



Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund



Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT)

Dry Zone

Call for Proposals (CfPs)

Ref no:	CfP/LIFT/2015/3/DryZone
Release date:	24 April 2015
Deadline:	5 June 2015, 12.00hrs
Title:	Dry Zone Programme
Duration:	Grants are expected to start on or about 1 September 2015 and shall not to go beyond December 2018

Background

The Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) is a multi-donor fund established in Myanmar in 2009 with the overall aim of reducing by half the number of people living in poverty. LIFT has received funding from 13 donors¹ to date. The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) is the Fund Manager (FM) to administer the funds and provide monitoring and oversight.

LIFT is active in the four main agro-ecological regions of Myanmar: the Ayeyarwady Delta, the coastal region of Rakhine State, the central Dry Zone (including Mandalay, Magwe, and the southern Sagaing Region), and the uplands of Chin, Kachin, and Shan States.

LIFT started operations in the Dry Zone in 2011 with eleven three-year projects. These projects worked across the Dry Zone in a range of different thematic areas (agriculture, livestock, water management, community development, loan and saving groups, development of commodity exchanges, farmer organisations and social protection). Some of the projects were extended into 2015 to better achieve and consolidate results. A lessons learned report from Dry Zone projects was compiled with reference to both LIFT funded projects and others supporting Dry Zone activities.² Additionally, five working groups considered their Dry Zone project experience to identify potential objectives for the new Dry Zone Programme.

Objective of the Call for Proposals

The LIFT Fund Board has agreed to develop a new Dry Zone Programme based on the lessons of earlier projects, but focused primarily in six townships of the central Dry Zone. The new Dry Zone Programme intends to deepen the impact of the previous projects and to contribute to the new LIFT strategy and its high-level outcomes to improve income, resilience, nutrition and pro-poor policy influence. It proposes targeted approaches to smallholders with commercial potential (*step up*), those looking for opportunities beyond agriculture (*step out*),

¹ As of February 2015, Australia, Denmark, the European Union, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America had contributed funds. From the private sector, the Mitsubishi Corporation is a donor.

² Kemple Susanne, 2013, Lessons learned from livelihoods interventions in the Dry Zone of Myanmar, available at www.lift-fund.org under LIFT Publications 2013



and households needing subsistence security (*hang in*). See LIFT's strategy for more explanation on the terms in italics (<http://www.lift-fund.org/strategy>).

LIFT is currently seeking proposals from qualified organisations³ to implement LIFT's Dry Zone Programme.

Funding allocation

For a full description of the Dry Zone Programme refer to the Dry Zone Programme framework: The Dry Zone Programme framework consists of seven components.

This Call for Proposals addresses 3 components only (4, 5 and 6). The implementation arrangements for the other components of the Dry Zone Programme (1,2,3, and 7) are not included in this CfPs. Refer to the Dry Zone Programme Framework for details on all components not included in this CfPs.

Component no	Name	CfP included	Indicative Allocation (USD)
Component 1	<i>Rural finance</i>	No	\$16m
Component 2	<i>Livestock</i>	No	\$6m
Component 3	<i>Seed production</i>	No	\$7m
Component 4	<i>Farm advisory services</i>	Yes	\$4.5m
Component 5	<i>Nutrition</i>	Yes	\$13m
Component 6	<i>Resilience and reduced vulnerability</i>	Yes	\$3.5m
Component 7	<i>Local capacity</i>	No	\$2m
Total			\$52m

The total estimated budget for the three eligible components of the Dry Zone Programme is US\$21million.

No contractual agreement arising from this CfPs can extend beyond December 2018.

Proposal submission:

Key documents for the preparation of submissions are:

- Annex 1: Scope of the Call for Proposals
- Annex 2: Format and requirements for proposals
- Annex 3: Selection criteria to be used by LIFT
- Annex 4: List of indicative programme villages

³ From LIFT operational guidelines "Eligible implementing partners include the Government of Myanmar, international and national non-governmental organisations, United Nations agencies, other international organisations, academic or research institutions and private sector companies."



Please note the following requirements for submissions:

- Proposals must be prepared in the English language or in Myanmar language according to the format requirement presented in Annex 1.
- The Curriculum Vitae for key personnel (national and international) must be provided with proposals.
- Proposals must be received by email at the following address: (lift.proposals.mmoh@unops.org) on or before 12.00 Yangon time (GMT+6:30) on **5 June 2015**. Please do not submit your documents to any email address other than the secure email address provided above **or your proposals will be considered invalid**. The size of individual e-mails, including e-mail text and attachments, must not exceed 5 MB.
- Proposals must also be submitted in hard copy at: LIFT Fund Management Office, 12(O) Pyi Thu Lane, 7 Mile, Mayangone Township, Yangon, Myanmar. Hard copies should arrive on or before the same date. **Unless received in both electronic and hard copy, on or before the deadline, proposals will be rejected.**
- Please note that the cost of preparing a proposal and of negotiating a grant agreement, including any related travel, is not reimbursable nor can it be included as a direct cost of the assignment.

