	1
Training of Para vets	3,400	25	4	25	3	1
Training on agricultural extension workers/FFS trainer	6,509	98	27	-	15	1
Training on agricultural technology & composting	128	455	76	48	13	7
Training on compost making	303	53	4	-	55	9
Training on crop cycle management		178	15	15	12	12
Training on draught animal care	4,533	437	37	52	51	48
Grand Total	33,695	2,901	363	317	467	

Annex V

Table 5 (a): Output 2 Activities

ACTIVITY	#	costs	# hh	# targeted women	# women headed hh	# vulnerable hh	villages
Boat Repair Service (# of boats)	82	2,870	82	-			11
Capitalisation for fish processing enterprise	34	3,910	34	25			12
Capitalisation for fishery	1	115	1	1			1
Capitalisation for small or micro businesses	119	13,685	119	93			15
Construction of aquaculture ponds (# of ponds)	5	447	5	-	1		5
Employment of boat builders for boat repair (# of workers)	9	510	9	-			1
Employment of boat builders for canoe construction (# of workers)	59	3,894	59	-			7
Extension of nursery sheds (# of sheds)	1	515	1,764		217	234	1
Provision of baby shrimps (# of baby shrimps)	1,465,000	5,860	99				12
Provision of CDMA phone	6	10,800	1,219				6
Provision of chicken (# of chicken)	5,622	23,230	202	120			14
Provision of conditional livelihoods grants		130,260	1,424	845	110	1,125	22
Provision of ducks (# of ducks)	1,800	6,060	54	17		1	17
Provision of goats (# of goats)	4	230	2	1			1
Provision of iron box for saving	32	780	3,840	2,286			30
Provision of nets, traps, fishing gear for fishery (# of kits)	1,796	61,233	1,796	50	72		61
Provision of pigs (# of pigs)	2,199	111,866	1,337	528	94	24	48
Provision of pigs and feed (# of pigs)	1,716	94,455	1,235		98	586	71
Provision of rice mills	6	34,614	1,219				6
Provision of threshers	6	8,430	1,219				6
Support to micro enterprise development	25	2,875	25	17			10
Vaccination of pigs (# of pigs)	2,069	1,381	1,265	578	81	32	82
Provision of fishing equipment (for fishermen)	324	15,678	81	4	4	81	6
Provision of boats (# of boats)	488	80,635	488	113	-	-	84
Provision of cash for Seed Bank members		29,181	477	38	38	439	5
Capitalisation for horticulture		21,304	770		93		12
Grand Total		664,816	18,825	4,716	808	2,604	

Table 5 (b): Output 2 Trainings

Training	# participant s	# fem participant s	# women headed hh	days	villages	costs USD
Community workshop on proper livelihood practices	8,634	5,123	575	54	54	
On-the-job training for blacksmith	8	-	-	100	7	456
On-the-job training on canoe construction	41	-	-	225	5	
Training in livestock raising and husbandry or veterinary	577	87	101	46	26	12,293
Training of community extension workers on animal care	22	2		1		174
Training of power tiller user group members	2,600	462	-	50	53	747
Training on book keeping	106	27	2	1		354
Training on business planning	1,880	1,311		46	23	
Training on carpentry and masonry (DRR)	197	63	11	37	16	
Training on Development Awareness	73	38	-	14		2,147
Training on duck raising	25	4	25	3	1	
Training on leadership & management and community action plan	125	22	3	12	3	1,552
Training on livestock banking system	5,905	1,127	-	120	120	1,696
Training on pig raising	25	4	25	3	1	
Training on repair and maintenance of machines	1,131	298	52	41	57	1,853
Training to livestock farmers groups	396	162	14	10	19	
Training to savings group members/Self help Group	449	439	25	8	16	
Training to savings group members/self-help group	50	20		2		2,005
Workshop on importance of savings practices	1,874	1,311		23	23	
workshop to repair and maintain power tillers	201	13	-	93	40	5,170
Grand Total	24,319	10,513	833	888		28,448

