



UNITED NATIONS
MYANMAR



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UN SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE RESPONSE PLAN

September 2021



A person is shown weaving on a traditional loom in a dimly lit room. The scene is bathed in a deep blue light, creating a serene and focused atmosphere. The person's hands are visible, skillfully manipulating the threads. The background shows the intricate structure of the loom and some foliage, suggesting a rural or traditional setting.

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RESPONSE PLAN**

SEPTEMBER 2021





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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFPs	Agency, funds and programmes
CSO	Civil society organisation
CBO	Community-based organisation
CERP	COVID-19 Economic Relief Plan
EAO	Ethnic armed organisations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FDI	Foreign direct investment
GDP	Gross domestic product
HRO	Human rights organisations
IDP	Internally displaced people
IFI	International financial institution
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITC	International Trade Centre
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
LGBTIQ+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, intersex, non-binary, queer or questioning
MAF	Myanmar Armed Forces
MERRP	Myanmar Economic Recovery and Reform Plan
MFI	Micro finance institution
MSME	Micro, small and medium-sized enterprise
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NGP	Non-governmental partner

OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDF	People's defence forces
PPE	Personal protective equipment
SAM/MAM	Severe/moderate to acute malnutrition
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNESCO Organisation	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Populations Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UN-SERF	UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19 in Myanmar
UN-SERRP	UN socio-economic resilience response plan
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WLO	Women-led organisation
WRO	Women's rights organisation



SUMMARY

The compounded crises of the COVID-19 pandemic and the February military takeover have led to a rapidly deteriorating socio-economic and human rights situation, reversing many of the development gains of recent years. The impacts have been widespread across sectors, economic activity and livelihood opportunities have decreased, vulnerabilities have been exacerbated, basic service delivery declined, and fundamental rights have been violated.

The UN socio-economic resilience response plan (UN-SERRP) sets out the United Nations Country Team's (UNCT) immediate plans to respond to these challenges. With the overall objective of protecting development gains and rights across the development spectra, it aims to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of people, in all their diversity, households and communities, and build their resilience to withstand the impacts of the ongoing crises as well as future socio-economic shocks, be they economic, health, climatic or conflict related. It further aims to create conditions for a sustainable, rights-based, and inclusive recovery when conditions allow.

The UN-SERRP is structured around three complementary pillars: 1) social protection and basic social services; 2) economic resilience and recovery; and 3) human rights, rule of law and democratic space. The response under pillar 1 focuses on delivering inclusive social protection and basic services across five areas to the most vulnerable. The five areas are: food and nutrition; water sanitation, and hygiene, education (WASH); shelter and resilience building for displaced populations; and prevention and protection of gender-based violence and violence against children. The response under pillar 2 focuses on strengthening the economic resilience of households, communities and business – through support to vulnerable workers, rural communities, and business –, building the capacity of communities to prevent and respond to climatic and manmade disasters, and laying the foundation for a more inclusive and greener economic recovery. Pillar 3 focuses on preserving the civic space and support civil society actors to promote accountability and access to justice, increase public awareness and access to information on fundamental and democratic rights and acceptance of differences.

Recognizing the gendered impacts of the crises and the need to tailor the response to meet the diverse and specific needs of women, men, girls and boys, a strong focus on gender equality cuts across the three pillars. In addition, all pillars apply a triple nexus approach to programming, given the multifaceted nature of the situation, which calls for an integrated humanitarian, development and peacebuilding response. Furthermore, the UN-SERRP is closely aligned with the UN's life-saving humanitarian assistance and COVID-19 health response.

To maximise impact in a rapidly evolving context including an increasingly challenging operating environment, the UN-SERRP focuses on interventions that are feasible to implement within the current context and in a relatively short timeframe. Interventions are targeted to support the most vulnerable and marginalised. The UN-SERRP adopts a dynamic and adaptive programming approach, with options for programme adaptations developed based on a set of scenarios and underpinned by a comprehensive research agenda to inform adaptations. To ensure effective delivery, the UN-SERRP is also underpinned by a strategy for risk monitoring, a resource mobilization plan, and a monitoring and reporting framework.

The UN-SERRP covers a timeframe of 18 months (up to March 2023) and is budgeted at USD\$192 million. It comprises a rapid response phase outlining immediate priorities for the first six months, amounting to a total of USD\$76 million, and a mid-term response phase (6–18 months) amounting to a total of USD\$116 million. To ensure rapid implementation in the first phase, the activities build on already existing programming or activities for which the necessary partnerships, planning, and majority of funding is already in place. Existing and repurposed funding currently cover 85% of the resources needed in the first phase (USD\$11 million funding gap), but only 17% of the resource needs for the second phase (USD\$96 million funding gap).



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THE COMPOUNDED SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND THE MILITARY TAKEOVER

PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND THE MILITARY TAKEOVER, MYANMAR WAS ON A PROMISING DEVELOPMENT TRAJECTORY.

Political and economic reforms starting in 2011 helped support average annual GDP growth of seven percent (6.8 percent in FY2018/19 the last year before the pandemic), contributing to a reduction in national poverty rates—from 48.2 percent in 2005 to 24.8 percent in 2017.¹ In addition, progress was made across a range of human development outcomes including, nutrition, health and education. However, while many benefited from the improving situation, the transition was far from complete, with millions of households continuing to live on income just above the poverty line,² making them vulnerable to negative shocks.

MANY OF THE DEVELOPMENT GAINS ARE NOW BEING REVERSED.

While COVID-19 prevention and containment measures helped control the spread of the virus in 2020, they were implemented at high socio-economic costs. Due to supply chain disruptions and a fall in domestic consumption and export demand, economic activity fell significantly, in particularly in the manufacturing and service sector. Overall, GDP growth in FY2019/20 went down to a modest 1.7 percent.³ This had a significant impact on household incomes, and in turn people's welfare and overall poverty levels. In a UNDP survey conducted in late 2020, 83 percent of households reported a drop in income, with an average reduction of 46.5 percent between 2019 and 2020.⁴ The military takeover in February further

1 Central Statistical Organisation, UNDP and World Bank. Myanmar Living Conditions Survey 2017, February 2020.

2 Around a third of Myanmar's population were considered near poor in 2017. Ibid.

3 World Bank. Myanmar Economic Monitor December 2020: Coping with COVID-19, December 2020.

4 UNDP, Central Statistics Office. Household Vulnerability Survey 2020, January 2021.

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weakened the economy and lowered incomes as economic activity decreased again due to protests, security concerns, disruptions in critical business services including banking and logistics, and an erosion in domestic and international investment confidence, decreasing foreign direct investments. In April 2021, a UNDP study estimated that the compounded impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the military takeover could lead to an increase in poverty levels to 48.2 percent by 2022 if the situation prevailed.⁵ WFP estimated that an additional 1.5 to 3.4 million people could be at risk of food insecurity by September 2021.⁶

On top of this, Myanmar was hit by a third wave of COVID-19 in mid-2021 – the most severe to date – further delaying the prospects for recovery. Taking the latest COVID-19 outbreak into account, the World Bank predicted in July 2021 that the Myanmar economy will contract by around 18 percent in FY 2020/21.⁷ An 18 percent contraction, coming on top of weak growth in FY2020, would mean that the country's economy is around 30 percent smaller than it would have been in the absence of COVID-19 and the military takeover. Both the World Bank and ILO have estimated that over one million jobs could be lost, and that many other workers will experience a decline in their incomes due to reduced hours or wages. As of mid-July, the Myanmar kyat had depreciated by around 23 percent against the US dollar since late January which, combined with trade disruptions, has led to rapid price increases for some imported products, including fuel.

THE COUNTRY'S DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION HAS SUFFERED A SEVERE SET-BACK AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS ARE BEING UNDERMINED.

There have been consistent reports of widespread human rights violations, an undermining of the rule of law, and shrinking civic space since the military takeover took place. More than 1000 civilians have reportedly been killed by security forces, and over 7000 had been arrested and detained, including children and young people, with reports and evidence of torture, sexual violence and forced disappearances.⁸ Journalists, human rights defenders, lawyers, trade unionists, and people participating in the opposition movement have been systematically targeted. In addition, there has been an upsurge of violent clashes in several areas across the country, with some 170,200 people newly displaced.⁹

THE PROVISION OF BASIC SERVICES HAS FALLEN DRAMATICALLY.