Any requests for clarification should be referred to lift@unops.org. Clarifications will be provided on the following websites:

<http://lift-fund.org>

<https://www.unops.org/english/Opportunities/suppliers/Pages/Grant-advertisement.aspx>.

Also note that successful applicants will be expected to conform to LIFT's Operational Guidelines, which are available at <http://www.lift-fund.org/guidelines>. The guidelines specify LIFT's rules in relation to *inter alia* reporting, procurement, inventory management, record management and visibility.

Proposal selection and appraisal procedures

An Evaluation Committee (EC) will complete a technical, organisational capacity and indicative financial appraisal of each proposal. As a part of its appraisal process, LIFT may elect to discuss technical, cost, or other aspects of proposals with applicants. The EC will proceed to the selection of the proposals through three stages:

1. Long listing:
 - Proposals that do not align sufficiently with the LIFT strategy and the Dry Zone Programme framework, or which have shortcomings regarding the criteria outlined in Annex 3, will be rejected. Other proposals will be selected for further appraisal.
2. Short listing:
 - The EC will appraise each proposal using the criteria listed in Annex 3.
 - Applicants whose proposal has been short listed may be asked to present their approach and respond to questions from the EC in an interview.
3. Proposal revision
 - LIFT may determine that one or more of the short listed proposals require further clarification and possible revision. The applicant will have a maximum of two weeks to revise their proposals based on EC questions and comment.
 - The EC will update its appraisal based on the revised proposal.



Successful proposals will be implemented under a Grant Agreement with UNOPS as the LIFT Fund Manager. Unsuccessful applications will not be returned to the applicant.

Schedule of Events

Except for the final date for proposal submission to LIFT, the dates provided below are only indicative. The EC may follow a quicker or a longer timeframe for the appraisal of the proposals.

<i>Event</i>	<i>Date</i>
Call for proposals release date	24 April 2015
Deadline for receipt of written inquiries	15 May 2015
Written responses distributed	Ongoing to 22 May 2015
Proposal due date	12.00hrs, 5 June 2015
Longlisting	5 June to 19 June 2015
Shortlisting	19 June to 24 July 2015
Grant Agreement negotiation	August and September 2015



Annex 1: Scope of the Call for Proposals

The applicant will have to show how the proposed intervention will be aligned with LIFT strategic outcomes and outputs as defined in the LIFT Strategy (<http://www.lift-fund.org/strategy>) and in the Dry Zone Programme framework document: http://www.lift-fund.org/sites/lift-fund.org/files/uploads/Dry_Zone/Dry_Zone_programme_framework_-_24_April_15.pdf

Other LIFT guidance should be addressed as appropriate. Note in particular the LIFT gender strategy (<http://www.lift-fund.org/guidelines>) and the LIFT accountability framework (<http://www.lift-fund.org/publications>).

Proposed projects may contribute to one or more of the programme components and their respective outcomes. All proposals must demonstrate how they relate to and support the other components as relevant, and their impact on food security and nutrition. Proposals should clearly articulate how gender issues will be addressed, and those proposals addressing on-farm agricultural activities should demonstrate how the proposed interventions align with climate smart agriculture.

All proposals must clearly articulate how the proposed interventions will contribute to learning, coordination between stakeholders, and policy influence that helps to build an environment more conducive to pro poor development and rural economic growth.

Geographical coverage

The programme's village level interventions will be located in the Myanmar Dry Zone with a focus on six townships: in Magwe Region we work in Pakkoku and Yesagyo and in Mandalay Region we work in Mahlaing, Myingyan, Taungtha and Natogyi. Rural finance as provided for in a separate national level call for proposals on rural finance may extend beyond these townships as will interventions on seed.

Each township has prepared an indicative list of thirty villages to start discussion on where activities will be located (see Annex 4). These lists are not final and applicants are not required to limit the scope of their proposals to the listed townships. Proposals should however, detail in which townships and thematic areas they propose to work and how many villages will be included.

LIFT may discuss proposal refinements with some applicants to ensure the scope of their proposed interventions provide the necessary coverage, complementarity and synergy with the various initiatives proposed under the call. Applicants are encouraged to identify synergies with other organisations to provide for maximum coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of interventions the under the programme.

Partnerships

Applicants should demonstrate that their organisation and proposed partners have relevant expertise and a proven approach based on evidence from the field.

There is no obligation to submit a proposal in partnership with another organisation, however LIFT encourages applicants to identify synergies in the services they provide and form partnerships where appropriate, especially for nutrition activities. Applicants should look for the right mix of expertise and ensure that their team includes sufficient and relevant experience that builds on existing linkages with government departments and/or the private sector.



Proposals from international organisations are encouraged to include appropriate partnerships with local CSOs.

Outcomes to be addressed by proposals

Each of the three Dry Zone Programme components included in this CfPs includes a key outcome that all project activity should support. The outcomes and their descriptions are listed below.

Farm Advisory Services (Component 4)

This component should exhibit a small-scale farmer focus.

Outcome: Sustainable Farm Advisory Service systems achieve increased farm production and income through the establishment of improved cultivation techniques in rain-fed and irrigated farming systems.

