

CSSF PROGRAMME SUMMARY

PROGRAMME TITLE: Conflict Stability and Security Fund Burma			
HMG Partners (Lead in bold)	Foreign and Commonwealth Office , Department for International Development, Ministry of Defence		
COUNTRY/REGION:	Burma		
PROGRAMME DURATION: May 2015 - March 2019			
FY17/18 BUDGET:		ODA: £6,400,000	Non-ODA: £150,000
PROJECT/COMPONENT	LEAD DEPT	IMPLEMENTING ORGANISATION	FY17-18 BUDGET
Joint Peace Fund	DFID	United Nations Office for Project Services and Nordic International Support Foundation	£3,338,198
Strengthening Burma's peace process through mediation and negotiation skills training for key stakeholders	FCO	Inter Mediate	£372,409
Improving public administration approaches to safety and security	FCO	The Asia Foundation	£862,804
Strengthening community-led mechanisms for safer communities in Rangoon and Mandalay	FCO	ActionAid Myanmar	£324,668
Supporting Police to prevent crime in Burma	FCO	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	£205,721
Role and responsibilities of the modern military within a democratic system	MoD	Ministry of Defence	£246,200
English Language Training	MoD	Ministry of Defence	£150,000
Programme delivery	FCO	FCO	£200,000
For new projects	FCO	TBC	£850,000
WHAT SUPPORT IS THE UK PROVIDING?			
<p>A Conflict Stability and Security Fund allocation for Burma (also known as Myanmar) was first approved in spring 2015, while Burma was preparing for its first ever free and fair election.</p> <p>Following the election in November 2015, the Burma CSSF strategy has maintained its focus on two critical areas: support for Burma's peace process and the end of internal conflict; and reform of how law and order are provided (security sector reform).</p> <p>On peace, the UK was one of the lead donors behind the establishment of a multi-donor Joint Peace Fund (JPF). The fund brings together eleven donors to ensure a coordinated international effort to shape and achieve peace through technical and financial support for Burma's Union government,</p>			

ethnic organisations and civil society. The CSSF has also helped provide specialist negotiation advice to all key parties in the peace process, facilitating contacts and building trust.

Burma CSSF is funding innovative work to improve the provision of law and order, focusing on collaborations between the authorities and the public to address issues around personal safety. Through new activities the UK will also be funding efforts to tackle the vulnerability of women and girls to violence. The Burma CSSF also funds UK defence engagement activity aimed at encouraging the Burmese military to adopt the principles, values and standards appropriate to a modern military operating in a democratic environment.

WHY IS UK SUPPORT NEEDED?

UK and international support for Burma's transition remains important. The Burmese government, led by Aung San Suu Kyi, has made peace a key priority. Central to achieving this is finding a way to bring all Burma's ethnic groups into the National Ceasefire Agreement (NCA), and promote the participation of women, in order to create the circumstances in which productive political peace talks can take place. A number of Ethnic Armed Organisations have not yet signed the NCA. Armed fighting continues in parts of the country, affecting people's lives.

There are rising concerns about levels of safety and security in urban communities, and especially for women and girls who rarely report violence committed against them. The UK has substantial global experience in addressing these needs.

WHAT RESULTS DOES THE UK EXPECT TO ACHIEVE?

By strengthening partnerships between the Burmese government and other parties to the conflicts, the UK aims to help bring an end to decades of fighting. The UK also aims to help improve the way the security sector and the public engage with each other, aiming to reduce violence against women and girls in particular.

Across both the peace process and security areas of work, the UK prioritises Burma's own local, national and regional partnerships, thus supporting the development of the legitimate institutions Burma needs to sustain its democratic transition.

Through the CSSF, the UK's Defence Engagement (DE) is a medium to long-term investment. It is introducing to the Burmese military concepts of operating within a democratic system with clear civilian oversight. EU sanctions mean that defence engagement is limited to educational courses. DE aims to broaden the understanding of the role of the Armed Forces in security issues, develop working relationships to improve broader UK messaging on democracy and human rights, and introduce concepts of international humanitarian law, law of armed conflict and codes of conduct as well as human rights, accountability and leadership.