Except for brief periods of school reopening in July 2020 and June 2021, schools have been closed since March 2020. When schools reopened in June 2021, fewer than 10 percent of students reportedly returned due to a combination of security concerns and opposition to the de facto authorities. Non-attendance among teachers was also high. At the time of writing, schools are again closed due to the third wave of the COVID-19 pandemic. Since February, health service provision has also declined significantly. While limited accurate data on the

5 UNDP. COVID-19, Coup d'état and Poverty: Compounding Negative Shocks and Their Impact on Human Development in Myanmar. April 2020.

6 WFP. Myanmar: Analysis of the Economic Fallout & Food Insecurity in Wake of the Takeover, March 2021.

7 World Bank. *Myanmar Economic Monitor July 2021: Progress threatened; resilience tested*, July 2021.

8 As of 19 August 2021, Assistance Association for Political Prisoners, <https://aappb.org/>.

9 OCHA (2021). "*Myanmar, Humanitarian Update No. 9*", 30 July 2021, Yangon. Adding to the , added to the displaced population already existing before the military takeover, which consisted of 344,000 people.



current health situation is available, an assessment by WHO shows that a quarter of the townships are not offering routine services.¹⁰ The public health system's capacity to test and treat COVID-19 case was also significantly reduced. During some periods after February, COVID-19 testing reduced by 90 percent from January 2021 levels. The reduced capacity of the public health system has severely undermined the country's response to the third wave of COVID-19 and remains of great concern. Due to increased restrictions in movement and a deteriorated security situation, access to other basic services including nutrition, WASH, and Gender Based Violence (GVB) prevention and protection services has also been reduced. This is concerning given that the need for these services increases as poverty levels rise.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS ARE GENDERED AND NOT EQUALLY FELT.

The impacts are disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable segments of the population, in particular those with living with incomes under or just above the poverty line, those in vulnerable employment, and those in displacement and conflict zones, thereby compounding pre-existing

marginalization, inequalities, and vulnerabilities. Another dimension of vulnerability that has increased is that of the urban and peri-urban poor – who have been disproportionately affected by the reduction in livelihood opportunities and access to basic services. Structural gender inequality and sociocultural norms is another dimension of vulnerability that is leading women to be disproportionately affected by the compounded crises. Women's relatively weaker position in the labour market (including over-representation in vulnerable employment), has made women relatively more affected by jobs and income losses.¹¹ Female-headed households in Myanmar are also more likely to be poor than male-headed households, making them disproportionately affected by reduced access to basic services.

THE IMPACTS OF THE DUAL CRISIS COULD HAVE LONG LASTING CONSEQUENCES.

If not rapidly mitigated, the negative effects of the crises can be expected to persist for several years as they have undermined fundamental drivers of development, including investor confidence and human-capital creation, as well as prospects for internally displaced people (IDP) solutions.

¹⁰ WHO survey data, April 2021.

¹¹ ILO (2021) "Employment in Myanmar since the military takeover. A rapid impact assessment", July 2021



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THE UN'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE RESPONSE

The UN-SERRP sets out the UN Country Team's short to medium term response to protect development gains and rights from the adverse impacts of COVID-19 and the military takeover. With UNDP as the technical lead, it has been developed jointly by 15 UN agencies, funds and programmes (AFPs)¹², and in close consultation with the UN's partners in development. This chapter provides an overview of the overall objectives and scope of the UN-SERRP. It further outlines the UN's approach to implementation, linkages with other UN response plans, and the assets that the UN possess to deliver the response.

2.1. OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

The UN-SERRP seeks to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 and the military takeover on people, in all their diversity, and enhance the resilience of people, households, and communities to the ongoing crisis as well as to future shocks. It further aims to create conditions for a sustainable, rights-based and inclusive recovery, and continued progress towards development goals, including Agenda 2030, when conditions allow.

Specifically, the interventions aim to ensure that the most vulnerable and marginalised groups are protected and supported to:

- better withstand adverse socio-economic effects – thereby preventing people from falling (deeper) into poverty and from becoming in need of humanitarian assistance;
- have access to their fundamental rights across the human rights spectra;
- prepare for future socio-economic shocks, including, economic, health, climatic and conflict related.

The interventions included under the UN-SERRP are organized around three strategic thematic pillars, which brings together prioritized interventions by 15 UN AFPs into coherent, comprehensive, and coordinated response. It is grounded in the UN's COVID-19 Socioeconomic Response Framework (UN-SERF), developed in 2020, which has been reviewed, refocused and adapted based on the change in country context, needs, and the operating environment. A gap analysis was undertaken to ensure that the interventions respond to the new needs. All programmes included in the UN-SERRP have gone through an extensive review process to assess their suitability for implementation in the new context. The review also consisted

¹² FAO, ILO, IOM, UN-HABITAT, UNCDF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP, WHO.

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of a thorough risk assessment, including an assessment of potential impacts across a number of human rights.

To maximize impact, the UN-SERRP focuses on interventions that can be rapidly implemented within the current operating environment. However, given the rapidly evolving situation, the SERRP will be continuously reviewed and adapted throughout its lifespan. It is further envisaged that it will evolve beyond its current scope to include interventions and investments by the UN's development partners, thereby facilitating further coherence and coordination across all stakeholders. The UN-SERRP covers a time period of 18 months (September 2021 to March 2023).

2.2. IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

The operating environment for the UN and its partners to implement the UN-SERRP is challenging. In addition to COVID-19 related restrictions on movement and prevention measures that limit in-person interaction with programme beneficiaries, the security situation has significantly deteriorated since February, further restricting access to beneficiaries, not only in conflict affected areas, but also in some urban and peri-urban areas. Obtaining the permits necessary to operate, including travel authorizations and visas has become increasingly difficult and disruptions in communication services and lack of banking services and cash flow present major operational challenges. Government structures for service delivery are no longer fully functional and the uptake of the services delivered is low due to low public trust, security concerns and other factors.

To implement the UN-SERRP in this context, the UN will primarily rely on its existing wide network of non-governmental implementing partners,

including civil society organizations and private sector partners, and form new partnerships. Due diligence will be conducted in line with UN wide practice prior to entering any partnership. To enhance the programme implementation capacity of partners, the UN will integrate and invest in capacity-building aimed at strengthening both technical and operational capacities of partners throughout programme implementation.

Recognizing the challenging operational environment and that it is likely to further evolve throughout the implementation period, the UN-SERRP utilises a two-phased approach. The first phase, which covers a timeframe for 6 months, includes a set of rapid response measures for which most of the necessary funding and implementation arrangements are already in place, providing a high degree of confidence that implementation is feasible. The second phase, which covers the medium-term response beyond the initial six-months, will focus on scaling-up activities implemented during the first phase if conditions allow, and to implement additional activities aimed at building longer-term resilience and recovery capacities.

To further ensure an adaptive and dynamic programming approach, three scenarios for how the environment for programme implementation may evolve were developed for each pillar and the implications of these on each pillar response assessed. The three scenarios include: a baseline scenario assuming a continuation of the current operating environment; a scenario for a deterioration in the operating environment relative to the baseline; and a scenario for an improvement in the operating environment relative to the baseline. The scenarios were developed based on assumptions regarding the level of functionality of systems for public service delivery; the level of difficulty in terms of obtaining operational permits and access to beneficiaries; the UN's capacity to establish partnerships with key stakeholders and for them to operate; the possibility to conduct





needs assessments and access programme beneficiaries; and the level of functionality of communication and banking services. All actions included in the first phase, have been assessed to be implementable under the baseline scenario and also to a large extent under a deteriorated environment should changes happen fast – and could rapidly be scaled up in the medium term. Some interventions identified for the second phase are conditional upon an improvement in the environment for programme implementation.

2.3. COMPLEMENTARITY WITH THE UN'S HUMANITARIAN AND HEALTH RESPONSES

The UN-SERRP, in the absence of a signed Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, functions as a foundational document for the United Nations Country Team's engagement in Myanmar. It provides a strategic vision of key thematic areas

of action and the UN's core activities under these over the next 18 months. At the same time, the UN, in close cooperation with its humanitarian partners, will carry forward urgent and shorter-term activities to address pressing public health and humanitarian needs.

In line with the Nexus approach, the UN-SERRP underpins the UN's life-saving humanitarian assistance by seeking to address several of the drivers of the humanitarian crisis and resulting needs as outlined in the original 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan and the Addendum (July – December 2021), as well as the UN's COVID-19 and broader health sector response, as outlined in the UN Health Response Contingency Plan for Myanmar (July – December 2021). The linkages with each of these plans are outlined below.