- The establishment of ongoing coordination systems that facilitate smallholder access to information on farm technologies and climate smart agriculture.
- Linking finance providers, input suppliers, smallholder farmers, processors, and government on the introduction of new farm and processing technologies (e.g., greenhouses, climate smart irrigation, small scale mechanisation, agribusiness processing) which can be financed through the LIFT Rural Finance component in the Dry Zone.
- Provision of technical advice on new and adapted technologies that will help farmers and agribusiness to access appropriate technical and farming system options that maximise production, reduce production risk, provide value chain opportunities, and addressing the challenges of soil conservation, water management, and the commercialisation of smallholder agriculture.
- Training on the provision of farm advisory services to government staff, input suppliers and farmers on climate smart agriculture options that support higher and more reliable yields (e.g., improved cultivation techniques for rain fed agriculture).

Nutrition (Component 5)

Projects that integrate direct nutrition-related activities (e.g., WASH, maternal cash transfers) are encouraged.

Outcome: Child stunting across the six programme townships is reduced

- Behaviour change communication aimed at pregnant women and the mothers of young children. The behaviours to be encouraged include: feeding colostrum to newborns, exclusive breastfeeding for six months, as well as other positive infant and young child feeding practices; nutritious diets for pregnant women including adequate intake of iron and folates; improved hygiene-related behaviours; and, improved health seeking behaviours including attendance of prenatal/postnatal appointments as well as proper treatment of childhood illnesses.
- Cash transfers to households with pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and children under two years (the 1000 day window) to enable and incentivise women to act on improved nutrition-related knowledge.
- Improved household access to quality drinking water and sanitation services, especially mobilising communities to completely eliminate open defecation.



Resilience and reduced vulnerability (Component 6)

Outcome: The basic needs of poor households in the target villages are met through effective social protection interventions.

- Social protection activities including cash transfers where appropriate, which improve the scale and sustainability of traditional community social protection structures;
- Support for community organisations to access key essential social protection services provided by government;
- Capacity building of village committees and government department staff in sustainable village based social protection schemes.

Support for pro-poor policy dialogue

The Dry Zone Programme will produce evidence and lessons that have policy implications, and which provide opportunities to contribute to the improvement and implementation of government policies. Numerous government strategies and policies are relevant and could include, though not be limited to, application of the National Strategy on Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation, The National Action Plan on Agriculture,⁴ the National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change, the Strategic Framework for Rural Development of MoLFRD, the National Plan of Action for Food and Nutrition.

The programme will also interact with thematic policy advocacy groups at national level such as the Food Security Working Group (FSWG), Land Core Group (LCG), Food Security Information Network (FSIN) (for food security and nutritional surveys), Social Policy and Poverty Research Group (SPPRG), the Microfinance Working Group or the Business Innovation Facility. In addition to monitoring and evaluation tools, the programme will include a robust knowledge system: ensuring that lessons are captured through evidence-based research and shared between partners and relevant stakeholders.

All proposals therefore should explain how the learning from their interventions will be collated, and opportunities identified, to contribute learning into relevant policy development and implementation processes, including those of government (state/region and union levels), civil society and the development community. Some example initiatives may include:

- The establishment of a robust knowledge management system that ensures lessons are captured in a form that can be shared between Dry Zone Programme partners, other relevant stakeholders, and beyond across LIFT programmes.
- Production and dissemination of IEC material.
- Capacity building for partners, CSO and government staff to produce evidence-based knowledge, develop advocacy plans, and advocate on priority policy issues.
- Strengthening local governance systems and decentralization processes: improved linkages to public services, coordination and communication channels between villages and townships, village leader capacity building, etc.
- Support the institutionalisation and representation of small farmer, SME, and landless interests for economic and advocacy purposes (note the prospect for a LIFT small grants fund to support local CSO initiatives).

⁴ The National Action Plan on Agriculture (NAPA) is under development by FAO and funded by LIFT.



Annex 2: Format and requirements of the proposals

The proposal must be complete and conform to the format requirements presented below.

Submissions must be made both electronically and in hard copy as outlined in the main part of this call for proposals.

The proposal must not exceed 25 pages (12 point Times New Roman Font and a minimum of 1 inch margins all around). Pages should be numbered. The proposal may include annexes with additional details regarding approach, methodologies, references, maps, etc. Annexes must not exceed 20 pages.

Electronic submissions must not exceed 5MB in size.

LIFT will consider only applications conforming to the above format and page limitations. Any other information submitted will not be evaluated.

Applicants should include all information that they consider necessary for LIFT to adequately understand and evaluate the project being proposed. The remainder of this section describes the information that LIFT considers essential for all applications.

Proposals must consist of the following:

Title page

Project title, name and contact of the applicant, partners, geographical area, expected project duration, start and finish dates and total budget,

Preamble

Include a table of contents, a list of abbreviations, a map, a summary

Project background and rationale

Outline the origin of the concept, problem definition/rationale and context for the project. Outline how the proposed project links in with the LIFT strategy and the Dry Zone Programme priorities and explain how lessons from previous experiences and studies inform the design of the project. Identify any gaps in the available knowledge. Explain how it aligns with the development plans/priorities of the GoUM (if not, why not), and other Development Partners working in the same field.

