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|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | education and research | | | |
| | Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Reduction of Inequalities @ (methodology for marker and tagging under development) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Covid-19 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| BUDGET INFORMATION | | | | |
| 12. Amounts concerned | Budget line(s) (article, item): 14.020131 South and East Asia Total estimated cost: EUR 25 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 25 000 000 | | | |
| MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION | | | | |
| 13. Type of financing | Indirect management with the entity selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.1. | | | |

1.2 Summary of the Action

The military coup on 1 February 2021 brought a sudden halt to Myanmar's nascent democratic transition. The resistance by the population against military rule and the violent response of the military to crush the resistance pushed the country into conflict, and a political, development and humanitarian crisis. Both humanitarian and development needs have dramatically increased, not least because of the economic fallout of Myanmar: the ongoing economic crisis is expected to bring at least half of the population below the poverty line in 2022. By October 2022, more than 3,000 civilians have been killed and 12,563 are still under arrest¹. Displacement numbers are both staggering and growing: more than one million individuals have been internally displaced since the coup, increasing the number of displaced persons in the country from 346 600 in 2020 to more than 1million as of October 2022², further endangering livelihoods and exacerbated existing inequalities. Finally, civil society is under great pressure and will need sustained support to remain operational over the next months and years.

The present political, economic and social crisis is expected to last for years. The new reality in Myanmar requires that the EU approach remains flexible and responsive to the shifting political context and to the specific needs of people in vulnerable situations, including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). In the immediate response to the coup d'état in 2021, the EU continued to fund the Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus Response Mechanism (NRM)³ to address immediate needs of conflict affected population and internally displaced people, to reduce vulnerabilities, as well as to increase resilience, protect and promote human rights, explore peace building opportunities, undertake conflict analyses and conflict sensitivity assessments, and finally, support civil society capacity building.

¹ <https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/iimm/index> and Conflict Analysis and Resource Facility (NRM confidential information weekly report October 4, 2022)

² <https://reliefweb.int/report/myanmar/myanmar-humanitarian-update-no-22-1-october-2022>

³ As stated in the 2017 European Consensus on Development, poverty, conflict, fragility, and forced displacement are deeply inter-linked and must be addressed in a coherent and comprehensive way also as part of the humanitarian-development nexus. It is increasingly clear that strengthening the resilience of the poorest and most vulnerable people is a priority for the EU across both humanitarian aid and development cooperation.

In 2017 the Commission adopted a Joint Communication regarding a Strategic Approach to Resilience in External Action, which recognised the need to move away from simply seeking to contain crises towards a more structural, long term and non-linear approach to vulnerabilities with the emphasis on anticipation prevention and preparedness

In May 2017, the Foreign Affairs Council approved Council Conclusions on Operationalising the Humanitarian – Development Nexus while encouraging the Commission and Member States to operationalise the nexus together, initially through implementation in 6 pilot countries (Chad, Iraq, **Myanmar**, Nigeria, Sudan and Uganda)