Humanitarian assistance: Strong linkages to the UN's humanitarian work are ensured through a focus on activities that help mitigate the impact of the crisis and build resilience among vulnerable people, thereby preventing people from falling into a situation where they are dependent on humanitarian assistance. The geographically-defined 2021

Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and the related post-February Addendum, remain valid until the end of 2021. The HRP and the addendum targets a combined population of 3 million people both in the long-standing areas of humanitarian need (1 million people in Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan and places affected by recurrent natural disasters), and, since February, in conflict affected areas of Chin, Kachin, Shan, Kayin and Kayah states, as well as urban and peri-urban townships of Yangon and Mandalay particularly affected by food and physical insecurity (additional 2m people since February 2021). Given the deteriorating socio-economic situation and deepened vulnerabilities of these people, the SERRP will build on the shorter-term activities of the Humanitarian Country Team to support recovery and build resilience of this targeted population. The 2022 HRP will complement the interventions in the SERRP and continue to focus on the most of urgent of needs as they arise and based on a realistic assessment of delivery capacity in a tight access, security, logistics and funding environment.

The UN-SERRP therefore connects with the humanitarian response by focusing on longer-term resilience-building that reduces peoples' dependence on humanitarian assistance, and through direct delivery of basic services, recovery and resilience building, while humanitarian interventions will continue to focus on urgent and short term needs. A key focus of the SERRP is to ensure that as few new people as possible slip into acute humanitarian need as a consequence of the crisis and over time.

COVID-19 and health: the Myanmar UN Health Response Contingency Plan prioritises access to essential health and nutrition services¹³ and the delivery of an integrated COVID-19 response plan (prevention, testing, care and vaccination) that

is commensurate to the scale of the pandemic in the country. The SERRP complements this assistance by expanding access to resilient WASH services (including to healthcare facilities) in areas strongly hit by the pandemic (such as informal urban settlements) or climatic disorders, by promoting environmental health measures and by strengthening community-based referral and prevention systems around nutrition, sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children. The SERRP also prioritises livelihood support to people, in all their diversity, directly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, whether on their health status or their sources of livelihood.

2.3. ASSETS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM IN MYANMAR

The UN development system is utilising all its relevant assets in support of an immediate development resilience response. These assets include:

An extensive operational presence: 19 UN-AFPs are active in Myanmar in 2021 and have maintained their presence. The UN has programmatic presence in all states and regions and in 170 of the country's 330 townships.¹⁴

A broad mandate and expertise: The UNCT in Myanmar has expertise in all the areas included in the UN-SERRP, enabling the UNCT to offer integrated support for assessing, analysing and responding to the socio-economic effects of the compounded crises.

¹³ Including emergency referrals, trauma care, sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health, therapeutic treatment of malnutrition, prevention and treatment of HIV, TB, malaria and other communicable diseases including through vaccines.

¹⁴ Source: MIMU, 31 May 2021.



A good foundation: The UN portfolio of development programmes in Myanmar totalled \$391 million in expenditures across all socio-economic areas in 2020.¹⁵

The ability to deliver integrated and coordinated support: the UN's support under the SERRP aims to integrate programmatic and analytic work and to build linkages between the immediate measures and longer-term recovery, as well as between the humanitarian, health and socio-economic workstreams. The UNCT has well-functioning mechanisms for coordination that will support this end.

A wide network of implementing partners: while recognizing the current operational constraints of partners, the UN can draw on its large network of local partners to implement programming across the country.

Established funding modalities for rapid disbursements: The UNCT in Myanmar can make use of several funding modalities to quickly channel funds to programmatic interventions, including the multi-partner funds managed by UNOPS as well as the joint UNCT SDG Fund, which includes a funding window for donors to pool funding for the UN's socio-economic response to COVID-19.

¹⁵ United Nations Resident Coordinator's office in Myanmar, 14 May 2020.



3

THEMATIC RESPONSE PLANS

This chapter outlines the programmatic response under each of the UN-SERRP's three pillars: 1) social protection and basic social services; 2) economic resilience and recovery; and 3) human rights, rule of law and democratic space. For each pillar an overview of key needs, the UN's response strategy, and the specific programmatic interventions, is provided.

3.1. OVERALL OUTCOMES AND CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

The overall outcomes of the three pillars have been designed to address the most significant existing socio-economic vulnerabilities, build resilience in anticipation of the possible continued deterioration in the country's situation and occurrence of new shocks, protect human rights, and prepare households and communities to make a sustainable and inclusive recovery, when conditions allow. The outcome for each pillar is:

- **Pillar 1: Social protection and basic social services** - households and communities' resilience strengthened, and recovery supported through the provision of inclusive social protection measures and basic social services.

- **Pillar 2: Economic resilience and recovery** – households, communities and MSMEs are better able to withstand the adverse economic impacts of the crisis and recover when conditions allow.
- **Pillar 3: Human rights, rule of law and democratic space** – civil society actors are empowered and able to continue operating through mechanisms,¹⁶ networks and programmes that promote access to justice, human rights, gender equality, and democratic and civic spaces.

UNDERPINNING THE THREE PILLARS ARE TWO CROSS-CUTTING DIMENSIONS: GENDER EQUALITY AND THE TRIPLE NEXUS.

Gender has been mainstreamed into the design and implementation of the UN-SERRP. A gender-responsive approach is important given the diverse impacts that the crisis has on men and women, boys and girls, given the different roles ascribed to them based on socio-cultural norms, and the disproportionate impacts on women in terms of, among others, loss of income and employment.¹⁷ To ensure a gendered approach to mitigating the negative socio-economic impacts, the design of the programming interventions builds upon gendered assessments of needs, and integrates components

¹⁶ Mechanisms include, but are not limited to, UN protection mechanisms such as the ILO complaints mechanism and UNSC mechanisms on children in armed conflicts and gender-based violence in conflicts.

¹⁷ ILO. *Employment in Myanmar since the military takeover: a rapid impact assessment*, July 2021.

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focusing on ensuring women's equal participation in all planning and decision making. The SERRP further includes programming aimed at supporting transformative change by addressing structural gender inequality, including improving access to care services; preventing and responding to gender-based violence; and improving participation of women and girls in decision-making.

A "triple nexus" approach (programming integrating peacebuilding, humanitarian and development dimensions) has been applied across the three pillars. All interventions are assessed through a conflict-sensitivity lens and, where applicable, integrate social cohesion building elements. Recognizing the rapidly evolving conflict dynamics and the emergence of new stakeholders in the conflicts, the UN Country Team will draw upon the broader capacities of the UN system to undertake conflict analysis, which will in turn inform conflict sensitivity assessments. Strong linkages to the UN's humanitarian work are ensured through a focus on activities that help build resilience and prevent people from falling into a situation where they are dependent on humanitarian assistance. An area where the triple nexus approach is particularly evident in the UN's work to create durable solutions for the return and resettlement of IDPs and refugees, which integrates provision of humanitarian assistance to IDPs with interventions to expand access to basic services and livelihood opportunities, while at the same time building social cohesion in return and resettlement communities.

3.1. PILLAR 1: SOCIAL PROTECTION AND BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

The *social protection and basic social services* pillar comprises of activities within six areas: social protection, food and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, shelter and resilience building for displaced populations, and gender-based violence and violence against children. Health is not included in this plan as the UN's health response is outlined in a separate Health Response Contingency Plan. A detailed consolidated action plan for Pillar 1 can be found in [Annex 1](#).

The need for increased access to social protection and basic services

LARGE SEGMENTS OF THE POPULATION LACKED ACCESS SOCIAL PROTECTION AND QUALITY BASIC SERVICES ALREADY BEFORE THE DUAL CRISIS.

An estimated 44 percent of the population (close to 23 million people) experienced some form of vulnerability related to human development gaps or exposure to active conflict and violence.¹⁸ 40 percent of the population experienced marked deprivation in three or more of their basic needs,¹⁹ despite the improvements in terms of poverty reduction in recent years.²⁰ For example, Myanmar ranked 68 of 119 countries in the 2018 Global Hunger Index, with an estimated 1.4 million stunted children. 84 percent of the labour force worked informally, without social protection coverage and limited protection under labour laws. Only 1 percent of the population was covered by at least one social



18 HARP-F and MIMU (2018). *Vulnerability in Myanmar. A Secondary Data Review of Needs, Coverage and Gaps*.

19 The MDI covers six basic needs dimensions: education, health, housing, assets, job and income and WASH.

20 Central Statistical Organisation, UNDP and World Bank. *Myanmar Living Conditions Survey 2017*, February 2020.

Pillar 1: Selected Targets



**1.5 Million
people**

benefiting from strengthened social protection systems and cash transfers



**900,000
people**

benefiting from essential nutrition and food security interventions



**400,000
people**

targeted for social behavioural change communication on hygiene practices



**450,000
children**

benefiting from school-feeding programmes



**290,000
people**

receiving WASH supply and services



**8,218 schools
& 100 primary
health care
facilities**

provided with WASH supplies and handwashing facilities



**40,000
residents**

in informal settlements benefitting from availability of WASH supplies and handwashing facilities



**25,000
homeless
people**

benefiting from upgrade homeless shelters and advocacy on evictions and housing



**340,000
people**

benefiting from upgraded drinking water and sanitation infrastructure



72,000 people

benefiting from maintained availability and accessibility of GBV and CP services

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protection benefit in 2019.²¹ Existing vulnerabilities, combined with the absence of social protection, have meant a significant proportion of individuals and households had limited capacity to protect themselves from socio-economic shocks.

PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES AND DEPRIVATIONS VARIED ACROSS GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND POPULATION GROUPS.

Stateless, displaced and conflict-affected people, concentrated in Myanmar's southeast, Kachin, Shan, Rakhine and Chin, had significantly lower access to social protection and basic services, with more than one million people facing critical problems relating to living standards and physical or mental wellbeing. In Chin State, 41 percent of children were stunted in 2017 and in Rakhine state the corresponding figure was 38 percent.²² Displaced and non-displaced Rohingya remained by and large stateless, segregated and discriminated against, impeding their movement and access to healthcare, basic services, education and livelihoods. Some vulnerabilities were marked by a significant rural–urban divide. For example, the proportion of the population with access to safely managed drinking water services in urban areas was near double that in rural areas (64 percent compared to 33 percent).²³ Access to services further depends on income levels, with the poorest households less likely to have access to basic services and social protection. For example, the poorest households ranked five percentage points below the average in access to improved water sources in the dry season.

STRUCTURAL GENDER INEQUALITY REMAINS A CRITICAL DIMENSION OF CURRENT VULNERABILITIES.

With female-headed households more likely to be poor, women are more likely to be affected by reduced access to basic services. Due to their relatively weaker position in the labour market, women as a group are also disproportionately affected by job loss in times of economic crises, resulting in a higher need for social protection and basic services. In addition, the lack of adequate access to social services affects women's labour force participation and upward job mobility negatively as it increases unpaid domestic work (which is disproportionately carried out by women and girls). As in the rest of the world, women, girls, people with disabilities, LGBTQI+ persons and children in Myanmar are at increased risk of violence, abuse and neglect and therefore suffer from the lack of access to adequate services to prevent and protect women from gender-based violence. In 2015, 21 percent (ever-married between 15–49 years old) experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime.²⁴

THE DUAL CRISIS HAS INCREASED THE NEED FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION AND BASIC SERVICES AND AT THE SAME TIME CAUSED A DECLINE IN DELIVERY.

With the significant reductions in income and increased poverty, there are also greater risks that basic needs such as food security and access to nutritious food and safe water are not met. In the area of access to nutritious food, food price increases (a rise in price by 7 percent for rice and 25 percent for cooking oil have been observed since

21 United Nations SDG Database for SDG Indicator 1.3.1, based on ILO statistics.

22 Ministry of Health and Sports. *Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey 2015–16*, March 2017.

23 Department of Population and UNFPA. *2019 inter-censal survey key findings*, December 2020.

24 Ministry of Health and Sports. *Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey 2015–16*, March 2017.

February), have further compounded the impact of reduced incomes on access to food. Taken together, WFP estimates that as of September 2021, up to 6.2 million people could be at risk of food insecurity.²⁵ IFPRI estimates that the share of individuals living in households unable to afford a recommended diet has gone up to between 44 and 54 percent—compared to 36 percent in 2015.²⁶ While the needs are increasing, provision of services has declined across sectors. For example, in the education sector, public schools and universities at all levels were closed for over a year, which has affected 11.6 million learners—almost half of whom were enrolled in primary schools (5.2 million). The lack of access to education is likely to have had severe impacts on learning outcomes, not least given that only an approximate 40 percent of households with children enrolled in school prior to COVID-19, were engaged in alternative learning activities during the closures.²⁷ There has also been a noticeable decline in protection services for preventing and responding to gender-based violence and violence against children. In addition, Civil Society Organizations, including women led organizations and women’s rights organizations, are faced with increased security constraints and operational services, which has disrupted their provision of services in communities.

As the current situation is exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities, the groups most in need of social protection and basic services are to a large extent the same as those most in need before the current crises, including stateless, displaced and conflict-affected people, women, and people living on incomes below or close to the poverty line. New needs have occurred among people living in areas



where new conflicts have broken out or where there has been an increase in armed conflict. For example, limited or no WASH services remain a serious concern for people living in protracted IDP sites and for the 266,000 people newly displaced by ongoing fighting, including in Chin, Kachin, Kayah and Kayin. A dimension of vulnerability that has significantly increased in importance is that of the urban and peri-urban poor—particularly those in informal settlements and in areas placed under martial law including the Hlaingthayar township in Yangon, as economic activity in these areas has been hit hard by mobility restrictions and security concerns. A survey conducted in March 2021, showed that 93 percent of households in informal settlements in Yangon had seen a fall in income in the month prior to the survey and almost no one reporting having an alternative source of income.²⁸ Access to WASH services remain particularly deficient in urban informal settlements, with the

25 WFP. *Myanmar: Analysis of the Economic Fallout & Food Insecurity in Wake of the Takeover*. March 2021.

26 IFPRI. *Myanmar's poverty and food insecurity crisis*, July 2021.

27 World Bank. *Myanmar Economic Monitor December 2020: Coping with COVID-19*, December 2020.

28 UN-HABITAT. *The impact of COVID-19 in informal settlements in Yangon*, March 2021.

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poor losing the ability to pay for drinking water. Up to 67 percent of households in Hlaingthayar (Yangon), for example, use bottled drinking water. As their income falls, households are shifting from safe drinking water to less safe sources such as water sold by carts.²⁹

Strategy for supporting social protection and basic services

Pillar 1 aims to contribute to the overall outcome:

“Households and communities’ resilience strengthened, and recovery supported through the provision of inclusive social protection measures and basic social services”.

In a context of increasing needs for social protection and basic service, the UN seeks to complement its lifesaving humanitarian, protection and health interventions with the deployment—at household and community levels—of an integrated, human-rights based and gender-responsive response that helps maintain and expand access to social protection and basic services to the most vulnerable households, thereby mitigating the impact of the crises.

The target population under Pillar 1 is the most vulnerable people, including rural communities, the urban poor, people living in informal settlements and newly displaced persons. For all areas, the pillar focuses specifically on women, children and adolescents, the elderly, people with disabilities, those subject to discrimination based on citizenship status, ethnicity, and health status. Targeting will be ensured through categorical prioritisation.

The response has been designed in line with the UN-SERRP’s adaptive programming approach to ensure that the response can be adjusted based on new developments and changes in the operating environment. The planning assumptions for the baseline scenario is that access to social protection and basic social services remains broadly at the levels seen by mid-2021. No further impediments to the operation of service facilities, such as increased participation in the civil disobedience movements or further reduced access to banking and communications services is expected. The COVID-19 situation is expected to remain volatile, with prevention measures restricting movements and economic activity, periodically in place across the country throughout at least 2021. The security situation is expected to remain volatile with bombings in urban areas and armed clashes throughout the country at about the same levels as of mid-2021. Under this scenario, the UN maintains the ability to reach most vulnerable communities with its support, through a combination of direct implementation and implementation by local partners. Exceptions to this are expected in some conflict affected areas to which access is already limited.

Under a *deteriorated environment*, needs for social protection and basic social services are assumed to be exacerbated by increasing conflict, displacement, uncontrolled pandemic outbreak and/ or economic collapse, while public services and protection systems undergo further constriction. Programme delivery through CSOs and NGOs is highly restricted. The security and safety of programme staff and partners is increasingly difficult to ensure.

²⁹ Ibid.

Operations are further complicated by banking and supply chain issues. Conversely, in an *enhanced environment*, a return to supporting government-led social protection systems and basic social services can be envisaged, permitting greater coordination, policy dialogue, and government capacity-building and system strengthening possible. Conflict is reduced and the security situation across the country deescalates and stabilises.

The work of Pillar 1 will be monitored through 14 indicators—see ([Annex 2](#)) for monitoring framework.

Action plan

The interventions are grouped under six outputs focused on: social protection, food and nutrition, water and sanitation, education, shelter and resilience building for displaced populations, and gender-based violence and violence against children. The interventions planned in support of each are summarized below.