Outline the results of key discussions which have taken place in preparation of the proposal, including:

- Who was consulted (e.g. other development partners, government departments, NGOs, etc.),
- Any issues raised pertinent to the project's rationale and design approach, and
- A summary of the views of other key stakeholders.

Project Theory of Change

A clear Theory of Change should be presented in diagrammatic form and explained. The Theory of Change should make it clear how the project aligns with the LIFT results framework (refer LIFT Strategy), the Dry Zone Programme as presented in the Dry Zone Programme framework, and the specific component outcomes detailed in this CfPs. There should be a



specific statement of what the project will accomplish and specification of the project outcomes and outputs.

A measurement framework should be provided in an annex to the proposal, using indicators from LIFT's logframe where appropriate.⁵

Activities, technical approach, methodology and scope

This section should describe the targeted geographical areas of the project, (township(s), number of villages, and population estimate), and number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (disaggregated). Where specific villages are known and proposed their village names and location should be provided.

An activity and methodology description needs to be sufficient to identify **what** will be done, **how** it will be done, **who** will do it, **when** it will be done, and **where** it will be done. This should include a clear description of what will be done to produce the expected results along with explanation of the technical approach and methodology. A clear and direct linkage between the activities and the relevant Component outcomes of the Dry Zone Programme should be evident, i.e. the technical approach and methodology should clearly demonstrate that the activities are a viable means of delivering the results and getting to the intended outcomes.

A stakeholder analysis should be provided describing the key direct and indirect beneficiaries, and the organisations and individuals involved and which have an interest - along with any vested interests they may have. The following are also important:

- A clear description of how the project will cooperate with the government and engage with the private sector.
- A description of the role of all local institutions involved and any support or intention to establish new institutions clearly detailed and justified.
- Where new or improved institutional arrangements are to be enduring, explanation should be provided on the sustainability provisions included.

A Work Plan should be presented in graphical (table, preferably LIFT template) form and can be attached as an Annex. It should indicate the sequence of all major activities and implementation milestones, including targeted beginning and ending dates for each step and key deliverables. Provide as much detail as necessary. The work plan should show a logical flow of implementation steps, indicating that all the things that must happen have been carefully thought through from the start to the end of the grant project. It should consider seasonality and/or other major constraints. Please include in the work plan all required milestone reports and monitoring reviews.

Organisational background of the applying organisation, staffing, governance / coordination and partnerships

It should be clearly demonstrated that the proposing organisation has the experience, capacity, and commitment to implement the proposed project successfully. The following should be covered:

⁵ A measurement framework replaces LIFT's previous use of project logframes and identifies the project outcomes, outputs, indicators, targets, milestones and means of verification. A template is available with the CfP documents on the LIFT website.



- Type of organisation – Is it a community-based organisation, national NGO, international NGO, research or training institution?
- Organisational approach (philosophy), purpose and core activities of the organisation, and relevant experience.
- Length of existence and legal status - registration with government approved authority.
- Expertise mobilised from within and outside the organisation.
- A description of partnerships, how long they have been in place and for what purpose.

An overview of the organisational structure of the project should be provided, including the CVs of key personnel (national and international), (e.g. chief of party, project director, senior technical advisor and chief financial officer).

How the expertise required for project implementation will be made available should be explained (i.e. from within the organisation, through external consultancy, and partnerships) along with a description of implementation roles. Explain who the partners are, how they have been identified and what their contribution is to be? A letter from the main partners may be provided stating that they have contributed to the project design and are willing to collaborate with the applicant.

The section should explain what the governance and coordination arrangements are, and how the project will maximise local ownership.

Cross-cutting issues

The section should outline the key cross-cutting issues and how they may impact on the project and will be addressed (e.g. gender, nutrition, migration, and the environment).

Risks to successful implementation

Identify and list major risk factors that could result from project activities and/or the project not producing the expected results. These should include both internal factors (e.g. the technology involved fails to work as projected) and external factors (e.g. government policy changes). Outline mitigation strategies and/or how risk will be identified and assessed in the design. Include key **assumptions** on which the proposal is based.

M&E and knowledge management

This section should follow the guidelines provided in LIFT's M&E/Learning guideline (refer to call for proposal documents on the LIFT website). All projects need to provide an M&E/Learning Framework including 3 main components: (1) a project Theory of Change; (2) a project Evaluation and Learning Plan; and (3) a project Measurement Plan.

While applicants will be required to provide basic data on outreach (e.g. villages covered, households reached, sex disaggregated data on individuals reached through various activities), a significant portion of data collection based on the LIFT logframe will be managed directly by the Fund Manager. Project M&E/Learning frameworks are instead required to report on the specific outcomes and impact that the project has committed to.

The framework will need to consider the monitoring and evaluation needs for both implementation (formative) and project completion (summative). Suggested key issues to be addressed are:

- Establishment of an appropriate project baseline.



- How the outcomes and impact of the project will be assessed.
- How the performance of the project activities will be tracked in terms of achievement of the steps and milestones set forth in the measurement framework.
- How any mid-course correction and adjustment of the design and plans will be facilitated on the basis of feedback received.