Annex V:**Table 6 (a): Output 3 Activities**

ACTIVITY	#	costs	# households	targeted women	# female headed households	# vulnerable households	villages
Construction of dykes (# of feet)	104,734	85,220	2,390			2,390	41
Construction/rehabilitation of ponds (square feet)	849,500	133,941	3,775	834	219	2,300	56
Paddy Land Preparation Support for farmers		44,206	474	-			24
Rehabilitation of Mangroves (# of acres)	5,600	600	59				1
Rehabilitation of windbreak/riverbank trees (# of acres)	21,971	3,000	367	33			15
Upgrading culverts (# of culverts)	4	4,898	28	7	14	1	4
Construction /upgrading of village footpaths (feet)	298,505	171,548	5,086	1,718	359	240	61
Construction/upgrading of embankments (cu -feet)	312,930	6,839	558	-	11	11	15
Construction / upgrading of Jetties(# of jetties)	6	12,139	56	13	9	9	6
Construction / upgrading of bridges (# of bridges)	16	29,158	107	31	24	15	14
Construction/upgrading of embankments	1,407	4,714	200	77	20	13	4
Construction of village road (2 miles)		11,261	155				1
Grand Total		507,523	13,255	2,713	656	4,979	

Table 6 (b): Output 3 Trainings

Training	days	USD	participants	female participants	# women headed households	# other vulnerable households	villages
Training / Educational programme on community forestry	4	1,978	40	10	40		2
Training / Educational programme on community forestry	3	267	25	7			
Training on DRR awareness for community	4	379	74	54	54		2
Training on DRR TOT for Metta field staff	6	1,920	25	14	-		
Village mangrove forest nursery training	5	327	25	7			
Grand Total	22	4,871	189	92	94		4

Annex V:**Table 7: Output 4 Trainings**

Training	# days	costs	# participants	# women	# women headed households	# vulnerable households	# villages
Orientation of household representatives	10	619	952	421	184	623	14
Staff training for local NGOs	66	5,912	372	137	-	-	1
Steering Committee Meeting	3	31	27	15			
Training for community leaders	15	7,216	146	31			3
Training for groups- non technical	2	142	12	6			1
Training for groups- non technical	10	710	64	22	2		5
Training for the VDMC members	92	7,054	742	305	332	55	18
Training of farmer extension group	1	672	94	8	1	6	
Training of rice seed bank members	13	234	815	128	-	793	13
Training of Trainer for staff on gender issue	12	-	16	12			
Training of village infrastructure recovery committee	22	63	220	77	12	204	21
Training to savings group members	2		55	22	16	6	1
Training to the CLN Members on market information	2	897	26	1	-	-	
Training to VDCs (Financial Management & Book keeping)	2	383	34	20	-	-	
Training to VDCs and local authorities	1	205	23	6		12	1
Training to VDCs and local authorities	79	3,855	2,918	1,402	117	221	73
Grand Total	332	27,993	6,516	2,613	664	1,920	