Social protection: *Inclusive, gender-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection services for the most vulnerable scaled up in affected communities.*

Under this output, systems and capacities for an inclusive, gender-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system will be developed, in partnership with CSOs, the private sector and communities. In the first six months, priority will be given to finalise the development of common approaches and standards for direct cash transfers and initiate these to vulnerable women (pregnant and breastfeeding, heads of households) and children, people with disabilities, seniors and returnee migrants. After this initial response phase, and depending on the operational context at the time, cash transfers will be scaled up to reach a target of about 1.5 million people. Additional work on building systems and capacities for shock-responsive social protection systems, involving as well civil society and the private sector, will be launched. Innovative approaches to community-

based social protection, for example through micro-insurance schemes, will also be piloted.

Food and nutrition: *Essential food and nutrition services delivered in communities most at risk of food insecurity.*

Complementing immediate and life-saving humanitarian efforts, under this output in the first six months, the UN will gather evidence of the impact of the current country situation on nutrition and food security, including monitoring of food prices, available and nutritional indicators. After this initial response phase, and depending on the operational context at the time, essential nutrition and food activities will be maintained and scaled-up, as necessary, in partnership with CSOs, including distribution of food baskets, food vouchers, and maternal, infant and young child feeding counselling, screening and treatment of malnutrition. Technical support and capacity building will be provided to vulnerable populations, smallholder farmers, CSOs and local partners for the promotion of nutrition-sensitive agriculture packages. Multi-sectoral coordination and collaboration will be implemented with CSOs, ethnic-based organizations and the private sector. Through this output, the UN hopes to improve food and nutrition security for up to 900,000 of the most food-insecure population.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: *Reliable and climate-resilient water, sanitation and hygiene services delivered to households and basic service facilities in rural and urban communities most exposed to shortages.*

Complementing the UN's focus on humanitarian WASH services for IDPs in camps and violence-affected communities, this output focuses on the continuity and affordability of essential WASH services and products in other vulnerable areas, including those facing structural deprivation in access to safe drinking water and sanitation services due to remoteness, poverty and/or climatic disorders. In the first six months, the UN will give

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priority to carrying out a rapid assessment of the crisis impact on WASH services and increasing capacities of, and coordination between, WASH sector partners, including CSOs and the private sector. After this initial response phase, key hygiene practices to control the COVID-19 pandemic among vulnerable populations will also be reinforced through behavioural change communications and emergency WASH services provided where crisis impact is the most severe (complementing humanitarian response), including in schools and healthcare facilities. After this initial response phase, in addition to continuing the emergency response if still needed, and depending on the operational context at the time, the UN will invest in expanding climate-resilient and safe WASH infrastructure and services in rural areas and informal urban settlements.

Education: *Sustained, safe and inclusive learning for children and adolescents, supported through community-driven and alternative education solutions.*

The UN remains committed to ensuring that the right to education is protected in Myanmar. In the first phase the UN will analyse the impacts of the current situation on an already heavily affected education sector and develop with education partners an interim joint response framework. After this initial response phase, an open learning platform will be developed and operated, alongside the strengthening of service-provider capacities and expanded internet access in community centres in informal urban settlements, to support remote schooling. School feeding programmes will be continued to meet the basic and unmet needs of affected school-age children.

Shelter and resilience building for displaced populations: *Increased access to safe and durable shelter and settlement options for the urban homeless and for households affected by protracted displacement.*

In the first six months and depending on the operational environment, work to combat homelessness and forced evictions in large urban areas will be carried out, including monitoring and analysis, information campaigns, upgrading homeless shelters and supporting community-based solutions to deal with evictions and land tenure issues. In Yangon alone, support will focus on supporting the close-to one million people classified as homeless and the approximately 400,000 people living in informal settlements. In conjunction with the UN's humanitarian response, support to internally displaced persons freely choosing a durable settlement solution, will be provided.

Gender-based violence and violence against children: *Prevention of gender-based violence and violence against children strengthened and protection of survivors of violence enhances, through capacity-building and support to community-driven initiatives.*

In the first six months and depending on the operational environment after the initial phase, the UN will support NGOs, CSOs and ethnic health organisation partners to ensure essential preventive and support services are maintained and expanded against gender-based violence and violence against children. Continuous monitoring, analysis and reporting on the prevalence of gender-based violence, violence against children and other forms of violence will be carried out. In areas falling outside the humanitarian response plan, the availability and accessibility of gender-based violence and child protection services will be maintained, through the capacity building of CSOs, including WROs and WLOs, coordination of multi-stakeholder partnerships for service provision and referrals, and food assistance for gender-based violence survivors in safe houses. Community-level protection and rehabilitation mechanisms to be strengthened, through the promotion of awareness-raising, access to information, social norm change, community mobilisation and building of community protection mechanisms.



3.2. PILLAR 2: ECONOMIC RESILIENCE AND RECOVERY

The *economic resilience and recovery* pillar of the UN-SERRP is comprised of activities that promote gender-responsive employment, private sector development, build climatic resilience, and strengthen households, communities and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) capacity to weather future shocks. A detailed consolidated action plan for Pillar 2 can be found in [Annex 1](#).

The need to support economic resilience and recovery

THE COMPOUNDED CRISES HAVE EXPOSED THE VULNERABILITY OF THE POPULATION TO ECONOMIC SHOCKS, THEREBY INCREASING THE NEED FOR BUILDING ECONOMIC RESILIENCE.

The economic shock resulting from COVID-19 and the military takeover hit an already vulnerable population. Prior to the dual crises, a quarter of the population lived on incomes below the poverty line and a third just marginally above it³⁰ and as noted elsewhere in this document, few have access to social protection. A large segment of the population therefore has limited means to cope with the job losses and income reductions resulting from the crises. Both the World Bank and ILO estimate that over one million jobs could be lost, and that many other workers have or will experience a decline in their incomes due to reduced hours or wages. A recent UNDP survey showed that 10 percent of households did not have any income at present and nearly 40 percent have no savings left to fall back on. Migration represents a livelihoods and resilience strategy for around 25 percent of Myanmar's population (around 10 million internal migrants and 4.25 million international

migrants before the COVID-19 outbreak). However, migration channels have been heavily restricted since the pandemic further decreasing livelihood opportunities and reducing household incomes. In addition, migrants have become more exposed to a range of vulnerabilities, hardships and protection risks as a result. The decrease in incomes is forcing households to revert to dangerous coping measures including selling off assets, reducing food intake and quality of diet, skipping medical treatments, turning to informal borrowing, and taking children out of schools (and into work in some cases). The vulnerability of the population to economic shocks is also evident from the estimation that the share of Myanmar's population living in poverty is likely to more than double by the beginning of 2022, compared to 2019 levels. To prevent as many people as possible from falling (deeper) into poverty it is more critical than ever to strengthening economic resilience.

MSMES HAVE BEEN HIT HARD BY THE COMPOUNDED CRISES AT ALL LEVELS OF BUSINESS VALUE CHAINS.

The Myanmar Economic Monitor from July 2021 showed that over half (55%) of firms experienced disruptions to the supply of inputs and raw materials in June. This is a significant increase compared with the result for December 2020 when 24% of firms reported disruptions. Since February 2021 a third of firms reported having reduced employees, with reductions more pronounced in the manufacturing sector including garments, and the service industry. The [Myanmar Economic Monitor](#) further reveals that firms with female ownership experienced a sharper rise in cash flow problems compared to those fully owned by men (54 percent versus 44 percent).³¹ Women, who make up the majority of the garment sector workforce, have been disproportionately affected by job and income losses.