Specific and measurable indicators for the project outcomes and deliverables should be provided and form the basis for monitoring and evaluation. These indicators will be refined, and along with the M&E/Learning framework will form an important part of the grant agreement between the proposing organisation and LIFT.

The evaluation and learning plan should explain which measures will be taken to ensure that evidence-based lessons are generated throughout the project implementation and are used to inform project management for design adjustments and input to key policy development and advocacy.

Proposals should provide an outline of the M&E capacity that will be available for implementation of the project, including:

- Current M&E staffing and how this will be augmented with additional assistance if necessary.
- Existing measurement practices.
- The information storage systems that will be used.

Project budget breakdown

The development and management of a realistic budget is an important part of developing and implementing a successful project. Careful attention to issues of financial management and integrity will enhance effectiveness and impact.

The budget template available on the LIFT website must be used.

The following important principles should be kept in mind in preparing a project budget:

- Include only costs which directly relate to efficiently carrying out the activities and producing the outcomes which are set forth in the proposal. Other associated costs should be funded from other sources. Refer to the LIFT operational guidelines on what LIFT can and cannot fund.
- The budget should be realistic.
- The budget should include all costs associated with managing and administering the grant project. In particular, include the cost of monitoring and evaluation.
- Indirect costs are allowable up to six percent of the total direct costs, not including investment capital funded by LIFT.
- The budget line items in the budget template are general categories intended to assist in thinking through where money will be spent. If a planned expenditure does not appear to fit in any of the standard line item categories, list the item under other costs, and state what the money is to be used for.
- The figures contained in the budget sheet should agree with those on the proposal header and text.
- The budget needs to be accompanied by detailed assumptions on costs (e.g. how many computers are required for how many staff, how per diems are calculated, etc.).



Financial and technical proposals should be sufficiently linked to enable LIFT to conduct a reasonable value-for-money (VfM) assessment of the proposal. Proposals that demonstrate that LIFT's funds will leverage other funds, as well as proposals that demonstrate clear progress towards financial sustainability, are encouraged. Simple and relevant VfM indicators should be identified in the proposal based on the identified project outputs and outcomes and how they contribute to the Dry Zone Programme outcomes.



Annex 3: Selection criteria to be used by LIFT

An Evaluation Committee (EC) will review applications. Proposals will be evaluated in accordance with the selection criteria identified below.

Applicants should note that these criteria serve to: a) identify the significant issues that applicants should address in their applications; and, b) to set standards against which all applications will be evaluated.

If there are ambiguities/unclear explanations, or further need for details, the LIFT evaluation committee will seek clarification from the submitting organisation if the proposal otherwise meets the main criteria.

Evaluation criteria

The evaluation committee will have to answer the following questions to justify their final appraisal:

- *Completeness*: Is the information provided in the proposal complete and sufficient for the appraisal?
- *Relevance*: Is the problem definition and rationale for the project clear and does it address a critical issue relevant to LIFT strategy? Is it based on a good understanding of the context in the Dry Zone? Does the project formulate a clear Theory of Change?
- *Coherence of the design*: Is there clear outcome logic? Are the project's expected results well defined and aligned with the identified problem/needs of the LIFT Dry Zone Programme? Is the idea technically feasible and likely to achieve the stated results? Does it embody good development practice and lessons?
- *Approach and methods*: Is the project approach and methodology innovative, feasible and appropriate? Are the methodologies based on previous experience and evidence-based knowledge?
- *Stakeholder analysis*: Is there a stakeholder analysis and a clear definition of target groups? To what extent is participation (and ownership) of key stakeholders in planning and design evident? Is it clear how the project will work with the government and the private sector?
- *Sustainability*: Does the project demonstrate a good case for sustainability of the proposed outcomes and impacts beyond the funding period? Has an exit strategy been considered?
- *Capacity*: Does the proposed implementing organisation and its partners have the necessary technical expertise and capacity to implement the project?
- *Partnership*: Is the governance and coordination system between stakeholders and partners appropriate? Is the role and involvement of the partners clear and sound?
- *Cross cutting issues*: are relevant gender, nutrition, migration, and environment issues considered? Is an appropriate nutrition sensitive approach evident? What is the impact on food security and nutrition?
- *Risks*: has the proposal sufficiently considered major risks and provided a risk management plan?
- *Monitoring and evaluation*: Is an M&E/Learning framework provided and is it appropriate to the type and scale of the project? Does it align with the Dry Zone



Programme Theory of Change and the LIFT Logical Framework? Have the key evaluation and learning questions been identified? Have SMART indicators been identified for measuring the project's outcomes and deliverables?

- *Policy dialogue*: Does the project give scope to, and demonstrate ability to, contribute to policy dialogue and change?
- *Budget*: Does the budget demonstrate cost efficiency and value for money for the project? Is it adequate to deliver the outputs? Is there a sufficient budget dedicated to M&E, learning and capacity building?



Annex 4: Indicative village list

Each of the six DZP townships were asked to establish a list of the 30 priority villages they think need LIFT support.