Annex V:**Table 8 (a): Output 5 Activities**

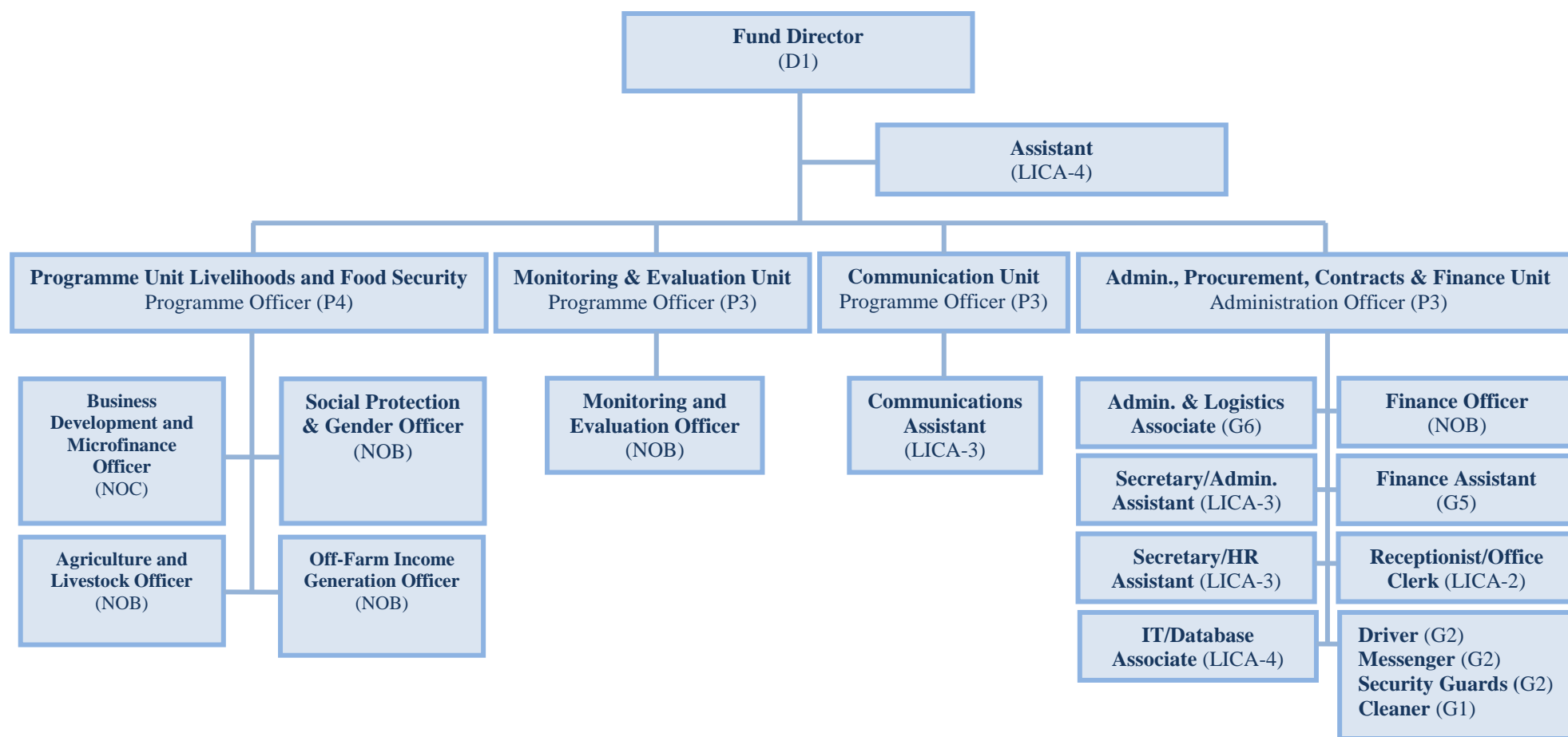
ACTIVITY	#	costs	# hh	targeted women	# women headed households	# vulnerable households	villages
Provision of conditional cash grant to mothers	120	18,370	373	372	4	2,049	61
Provision of home garden kits (# of kits)	1,999	13,074	1,713	263	204	161	68
Provision of plumpy nuts	3,993	-	37	32	1		22
Support for home gardening	20	2,300	20	11			9
Provision of grant for home garden	161	7,338	160	61	61	23	18
Grand Total	6,293	41,082	2,303	739	270	2,233	

Table 8 (b): Output 5 Trainings

Training	# days	costs	# participants	# women	# women headed households	# vulnerable households	villages
Sessions on nutrition and behaviour change	78	1,252	789	686	9	479	73
Training of staff on feeding practice and counselling	10		16	12			
Training on food, nutrition	12	401	100	100	6		4
Training on home gardening	1	297	42	25	-	-	
Training to VHVs on MCN & counselling skills	22	2,199	296	295	1	102	11
Grand Total	123	4,149	1,243	1,118	16	581	88