30 Central Statistical Organisation, UNDP and World Bank. [Myanmar Living Conditions Survey 2017](#), February 2020.

31 World Bank. Myanmar Economic Monitor. July 2021

Pillar 2: Selected Targets



**30 TVETs
providers and
CSOs**

targeted for capacity-building
to support vulnerable off-farm
workers



**245,000
vulnerable
workers**

benefiting from skills
trainings, cash for work
programmes, and support to
migrants



**100
businesses**

targeted for trainings and
support to sustain their
operations



**10 villages and
130 local vendors**

and key agricultural value chain
agents receiving cash/in-kind
support



**35 land use,
forest groups,**

and forest enterprises
receiving capacity-building
support



35,000 people

benefiting from community-
driven construction/
rehabilitation of irrigation
systems and fishponds



90,000 people

in fishing communities
benefiting from technical
assistance to enhance
adaptive capacity and
resilience of fisheries and
aquaculture-dependent
livelihoods



**130 villages
and 190,000
farming
households**

benefiting from support to
reduce post-harvest losses,
value addition and facilitation
in transport and access to
market



**220,000
Vulnerable
rural people**

benefiting cash and non-
cash support to increase food
production and income



12,000 people

benefit from community-
based Quick Impact Projects



150,000 people

benefiting from construction
of monsoon shelters and
climate resilient community
infrastructure

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MSMEs in the agri-food value chains have been affected at multiple levels. Prices of agricultural inputs have risen while input dealers have reduced the credit they offer to farmers;³² trading has been heavily affected by issues with transportation, payments, credit, and telecommunications;³³ at the processing level, operations have been heavily disrupted for rice millers³⁴, flour millers and bakeries³⁵. Farmers access to microfinance loans has been negatively impacted by the growing restriction on banking, including cash withdrawal limits, restrictions on foreign exchange markets and stringent money transfer regulations including digital cash transfer modalities. There have also been major impacts on other sectors which have a significant number of MSMEs, including tourism and hospitality sectors.³⁶

Accessing loans and credit guarantees at subsidised rates was seen by half of firms as the only way to save their businesses. The full impact of the takeover on MSMEs will unfold in the coming months (and assessed with the help of frequent business and enterprise surveys), but evidence shows that all aspects of economic value chains in the country are deeply affected: the banking system is hardly functioning, transport and logistics are crippled, prices of business and manufacturing supplies are surging, and shops and markets are deserted or closed during civil disobedience events. Consumer confidence and purchasing power are at historical lows. Micro-finance institutions (MFIs) are experiencing delays in scheduled loan repayments from their clients; many may default entirely. While digitalising operations can help MFIs overcome some of the problems of the banking sector, businesses that had invested in digitalising their operations during the pandemic are impacted by disrupted phone and internet networks.

THE ADVERSE ECONOMIC IMPACTS EFFECTS ON THE LIVELIHOODS AND WELLBEING OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE ARE NOT BEING FELT EQUALLY, WITH THOSE EXPECTED TO BEAR THE HEAVIEST BRUNT INCLUDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Sociocultural norms, according to which women have the primary responsibility for housework and unpaid care work continue to significant barriers for female labour force participation. In addition, women who are employed are more likely to work in low-skilled jobs with less pay and worse working conditions. The gender pay gap is partly a consequence of the occupational segregation of women in informal and lower-paid employment, the “motherhood penalty” and gender-based discrimination among employers.

Rural communities, which disproportionately comprise people living in poverty and with lower access to basic services, have also been affected badly by recent economic shocks. Agriculture-based livelihoods are the mainstays of the rural economy and crucial for resilience of livelihoods (CSO, UNDP, and WB 2020). Activities within the agricultural sector have been halted or severely disrupted, risking the livelihoods of those working in the sector as well as broader food security. Decreased investment in crop production activities due to microfinance sector disruptions and rising farm inputs prices are likely to adversely influence food production systems agriculture enterprises and family farm income. Small farmers are in dire need of support in harvest and post-harvest management of monsoon crops as well as for the post-monsoon production season to better cope with impending food crises and maintain at least minimal food value chain and agriculture entrepreneurial activities³⁷ In the context of escalating conflict in some States and Regions, environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources becoming

32 IFPRI. *Monitoring the Agri-food System in Myanmar*, June 2021.

33 IFPRI. *Monitoring the Agri-food System in Myanmar*, May 2021.

34 IFPRI. *Monitoring the Agri-food System in Myanmar*, April 2021.

35 United States Department of Agriculture (2021). *Pandemic and Coup Reduce Wheat Consumption in Burma*.

36 International Labour Organisation (2021). *Employment in Myanmar since the military takeover: A rapid impact assessment*.

37 IFPRI. *Myanmar's poverty and food insecurity crisis*, July 2021.

increasingly challenging, adding to the vulnerability of rural communities as the sustainability of their livelihoods depends on it.

Vulnerabilities among the urban poor have become increasingly pronounced, with poverty in urban areas expected to increase more than in rural areas. Income-generating activities of the near poor have been disproportionately affected first by restrictions linked to controlling the spread of COVID-19 and then by the deteriorating security situation. Urban and peri-urban areas are characterised by a complex set of vulnerabilities including high population density, low income, deficient basic services, gender-based violence and inadequate housing conditions. These vulnerabilities also make urban and peri-urban areas more vulnerable to manmade as well as natural disasters.

MYANMAR'S CAPACITIES TO REDUCE RISKS AND MANAGE THE IMPACT OF CLIMATIC DISASTERS AND ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE HAVE BEEN UNDERMINED.

Myanmar is listed as 17th (of 191) among countries with the highest levels of vulnerability to climatic and disaster risks.³⁸ Exposure is particularly high in Chin, Kayin, Kachin and Rakhine states, and parts of Ayeyarwady, Bago, Magway, Sagaing and Yangon regions are also prone to regular catastrophic events. The country's disaster risk prevention and response infrastructure is limited, and its administration undermined by the impact of the current crises. In many disaster-prone areas, particularly in the south-east, people have been displaced due to an increase in conflict, making them even more vulnerable to disasters. Community information and disaster readiness training, pre-positioning of relief goods and, most importantly, adapting disaster response plans to a full pandemic context, are not, or are poorly,

implemented. This could have severe consequences during future rainy seasons and highlights the priority need for strengthening community-based climatic resilience capacities— including factoring in climatic risks in local recovery plans. Populations hit by natural disasters or suffering from increasing climate change impacts will have fewer coping strategies against the socio-economic impacts of the compounded crises.

Strategy for supporting economic resilience and recovery

Pillar 2 seeks to contribute to the following overall outcome:

“Households, communities and MSMEs are better able to withstand the adverse economic impacts of the crisis and recover when conditions allow, through the promotion of gender-responsive employment, private sector and climatic resilience mitigations.”

³⁸ Inter-Agency Standing Committee and the European Commission, INFORM Report 2020: Shared evidence for managing crises and disasters.

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The multi-stakeholder response under Pillar 2 seeks to mitigate the immediate impact from the economic shock on workers and businesses and support their ability to recover as quickly as possible. The response combines short-term interventions with programming that seeks to address the underlying structural barriers in the business environment to allow for a more inclusive private sector development, with a particular focus on enhancing economic opportunities for women. Interventions are designed such that they can be scaled up when the operational environment allows. The response further includes support to help communities to prevent, respond to and recover from climatic and manmade disasters and enhance environmental protection. Examples of prioritized measures include, support to labour-intensive cash for work projects to create employment and build community infrastructure and other assets. Support to the provision of technical and vocational skills trainings and capacity building for vulnerable workers, business owners and entrepreneurs, as well as measures increase access to finances for MSMEs, including provision of seed-funding for start-ups. Disaster prevention and preparedness capacities will be strengthened through, among others, support to set-up of information systems, investments in climate resilient infrastructure, and capacity-building for communities. To support rural communities, agricultural lending to small and marginal farmers and loans to affected micro and small businesses will be a priority. Across the interventions, a focus will be to support decent jobs and assess creating activities that will contribute to a transition to a healthier, resource-efficient green and circular economy. All interventions are designed through a rights lens, placing workers' rights and gender equality at the centre.

To maximise the impact of the response, interventions will target the most vulnerable workers, including migrants, and those in rural and urban areas particularly affected by the compounded crises, the most vulnerable households (particularly women headed), and business (specifically women-

owned), in sectors particularly affected by the crises. Activities are planned to be implemented mainly through partnerships with CSOs and private sector actors.

The baseline scenario, upon which the action plan has been developed assumes that the operational environment remains broadly unchanged compared to the situation by mid-2021. A limited but still-functioning financial system through which cash for work schemes and other interventions can be successfully implemented is assumed. Despite continued disruptions, access to the internet is expected to allow beneficiaries to access digital services and tools developed under this Pillar.

Under a *deteriorated environment for programming*, delivery is expected to be hampered by increased financial system disruptions, which may make forms of support to the private sector and workers difficult to implement. Programme delivery through CSOs and NGOs may become further restricted and the security and safety of programme staff and partners increasingly difficult to ensure. Restricted internet access may limit the UN's ability to utilise digital tools and support to reach beneficiaries. Conversely, in an *enhanced environment* for programming improvements in the functioning of the financial and other delivery systems would enable the UN to scale up the activities and adopt a longer-term recovery strategy.

The work of Pillar 2 will be monitored in line with four indicators, which will be gender-disaggregated as appropriate—see [Annex 2](#) for monitoring framework.

Action plan

The support provided by the *economic resilience and recovery* pillar is divided into three outputs: vulnerable workers and MSMEs, rural communities and the agricultural sector, and disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.