The criteria for selection provided was:

- villages should not be too big or developed (i.e. noting that dry zone villages can be over 1,000 hh with developed infrastructure). However, there was no fixed upper or lower limit on the number of households
- villages should not be in peri-urban areas
- villages without any significant project support
- villages that represent implementation opportunities for the range of LIFT activities proposed for the DZP e.g. access to water, no access to water, livestock
- village selection that provides for village clusters within the township

This list is the starting point for discussions. Neither the names nor the numbers are final, but it provides a view on village targeting from each township administration.

The lists were developed by representatives from Departments of Planning, Agriculture, Rural Development, Livestock and in some cases with the Township Development Support Committee or the Township Administrator himself.

LIFT Dry Zone Six Townships

Region	Township	Sr	Village Tracts	Village
Magway	Pakokku	1	Pa Daing Chone	Hpone Kan (East)
Magway	Pakokku	2	Pa Daing Chone	Myauk Lu Kan
Magway	Pakokku	3	Myo Khin Thar	Tha Yet Pin Su
Magway	Pakokku	4	Myin Kyun	Thein Kone Ma Yoe Kone
Magway	Pakokku	5	Mei Za Li Pin Kone	Le Chaung Pauk
Magway	Pakokku	6	Kamma	Chaung U To
Magway	Pakokku	7	Kan Taw	Kan Taw
Magway	Pakokku	8	Kan Taw	Nga Hpaung Kan
Magway	Pakokku	9	Kun Ywa	Khauk U Thar
Magway	Pakokku	10	Kun Ywa	Lay Lan Kywin
Magway	Pakokku	11	Kun Ywa	Kyun Pu Lu
Magway	Pakokku	12	Kan Yat Gyi	Hpone Kan (West)
Magway	Pakokku	13	Nyaung Pin Hla	U Yin Taung Su
Magway	Pakokku	14	Yae Myet	Yae Myet
Magway	Pakokku	15	Tin Gat	Yar Kyaw Khon, Lat Pa Khon
Magway	Pakokku	16	Zee Taw/ Yae Le	Bon Tar/ Yae Le Zee Taw
Magway	Pakokku	17	Nyaung Pin	Nyaung Pin
Magway	Pakokku	18	Chauk Kan	Ma Gyi Koe Pin
Magway	Pakokku	19	Kyun Nyo Gyi	Kyat Tan Kone
Magway	Pakokku	20	Kyun Nyo Gyi	Kyun U



Magway	Pakokku	21	Sa Bay	Sa Bay (East)
Magway	Pakokku	22	Ma Gyi Thone Pin	Than Bo
Magway	Pakokku	23	Ma Gyi Thone Pin	Ma Gyi Thone Pin
Magway	Pakokku	24	Kya Htoe	Ohn Taw
Magway	Pakokku	25	Myit Chay	Yae Cho/ San Pya
Magway	Pakokku	26	Let Pan Kyun/ Ku Kyun	Let Pan Kyun
Magway	Pakokku	27	Kya Htoe	Ah Nauk Kone
Magway	Pakokku	28	Ma Gyi Pin Pu	Hnaw Kone
Magway	Pakokku	29	Kan Yat Gyi	Kan Yat Gyi
Magway	Pakokku	30	Ma Gyi Pin Pu	Daung Sar
Magway	Yesagyo	1	Myay Hpyu Kyi	Myay Hpyu Kyi
Magway	Yesagyo	2	Myay Hpyu Kyi	Thae Pon (East)
Magway	Yesagyo	3	Myay Hpyu Kyi	Thae Pon (West)
Magway	Yesagyo	4	Sar Lin Kone	Sar Lin Kone
Magway	Yesagyo	5	Sar Lin Kone	Sat Thwar
Magway	Yesagyo	6	Sar Lin Kone	Ah Nyar Taw
Magway	Yesagyo	7	Ywa Nge (Aung Nan)	Thaw Kei Ba
Magway	Yesagyo	8	Ywa Nge (Aung Nan)	Kyauk Hle Bee
Magway	Yesagyo	9	Htan Nge Taw	Kyauk Htat
Magway	Yesagyo	10	Htan Nge Taw	Zee Taw
Magway	Yesagyo	11	Htan Nge Taw	Htan Nge Taw
Magway	Yesagyo	12	Htan Nge Taw	Oke Kan
Magway	Yesagyo	13	Htan Nge Taw	Kun Thee Kun
Magway	Yesagyo	14	Kaing Ma Kyi	Sin Tan Nar
Magway	Yesagyo	15	Tha Yet Pin Kan	Tha Yet Pin Kan
Magway	Yesagyo	16	Tha Yet Pin Kan	Ywa Thar Aye
Magway	Yesagyo	17	Tha Yet Pin Kan	Htan Pin Chaung
Magway	Yesagyo	18	Kyauk Kar	Kyauk Kar
Magway	Yesagyo	19	Kyauk Kar	Kyauk Ta Gar
Magway	Yesagyo	20	Kyauk Kar	Gway Pin Yar (South)
Magway	Yesagyo	21	Kyauk Kar	Gway Pin Yar (North)
Magway	Yesagyo	22	Kyauk Kar	Chin Yar Kone
Magway	Yesagyo	23	Htan To	Htan To
Magway	Yesagyo	24	Htan To	Myit Hla Chaung
Magway	Yesagyo	25	Min Kan	Min Kan
Magway	Yesagyo	26	Min Kan	Taung Sin
Magway	Yesagyo	27	Taung U	Myay Ma Hla
Magway	Yesagyo	28	Khin Mon (Khway Hmyoke)	Yar Gyi Kone
Magway	Yesagyo	29	Tha Pyay Pin	Thein Kone
Magway	Yesagyo	30	Myay Hpyu Kyi	Kan Ma Taw
Mandalay	Mahlaing	1	Oke Gyi	Gway Kone
Mandalay	Mahlaing	2	Oke Gyi	Oke Ka Lay
Mandalay	Mahlaing	3	Hpyauk Seik Kone	Aye Than Pin
Mandalay	Mahlaing	4	Kyat Se	Kan Ywar