Annex VI (i): Human Resources

LIFT FUND ORGANOGRAM



Annex VI (ii): Human Resources

Status of Recruitment (as of 30 June 2010)

Table 9:

Sr	Position Title	International/National	VA posted	Interview date	Start date	Comments
1	Fund Director	International	26-Jan-2009 07-Aug-2009	18-Mar-2009 25-Sep-2009	30-Nov-09	First candidate withdrew , second candidate on board in December 2009
2	Program Officer (Livelihoods and Food Security)	International	26-Jan-09	6-Mar-09	11-Jan-10	Completed
3	Program Officer (Monitoring and Evaluation)	International	26-Jan-09	27-Apr-09	25-Jan-10	Completed
4	Administration Officer	International	26-Jan-09	3-Mar-09	30-Nov-09	Completed
5	Communications Officer	International	26-Jan-2009 15-May-2010	26-Jan-2009		Both first and second candidate withdrew- under review
6	Agriculture and Livestock Officer	National	15-Oct-09	3-Mar-10		Under process
7	Social Protection and Gender Officer	National	15-Oct-09	2-Mar-10		Under process
8	Off-Farm Income Generation Officer	National	15-Oct-09	5-Mar-10		Under process
9	Business Development and Microfinance Officer	National	15-Oct-09	4-Mar-10		Under process
10	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	National	15-Oct-09	1-Mar-10		Under process
11	Finance Officer	National	15-Oct-09	22-Feb-10		Both first and second candidate withdrew
12	Administration and Logistics Associate	National	15-Oct-09	9-Dec-09	18-Jan-10	Completed
13	Assistant to Fund Director	National	3-May-10	18-May-10		Under process
14	Finance Assistant	National	15-Oct-09	23-Feb-10		Under process
15	Secretary (Admin Assistant)	National	2-Apr-10	3-May-10	1-Jun-10	Completed
16	Secretary (HR Assistant)	National	2-Apr-10	3-May-10	1-Jun-10	Completed
17	Receptionist/Office Clerk	National	2-Apr-10	3-May-10	7-Jun-10	Completed
18	IT and Databases Associate (Short term)	National	2-Apr-10	30-Apr-10	1-Jun-10	Completed
19	Communications Assistant (Short term)	National	2-Apr-10	28-Apr-10	20-May-10	Completed
20	Driver	National	2-Apr-10			Agreement with Government of Myanmar and vehicle procurement
21	Driver	National	2-Apr-10			

Annex VII (i): Financial Status

LIFT - Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund to Myanmar

Financial Status Report (in USD)

As of 30 June 2010

	Oct 2009 to Dec 2009	Jan 2010 to Jun 2010	Total
Funds Received			
AusAid	-	2,808,975	2,808,975
DFID	-	2,347,200	2,347,200
EC	13,808,140	21,315,351	35,123,491
Netherland	2,950,000	-	2,950,000
Switzerland	379,975	-	379,975
SIDA	2,725,775	-	2,725,775
Interest	17,584	-	17,584
Sub-total	19,881,474	26,471,526	46,353,000
Funds Expenditure*			
Activity			
1 Grants-Income Generating&Microfinancing	-	15,979,959	15,979,959
2 Grants-Agriculture&Livestock	-	-	-
3 Grants-Training/Capacity Building	-	-	-
4 Grants-Social Protection&Nutrition	-	-	-
5 Research&Visibility	753	10	763
6 Operation of the FM Office	235,757	735,754	971,511
7 Support to the Fund Board	18,632	20,636	39,268
Sub-total	255,142	16,736,359	16,991,501
Facilities & Administration	17,860	212,748	230,608
Total	273,002	16,949,107	17,222,109
Funds Available as at 30 June 2010			29,130,891

* Note: Includes actual disbursement and unpaid commitments as at 30 June 2010.

