

	digital connectivity energy transport health education and research	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @	<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	Direct management through: - Grants - Procurement Indirect management with the entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.3.			

1.2 Summary of the Action

In the three years since the military coup in Myanmar on 1st February 2021, the Myanmar military have continued to use repression and violence to try to maintain their grip on the country. Civilians, especially women, youth and children have been disproportionately affected. Violence, including regular airstrikes on the population by the Myanmar military, has led to extensive internal displacement and migration, property destruction, explosive ordnance contamination and movement restriction. Particularly important is the situation of women activists, human rights defenders, that keep working under constant threat and distress for themselves and their families. Allegations of abuse and GBV in detention centres and in military operations continue to be raised.¹ This has resulted in an estimated third of Myanmar's population, comprising 18.6 million individuals, including 6 million children, currently requiring humanitarian assistance². The military takeover coming in the midst of COVID-19 during which schools were closed for more than two years has severely impacted education for millions of children, particularly children with disabilities and from ethnic groups.. Very few teachers who had abandoned their post as part of the Civil Disobedience Movement have returned, and security conditions have worsened, making it difficult to return to school.

Education provision in remote and conflict-affected areas of Myanmar is highly diversified, encompassing a wide range of institutions such as public schools, ethnic community schools, mixed schools, faith-based schools and monastic schools. These education systems bear the consequences of the ongoing civil war and are characterised at best by neglect and at worse by marginalisation. Efforts to integrate ethnic education students into the state systems have been stopped since the coup d'état and ethnic education systems must meet a demand that has grown with spreading of the conflict and withdrawal of state services from many areas. Ethnic and community schools have stepped up provision of basic and alternative education services to students in rural and remote areas of states and regions affected by conflict. These providers play a critical role in providing culturally relevant quality education to ethnic children as a key aspect of maintaining local governance service delivery during the current civil war. There is very limited data on the way these schools are able to include children with disabilities.

¹ Country Level Implementation Plan CLIP Myanmar

² Myanmar Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) 2024 published on 18th December 2023