Mandalay	Mahlaing	5	Yar Gyi Kone	Gway Nyo Win
Mandalay	Mahlaing	6	Hpyauk Seik Kyin	Myay Ni Kone
Mandalay	Mahlaing	7	Min U Hleit	Kauk Kwayt Kone
Mandalay	Mahlaing	8	Min U Hleit	Hta Naung Kyin
Mandalay	Mahlaing	9	Tha But Kone	Shwe Su Khin
Mandalay	Mahlaing	10	Lel Byar	Khawng Taw Kone
Mandalay	Mahlaing	11	Kyauk Tan	Mon Kan
Mandalay	Mahlaing	12	Yae Htwet	Hpan Khar Pin
Mandalay	Mahlaing	13	Yae Ni	Let Pan Sauk
Mandalay	Mahlaing	14	Kan Bar Hpyu	Tha Hpan Kan
Mandalay	Mahlaing	15	Wan Be Lu	Yet Kan (or) Ywar Than Shay
Mandalay	Mahlaing	16	Tha Pay Pin	Than Pu Yar Kan
Mandalay	Mahlaing	17	Kywe Chan	Kyar Pwar
Mandalay	Mahlaing	18	Bauk Khway Taw	Ku Ni
Mandalay	Mahlaing	19	Nyaung Oke	Chin Hlar
Mandalay	Mahlaing	20	Thet Kei Kyin	Bwet Nge
Mandalay	Mahlaing	21	Let Swayt	Chin Hlar (Ywar Thit)
Mandalay	Mahlaing	22	Yae Ngan	Bu Taung Chaung (East)
Mandalay	Mahlaing	23	Myauk Lel	Zee Kone
Mandalay	Mahlaing	24	Nat Sin Kone	Ngar Ta Pon (South)
Mandalay	Mahlaing	25	Oke Hpo Kan	Ohn Hne Su
Mandalay	Mahlaing	26	War Khwa	Kan Swei
Mandalay	Mahlaing	27	Hma Yoe	Kan Thit
Mandalay	Mahlaing	28	Hpet Kone	Ku Ni
Mandalay	Mahlaing	29	Htan Ma Gyi	Kyoe Kyar U
Mandalay	Mahlaing	30	Ywar Thit	Nyan Kan
Mandalay	Myingyan	1	Kun Saik	Kun Saik
Mandalay	Myingyan	2	Kun Saik	Ma Gyi Tha Myar
Mandalay	Myingyan	3	Ywar Si	Thein Ywar
Mandalay	Myingyan	4	Chay Say	Chay Say
Mandalay	Myingyan	5	Thea Hpyu Wa	Thae Hpyu Wa
Mandalay	Myingyan	6	Thea Hpyu Wa	Kyee Pin
Mandalay	Myingyan	7	Zee Taw	Zee Taw
Mandalay	Myingyan	8	Zee Taw	Hta Naung Pin Su
Mandalay	Myingyan	9	Daung Thit	Tan Zaung
Mandalay	Myingyan	10	Gyoke Pin	Gyoke Pin
Mandalay	Myingyan	11	Hta Naung Kone	Taung Poet Thar
Mandalay	Myingyan	12	Hta Naung Kone	Hta Naung Kone
Mandalay	Myingyan	13	Hta Naung Taing	Ywar Thar Kone
Mandalay	Myingyan	14	Pin Lel	Pin Lel
Mandalay	Myingyan	15	Pin Lel	Te Gyi
Mandalay	Myingyan	16	Pin Lel	Ywar Thar Aye
Mandalay	Myingyan	17	Ngar Nan	Myit Thar
Mandalay	Myingyan	18	Nwar Bu Aing	Thet Kel Kyin