Prepared by:



Mikael Christensen 3/8/2010
Mikael Christensen
Regional Financial Management Officer
UNOPS - Asia and the Pacific Office

Annex VII (ii): Donor Contributions and Financial Statement**LIFT - Livelihood and Food Security Trust Fund to Myanmar****Summary of Contributions Received****As of:****30-Jun-10****Table 10:**

Date	Amount of contribution (In Donor Currency)	USD Equivalent (Per ATLAS)	Australia	EC	Netherland	UK	Sweden	Switzerland	Total
15-Oct-09	EURO 9,500,000	13,808,140		13,808,140					13,808,140
15-Dec-09	USD 2,950,000	2,950,000			2,950,000				2,950,000
18-Dec-09	SEK 20,000,000	2,725,775					2,725,775		2,725,775
18-Dec-09	USD 380,000	380,000						380,000	380,000
12-Jan-10	EURO 4,000,000	5,772,006		5,772,006					5,772,006
17-Feb-10	GBP 1,500,000	2,347,200				2,347,200			2,347,200
07-Jun-10	AUD 3,350,000	2,808,975	2,808,975						2,808,975
25-Jun-10	EURO 12,730,000	15,543,346		15,543,346					15,543,346

Sub-total June 2010	46,335,442	2,808,975	35,123,492	2,950,000	2,347,200	2,725,775	380,000	46,335,442
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LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY TRUST FUND - 2009 Expenditure

Descriptions	2010 Proposed Budget				2010
	Unit	No	Unit Rate US\$	Total	Expenditure (Jan - June'2010)
1. HUMAN RESOURCES				1,021,525	530,426
1.1 Salaries (pro forma)				884,825	473,434
1.1.1 Technical staff (international)				669,463	416,953
a. Fund Director	month	12	14,910	178,920	146,058
b. Programme Officer, Livelihood & Food Security	month	12	10,804	129,649	89,496
c. Programme Officer, M&E	month	12	9,061	108,733	67,718
d. Communication Officer	month	7	9,061	63,428	-
e. Administration Officer	month	12	9,061	108,733	87,831
f. Consultants	month	12	-	80,000	25,850
1.1.2 Technical staff (national)				82,833	-
a. Business Dev & Maintenance Officer	month	7	2,118	14,825	-
b. Agriculture and Livestock Officer	month	7	1,943	13,602	-
c. Social Protection & Gender Officer	month	7	1,943	13,602	-
d. Off-farm Income Generation Officer	month	7	1,943	13,602	-
e. M&E Officer	month	7	1,943	13,602	-
f. Finance Officer	month	7	1,943	13,602	-
1.1.3 Administrative support (national)				22,792	4,026
a. Administration & Logistics Associate	month	12	1,249	14,986	4,026
b. Finance Assistant	month	7	1,115	7,806	-
1.1.4 Temporary staff (ICA)				109,738	52,455
a. National Consultants (GOM Liaison)	month	12	833	10,000	1,400
b. Interim Office Manager	month	12	1,249	14,988	14,404
c. Assistant to the Fund Director	month	12	1,000	12,000	-
d. Office Assistant	month	12	450	5,400	2,838
e. IT & Database Assistant	month	6	1,000	6,000	7,713
f. M&E Assistant	month	3	1,000	3,000	4,134
g. Communication Assistant	month	7	800	5,600	2,115
h. HR Assistant	month	7	800	5,600	-
i. Secretary	month	7	750	5,250	9,870
j. Receptionist/Office Clerk	month	7	600	4,200	3,831
k. Driver cum Messenger (2)	month	14	550	7,700	-
l. Others	month	6	5,000	30,000	6,150