Vulnerable workers and MSMEs: *The resilience of the most vulnerable workers and MSMEs are strengthened through gender-responsive capacity building and the promotion of access to services and capital.*

In the first response phase, the UN will focus on increasing decent work opportunities and creating assets, through cash-for-work schemes in communities with a high proportion of individuals who have lost their job or businesses as a result of the crisis. In addition, cash and in-kind assistance will be provided to workers who have lost income. To further increase income generating capacities, skills development and capacity-building trainings for vulnerable workers, with a particular focus on women, youth and migrants will be provided. Immediate support will also be provided to the micro-finance sector to maintain inclusive access to micro-finance services and expand it in rural areas and among women and girls through digital financial literacy training. In the first six months, analytical work will also be conducted to enhance the understanding of the impact of the current situation on different population groups and across gender, to better target the planned support in the second phase. After this initial response phase, in addition to scaling up above-listed actions to more areas—depending on the operational context—the UN will also pilot community-based safety net solutions for vulnerable workers and migrants, deepen its vocational and technical training offer to unemployed workers and its support to MSMEs through training programmes on digitalization, management and marketing. A targeted capacity-building programme for gender-transformative and resilient enterprises will also be implemented.

Rural communities and the agricultural sector: *Rural communities and agri-food value chains become more resilient through support to their productive assets, access to innovative extension services, provision of inputs and promotion of sustainable, adaptive agricultural practices and food processing methods.*

In the first six months, priority interventions include the provision of cash and agricultural inputs to vulnerable farming households to maintain their productive capacity and food security, with special attention given to women-headed households and key agricultural value chain agents (including food vendors and traders). Cash for work projects will be implemented to create employment and to support the creation and rehabilitation of community infrastructure (such as rural roads, community storage, fishponds and irrigation networks), which in turn can support further livelihood opportunities. In conflict affected areas and areas where there is a risk of conflict or there are high tensions among communities, quick impact community-based projects will be implemented with the dual goal of improving livelihoods and bringing together communities to strengthen social cohesion. In the second phase, in addition to scaling up above-listed actions to more areas—depending on the operational context—the UN will resume and expand its long-time support to developing climate-resilient agriculture and improving animal health in the country, including through community-based agricultural, fishery and forestry training initiatives, improving farming systems and piloting participatory land-use planning.

Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaption: *Communities are empowered through gender-responsive technical and infrastructure support to better prevent and respond to climatic and manmade disasters.*

In the first six months, priority will be given to increasing community preparedness to withstand multiple hazards and reduce pandemic risks, including through community-based multi-risk hazard mapping and appropriate solutions for disseminating risk and disaster response information (including for health-related matters), through the construction of shelters and climate-resilient infrastructure and improving solid waste management in urban poor areas, and through mainstreaming COVID-19 prevention into disaster

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response and risk reduction processes. After this initial response phase, and in addition to scaling up above-listed actions to more areas—depending on the operational context—the UN will help set up Local Recovery Funds to support community-based recovery, pilot upgrading schemes for informal urban settlements and promote nature-based solutions to reduce in the long-term exposure to climatic risks.

3.3. PILLAR 3: HUMAN RIGHTS, RULE OF LAW AND DEMOCRATIC SPACE

The *human rights, rule of law and democratic space* pillar of the UN-SERRP comprises activities that support civil society actors to fulfil their essential role of providing spaces for people to collectively make demands of decision makers and express their interests, preferences and ideas, and holding decision-makers to account. A detailed consolidated action plan for Pillar 3 can be found in (Annex 1).

The need to support human rights, rule of law and democratic space in Myanmar

IN RECENT YEARS, SOME PROGRESS IN SUPPORTING HUMAN RIGHTS, STRENGTHENING THE RULE OF LAW AND THE CREATION OF DEMOCRATIC SPACES HAD BEEN MADE, BUT HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES CONTINUED.

Myanmar’s continuing armed conflicts—some dating back nearly 70 years—were marked by a broad range of human rights and sexual and gender-based violations, as well as displacement. In recent

years, the situation of the Rohingya has been of unprecedented concern, with the UN Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar finding serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. The Mission also documented human rights abuses in Chin, Kachin, Kayin and Shan states. Beyond Myanmar’s conflict-affected areas, many basic rights continued to be curtailed, including limits to freedom of expression and increasing hate speech against ethnic and religious minorities, which remained widespread and unchecked.

The transition towards democracy did present opportunities for greater political participation, including in local governance, improvements in the state-society relationship, access to information and education, and the expansion of civic spaces. However, women’s political participation remained low, at only 10 percent in the parliaments and even lower at the local level, with less than one percent among ward and village tract administrators.

Myanmar ratified some core human rights instruments, including those addressing women, children, persons with disabilities, forced labour, the trafficking of women and children, freedom of association and corruption. Challenges remained in implementing these instruments, requiring further legislative, institutional and policy reform.

SINCE FEBRUARY, THERE HAS BEEN A DETERIORATION IN THE RULE OF LAW, HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRATIC SPACES.

As of mid-August 2021 over 1000 civilians have reportedly been killed by security forces, and over 7000 had been arrested and detained, including children and young people, with reports and evidence of torture, and forced disappearances.³⁹ Under new laws curtailing freedom of expression and association, warrants have been issued for

³⁹ As of 19 August 2021, Assistance Association for Political Prisoners, <https://aappb.org/>.

Pillar 3: Selected Targets



100 legal aid providers

targeted for capacity building



605,000 people

Technical support to non-governmental stakeholders working on birth registration, civil documentation and citizenship potentially benefitting



135 grants

provided to human right defenders and CSOs for work to protect human rights and maintain civic space



500 workers

receiving trainings on labour rights



400 people

receiving media literacy trainings, and trainings on fundamental human rights



100 journalists

provided with support to realize their freedom of expression

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human rights defenders, journalists, lawyers, activities, religious leaders and trade unionists. Monitoring by the UNESCO has documented 139 incidents of media attacks and threats against journalists, media workers, and media outlets incurred between 01 February to 31 July 2021.⁴⁰ Martial law has been instituted in several townships as part of systematic efforts to suppress dissent and dismantle due process protections.⁴¹ Conflict dynamics have been exacerbated, displacing thousands, and creating the conditions for country-wide and systematic human rights abuses that are well documented. The fragility of accountability institutions and the weak rule of law and rights protections have been highlighted.

Civic space in Myanmar is shrinking, with direct physical threats to human rights defenders, lawyers, trade unionists, paralegals and activists, including labour activists and trade unionists.⁴² Beyond risks to their security, civil society actors face operational challenges, with increased scrutiny of civil society registration, cashflow shortages, staff retention issues and increased operational costs. Smaller organisations at state/region and grassroots levels, including WLOs and WROs are particularly affected.

The modest progress made towards gender equality and women's rights is at risk. Since February 2021 61 women and LGBTIQ+ persons have been killed in non-violent protest (as of 6 July) and WROs have reported the deliberate use of violence as an intimidation strategy. Women's participation in political decision-making has diminished. It is likely women's participation in the peace and security agenda and processes will be similarly reduced.

Strategy for supporting human rights, the rule of law and democratic spaces

Pillar 3 seeks to contribute to the following outcome:

“Civil society actors are empowered and able to continue operating through mechanisms,⁴³ networks and programmes that promote access to justice, human rights, gender equality, and democratic and civic spaces.”

The UN seeks to support civil society actors to hold decision makers to account. The contraction of civic space has serious implications on political participation, the exercise of fundamental and democratic rights, and access to justice for people, in all their diversity, especially those belonging to vulnerable and minority groups. Where civil society actors are forced to discontinue their operations,

40 Forthcoming report by UNESCO

41 [Statement by Michelle Bachelet, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.](#)

42 [International Trade Union Confederation complaint to the ILO Committee on Freedom of Association and associated complaint from Education International outlined in the Committee's interim report \(GB342/INS/7\).](#)

43 Mechanisms include, but are not limited to, UN protection mechanisms such as the ILO complaints mechanism and UNSC mechanisms on children in armed conflicts and gender-based violence in conflicts.



3 THEMATIC RESPONSE PLANS

communities and groups with particular needs, including children, women, displaced populations and stateless communities, risk being left behind and subject to ongoing human rights violations without access to remedy. Under this pillar, the UN will identify ways to support civil society actors, recognising the need to adapt to rapidly changing circumstances, to manage associated risk and to account for access limitations and shrinking operational spaces.