Mandalay	Myingyan	19	Pyawt	Myin Thar
Mandalay	Myingyan	20	Sar Kyu	Sar Kyu
Mandalay	Myingyan	21	Kyi	Kyi
Mandalay	Myingyan	22	Kyar Taing	Kya Taing
Mandalay	Myingyan	23	Kan Taw	Za Latt Kone
Mandalay	Myingyan	24	Gint Ge	Gint Ge
Mandalay	Myingyan	25	Koke Ke	Koke Ke
Mandalay	Myingyan	26	Hpet Pin Aing	Hpet Pin Aing
Mandalay	Myingyan	27	Hpet Pin Aing	Kyauk Taing
Mandalay	Myingyan	28	Sin Chaung	Sin Chaung
Mandalay	Myingyan	29	Aint Ma	Aint Ma
Mandalay	Myingyan	30	Yon Htoe	Yon Htoe
Mandalay	Natogyi	1	Ywa Gyi	Yoe Ma
Mandalay	Natogyi	2	Thu Soe	Thu Soe
Mandalay	Natogyi	3	Si Thar	Hpaung Kyin (North)
Mandalay	Natogyi	4	Su Hpyu Kone	Taw Way
Mandalay	Natogyi	5	Su Hpyu Kone	Kya Twin Boe
Mandalay	Natogyi	6	Su Yit Kone	Su Yit Kone
Mandalay	Natogyi	7	Taw Zauk	Taw Zauk
Mandalay	Natogyi	8	Myet Shu	Aung Chan Thar
Mandalay	Natogyi	9	Wet Lu	Kan U
Mandalay	Natogyi	10	Thin Tee	Tha Nat Khar Taw
Mandalay	Natogyi	11	Nyaung Pin Thar	Nyaung Pin Thar
Mandalay	Natogyi	12	Nyaung Pin Thar	Na Be Thar
Mandalay	Natogyi	13	Nyaung Pin Thar	Oke Shit Kyin
Mandalay	Natogyi	14	Khat Lan	Ywar Thit
Mandalay	Natogyi	15	Zee Kan	Thar Si Lay (South)
Mandalay	Natogyi	16	Zee Kan	Zee Kan
Mandalay	Natogyi	17	Zee Kan	Let Pan
Mandalay	Natogyi	18	Aung Pan Kone	Thu Htay Kone
Mandalay	Natogyi	19	Aung Pan Kone	Si Pin
Mandalay	Natogyi	20	Hpa Lan Kone	Hpa Lan Kone
Mandalay	Natogyi	21	Kyar Pwar	Ma Gyi Kone
Mandalay	Natogyi	22	Mya Wa Di	Yoe Pyar
Mandalay	Natogyi	23	Ka Daung	Shwe Pyi Thar
Mandalay	Natogyi	24	Ka Nar	Yae Dwin Gyi
Mandalay	Natogyi	25	Ka Nar	Htan Taw Kone
Mandalay	Natogyi	26	Pe Chet	Na Be Myit
Mandalay	Natogyi	27	Kan Gyi	Than Pin Hla
Mandalay	Natogyi	28	Pya Yar Chaung	Thin Ta Par
Mandalay	Natogyi	29	Ta Pei	Thae Taw Kan
Mandalay	Natogyi	30	Kyaung Nan	Ku Kone
Mandalay	Taungtha	1	Ma Gyi Pin Te	Pe Khin Kyaw
Mandalay	Taungtha	2	Ma Gyi Pin Te	Ma Gyi Pin Te



Mandalay	Taungtha	3	Ma Gyi Pin Te	Yan Kin Thar Si
Mandalay	Taungtha	4	Oe Bo	May Phyu Gone
Mandalay	Taungtha	5	Kan Sint	Kan Sint
Mandalay	Taungtha	6	Aung Thar	Aung Thar
Mandalay	Taungtha	7	Kyauk Chaw	Kyauk Chaw
Mandalay	Taungtha	8	Dan Daing	Dan Daing
Mandalay	Taungtha	9	Than Bo	Than Bo
Mandalay	Taungtha	10	Let Pan Taw	Let Pan Taw
Mandalay	Taungtha	11	Yae Khar	Yae Khan
Mandalay	Taungtha	12	Ta Pauk Kone (Shwe Pyay Taw)	Ta Pauk Kone (Shwe Pyay Taw)
Mandalay	Taungtha	13	Te Gyi Kone	Pu Khet
Mandalay	Taungtha	14	Sea Mee Kan	Ma Gyi Pan
Mandalay	Taungtha	15	Lei Kwat Gyi	Lei Kwat Gyi
Mandalay	Taungtha	16	Yone Taw	Yone Taw
Mandalay	Taungtha	17	Ma Gyi Cho	Ma Gyi Cho
Mandalay	Taungtha	18	Taung Lulin	Taung Lulin
Mandalay	Taungtha	19	Wae Laung	Kan Ni
Mandalay	Taungtha	20	Khan Pin	Khan Pin
Mandalay	Taungtha	21	Aye Ywar	Aye Ywar
Mandalay	Taungtha	22	Hle Pwe Kone	Hle Pwe Kone
Mandalay	Taungtha	23	Wea Laung	Aung Chan Thar
Mandalay	Taungtha	24	Own Kyin	Own Kyin
Mandalay	Taungtha	25	Aye Chan Thar	Taung Lay Kun
Mandalay	Taungtha	26	Gyi Pin Te	Gyi Pin Te
Mandalay	Taungtha	27	Gyi Pin Te	Na Gar Bo
Mandalay	Taungtha	28	Kyauk Yin	Kyauk Yin
Mandalay	Taungtha	29	Kyauk Yin	Nayaung To
Mandalay	Taungtha	30	Hnin Ywa	Hnin Ywa