Descriptions	2010 Proposed Budget				2010
	Unit	No	Unit Rate US\$	Total	Expenditure (Jan - June'2010)
1.2 Travel				136,700	56,992
1.2.1 Perdiem for missions/travel					
a. In country	year	1		20,000	125
b. Bangkok	year	1		79,000	46,073
c. Other travel	year	1		5,200	
1.2.2 Airfare & other transportation					
a. Air transportation Myanmar	year	1		8,000	82
b. Air transportation Yangon/Bangkok	year	1		15,500	6,318
c. Transportation other travels	year	1		9,000	4,394
2. OFFICE COSTS, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES				471,187	92,242
2.1 Transport				95,000	-
a. 4-WD (Station Wagon)	unit	1	45,000	45,000	-
b. 4-WD (Double Cab)	unit	1	25,000	25,000	-
c. Sedan	unit	1	25,000	25,000	-
2.2 Equipment & Furniture				156,487	43,731
a. Furniture and common office equipment				38,825	-
Fire Extinguishers	unit	7	25	175	-
Office Furniture	lot		-	38,650	
b. Computer equipment, electronics, power generation				84,562	42,196
Laptop with 19" LCD monitor	unit	8	1,448	11,584	11,353
Laptop with 21" LCD monitor	unit	2	1,469	2,938	1,439
Desktop Computer with 19" LCD monitor	unit	11	776	8,536	7,772
Desktop Computer with 21" LCD monitor	unit	2	796	1,592	1,560
UPS 650VA	unit	23	40	920	823
Projector Technology DLP: Epson EB-XB	unit	1	990	990	970
Projector Screen	unit	1	200	200	-
Laser Printers	unit	2	1,000	2,000	560
Photocopier	unit	1	16,517	16,517	16,817
Fax Machine	unit	1	885	885	902
Digital Camera	unit	5	500	2,500	-
Shredder	unit	2	600	1,200	-
Safe	unit	1	300	300	-
Aircons	unit	7	2,000	14,000	-
Power generator	unit	1	10,000	10,000	-
Transformer	unit	3	2,000	6,000	-
Voltage regulator	unit	2			

Descriptions	2010 Proposed Budget				2010
	Unit	No	Unit Rate US\$	Total	Expenditure (Jan - June'2010)
			1,500	3,000	-
Refrigerator	unit	1	600	600	-
Water dispenser	unit	3	100	300	-
Crockery	lot	1	500	500	-
c. IT, communication & audio visual equipment				33,100	1,535
IT equipment (Hardware/Software)	lot		-	18,000	
Web page establish & maintenance			-	12,000	493
CDMA phone	unit	1	1,500	1,500	-
Mobile phones	unit	10	160	1,600	1,042
2.3 Vehicle running costs				31,500	4,700
Insurances	year	1		1,500	
Vehicle Rental	month	12	1,000	12,000	4,700
Vehicle Fuel	month	12	1,000	12,000	-
Vehicle Maintenance	month	6	1,000	6,000	-
2.4 Other costs				123,700	41,762
a. Office rental costs	month	12	3,750	45,000	22,590
b. Communications				31,100	8,146
Mobile telephone charges	month	12	500	6,000	397
Land telephone charges	month	12	500	6,000	4,009
Sim card rental	unit	12	600	7,200	3,519
Internet connectivity	month	6	1,500	9,000	-
Website domain	lumpsum	1	500	500	-
Shared Messengerial cost of Nay Pyi Taw	month	12	100	1,200	-
Courier charges	month	12	100	1,200	221
c. Consumables, office supplies, rental of equipment				12,300	5,569
Office & other supplies	month	9	500	4,500	3,942
Stationery	month	12	550	6,600	1,491
Rental of Equipment	month	3	150	450	136
Rental of Furniture	month	3	250	750	-
d. Other costs (ie. Electricity, water, maint..etc)			-	32,900	5,362
Electricity	month	6	350	2,100	-
Office setup cost	time	1	15,000	15,000	2,400
Fuel for Generator	month	6	500	3,000	-
Maintenance of other office equipment	year	1	-	5,000	
Advertisement costs	month	12	350	4,200	624

Descriptions	2010 Proposed Budget				2010
	Unit	No	Unit Rate US\$	Total	Expenditure (Jan - June'2010)
Sundry	year	1	-	3,600	2,338
e. Hospitality	month	12	200	2,400	95
2.5 Outsourcing of services				16,500	-
a. Cleaning services	month	6	750	4,500	-
b. Security services	month	6	500	3,000	-
c. Maintenance of Office Equipment				9,000	
Periodic Maintenance - Genset					
Periodic Maintenance - Aircon					
Periodic Maintenance - Computers & Printers					
2.6 Training, Workshop and Seminars	year	1		48,000	2,049
a. Printed & audio-visual materials, stationery..etc (Visibility Materials)	year	1		4,500	
for: IPs Meeting					
Staff Training & Development					
Workshops					
b. Premises for workshops, training and meeting				4,500	2,049
IP Workshops	wshop	12	750	9,000	-
Seminars/Thematic Meetings	meeting	10	1,000	10,000	-
M & E Workshop	wshop	6	750	4,500	-
Sectoral/Technical Workshops	wshop	10	1,000	10,000	-
Staff Training	time	1		5,500	
3. OTHER DIRECT COSTS				486,324	177,927
3.1 Research & Visibility				35,000	14
a. Professional Services (research & monitoring)	study	1		25,000	10
b. Printing and Publications	year	1		10,000	4
3.2 Audit				20,000	
3.3 UN/UNDP Reimbursable costs (1%)				12,000	70,846
3.4 Insurance				20,000	7,233
a. Corporate liability insurance (0.1%)				15,000	3,349
b. UN Security				5,000	3,883
3.5 UNOPS Direct Support Costs				399,324	99,835
a. Technical staff - International				250,805	62,702
Regional Director	year	6.7%	281,114	18,835	4,709
Deputy Regional Director	year	6.7%	268,350	17,979	4,495
Legal Advisor	year	6.7%	198,583	13,305	3,326
Procurement Advisor	year	6.7%	198,583	13,305	3,326
Regional Finance Officer	year	6.7%	198,583	13,305	3,326
Regional Project Support Officer	year	35%	232,220	79,454	19,864

Descriptions	2010 Proposed Budget				2010
	Unit	No	Unit Rate US\$	Total	Expenditure (Jan - June'2010)
OC Director	year	35%	270,348	94,622	23,656
b. Administrative Support				99,519	24,883
Assistant to Director	year	6.7%	83,141	5,570	1,393
Legal Assistant	year	6.7%	58,961	3,950	988
Assistant to Proc. Advisor	year	6.7%	58,961	3,950	988
Finance Associate	year	6.7%	69,820	4,678	1,170
Finance Assistant	year	6.7%	58,961	7,903	1,975
HR Associate	year	6.7%	83,141	5,570	1,393
HR Assistant	year	6.7%	58,961	4,127	1,033
Operational Assistant	year	100%	58,961	58,961	14,740
Assistant to OC Director	year	35%	13,743	4,810	1,203
c. UNOPS MMOC Operating Costs	year	35%	140,000	49,000	12,250
4. UNFORESEEN CONTINGENCIES				24,300	
CLAIMS AND ADJUSTMENTS					
5. SUBTOTAL FUND MANAGER OFFICE COST (1-4)				2,003,336	800,595
6. FUND BOARD EXPENSES				90,480	20,457
a. Meeting Cost (room rent, organizing of meeting)	time	4	1,120	4,480	358
b. International experts (fees and travel cost)	year	1	53,000	53,000	20,099
c. FB secretary (50% cost)	Day	62	250	10,500	
d. Annual Review Meeting			15,000	15,000	-
e. Mid-term Review Meeting					
f. Field trip	Trip	3	2,500	7,500	-
7. LIFT PROGRAMME (GRANTS)	year	1		24,982,226	15,915,105
a. Grants to Implementing Partners (Ips) - Delta				19,560,789	15,915,105
b. Grants to Implementing Partners (Ips) - Non Delta				5,421,437	
8. INDIRECT COSTS				382,249	212,956
a. Indirect cost 7% for Act (5+6+7)				146,567	53,156
b. Indirect cost 0.9434% for Act 1				235,682	159,800
GRAND TOTAL (5+6+7+8)				27,458,291	16,949,113