The focus is supporting civil society actors—predominantly CSOs, CBOs, women’s organizations, media and labour organisations—that work on the promotion of human rights, gender equality, access to justice, and the preservation of democratic space. Support will be focused on the areas most affected by conflict and by the ongoing crises.

Across the pillar’s work, specific, priority attention will be given to assessing and addressing the violation of the rights of women, displaced and other populations living with vulnerabilities affected by serious insecurity and violence, conflict and the current crises. The pillar will prioritise strengthening capacities and mechanisms that: identify the specific needs of different groups; ensure the voices of people, in all their diversity, are heard, and participation in decision-making supported; enhance women’s leadership, particularly in conflict-affected areas; and document rights violations and facilitate access to accountability mechanisms. All interventions will consider conflict sensitivity, including identifying opportunities for interventions to serve as a means of addressing intercommunal tensions, promoting sustainable peace, and acceptance of difference.

The interventions included in the response are premised on a baseline environment, in which there are significant safety and security threats to civil society. As the UN is constrained in cases where civil society actors are arrested or detained, responses will emphasise protection efforts to

mitigate risks to civil society partners and to activate assistance mechanisms in cases where threats of harm or harm is present. To mitigate the risks of limited movement and access, and the risks of face-to-face programme delivery, a significant proportion of activities have been designed to be delivered remotely.

Under a deteriorated environment, programme delivery through CSOs, CBOs and NGOs is expected to become increasingly difficult. Further conflict sensitivity analysis and human rights risk assessment to identify, assess and mitigate risks faced by implementing partners will be required. Where risk is assessed to be unacceptably high, certain interventions may no longer be possible. At the same time, the UN will continue to monitor and document events that make continued assistance impossible. The purposeful design of certain interventions for remote delivery will identify, track and mitigate these risks. Under an enhanced environment, in which security risks diminish and access improves, including with a reduction in COVID-19 cases, greater programming can be carried out in person and with greater direct engagement with beneficiaries.

The work of Pillar 3 will be monitored in line with five indicators—see [Annex 2](#) for monitoring framework.

Action plan

The work of the *human rights, rule of law and democratic space* pillar is grouped into three outputs: accountability and access to justice; increasing awareness of fundamental and democratic rights, and countering discrimination, misinformation and hate speech; and preserving the civic space and capacity of civil society.

Accountability and access to justice: *Strengthened capacities of civil society actors and mechanisms to promote accountability and inclusive and gender-responsive access to justice, legal assistance and remedies.*

Under this output, the capacities of civil society actors, including I/NGOs, CSOs and CBOs will be built to enhance—or at least preserve—their capacity in legal aid service provision and access to related services and associated fields. Support to the provision of legal aid will include addressing housing, land and property rights in informal urban settlements and capacity building of gender-responsive and accessible legal aid service providers. The UN will support community-based approaches for legal aid and justice service for gender-based violence survivors and other vulnerable populations, including in informal urban settlements. The coordination of community-based gender-based violence legal actors with legal networks, private firms and NGOs/CSOs will be supported. Civil society stakeholders promoting full access to rights to legal identity documentation—including birth registration, civil documentation and citizenship—will be supported.

Increasing awareness of fundamental and democratic rights, and countering discrimination, misinformation and hate speech: *Civil society actors are supported to increase public awareness and access to information on fundamental and democratic rights and acceptance of difference, while countering discrimination, misinformation and hate speech.*

Under this output, access to information for the general public on fundamental rights, social cohesion, tolerance, fighting corruption and COVID-19 will be promoted through support to media campaigns. Interventions will include: media and information literacy (MIL) programmes to combat hate speech and disinformation and the production of community media programmes, animated series and radio broadcasts for people's engagement, the amplification of voices of marginalised groups and

the promotion of tolerance and social cohesion. Support will be provided for the dissemination of reliable and gender-responsive information on COVID-19, women's empowerment and response plans through media, education and service delivery channels. Support will be provided to raise awareness and monitor large infrastructure projects for social risks including housing, land and property rights of IDPs and affected communities, as well as for environmental and financial sustainability. The UN will also support awareness raising of labour rights, including the elimination of forced labour and child labour, and fight against related abuses, promoted through campaigns, training, support to networking and legal services. Support will be provided to partners to facilitate reception and handling of forced labour complaints.

Preserving capabilities of civil society: *Civil society actors supported to preserve civic space and continue their work.*

The UN will provide support to civil society partners to ensure that protection means are available to civil society activists against attempts made on their freedom of expression, safety and security, and to support the organisational and programmatic needs of CSOs and CBOs that are key to maintaining civic space. The UN will carry out research on CBOs and CSOs to identify space and capacity needs, followed by capacity-building support, including for programmes for women and girls to exercise and build leadership and develop their organisational skills, and to support and fund women CSOs' institutional needs and programmes at the women, peace, security and humanitarian nexus. The UN will further support the development of an action plan for the safety of journalists.





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4

DELIVERING THE RESPONSE

The UN-SERRP is underpinned by broader systems and processes to facilitate successful programme implementation, which are detailed in this chapter.

4.1. IMPACT AND NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

The fluidity of the current situation in Myanmar calls for continuous analysis. Conducting regular and comprehensive impact and needs assessments (INAs) at the household, business, organisational, community and even societal levels is paramount to ensure agile programming that can adapt quickly and target those most in need.

Accessing reliable, detailed and country-wide development data has, however, become significantly more difficult. In response, UN-AFPs and IFIs are now launching—or have recently launched—a series of new studies and assessments, as shown below. Many are based on primary data collection. The intention in all INAs is to obtain gender-sensitive results, including by formulating gender-sensitive research questions and seeking systematic data disaggregation by gender (and also by age and other vulnerability factors⁴⁴).

Impact Area	Title	Agency
Social situation	• Analysis of the economic fallout and food insecurity in the wake of the takeover (modelling)	WFP
	• Market price monitor	WFP
	• Agricultural livelihoods and food security monitoring in the context of COVID-19 pandemic	FAO/WFP
	• Mini Survey on livelihood, access to and availability of services in Hlaing-Tha-Yar and Shwe-Pi-Thar	UNICEF
	• Rapid assessment on impact of COVID-19 on GBV essential service package provision	UNFPA
	• Analysis of the crisis impact on the education system	UNESCO
	• Impact of COVID-19 on returning migrants	IOM
	• Monitoring the impact of COVID-19 and prevailing crises on Maternal and Child Cash Transfer (MCCT) programme	UNICEF

44 For example, disability, displacement, location.

4 DELIVERING THE RESPONSE

Impact Area	Title	Agency
Economic situation	- Working conditions and forced labour in Myanmar's rapidly shifting labour market	UNOPS
	- Military takeover and employment: impact estimates	ILO UNODC DESA/ WTC/ITC/ UNCTAD UN-ESCAP
	- Informal analysis of factors impacting the illicit economy after the coup	
	- Myanmar's LDC graduation and textile industry	
	- Myanmar digital and sustainable trade facilitation	
Multi-thematic	- Household Vulnerability Survey – 2nd edition - COVID-19, Coup d'Etat and Poverty (modelling) - Myanmar Observatory - Monitoring and Documentation of Threats and Attacks Against Journalists, Media Workers and Media Outlets	UNDP UNDP UNDP UNESCO

Coordination among UN-AFPs on research is taking place through the UN's Research and Analysis group. The [MIMU Assessment/Publication Dashboard](#) is an up-to-date repository of all monitoring and impact assessment work in Myanmar, for both UN and non-UN sources. UNDP will launch an *Observatory*, comprising research, data analysis, and policy advice for Myanmar, informing the rest of the UNCT, development partners and Myanmar civil society at large with up-to-date insights on Myanmar's trajectory and a strong focus on the nexus between conflict, poverty and the SDGs.

4.2. RISK MONITORING

As part of the UN's programme review undertaken after February 2021, all UN's programmes have undergone a risk assessment. Risk monitoring will continue during UN-SERRP implementation, making full use of UN agency-specific and joint risk management tools. The potential impacts of programming across human rights and conflict will be continuously assessed to ensure adherence to the do no harm principle. Recognizing the high reputational risks associated with programmatic engagement given the contested environment, the UN SERRP closely aligns with the UNCT's considered approach. Operational risks, including non-or delayed implementation will be mitigated through the above explained adaptive programming approach and the setting of realistic targets in terms of reach and scale.

Individual agencies will be responsible for day-to-day risk monitoring bearing on their operations and deciding upon necessary risk mitigation measures, including pausing an activity. Common issues relating to risks, will be addressed through the UN's coordination structures and common mitigation measures will be implanted as needed, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator.

4.3. BUDGET AND FINANCING

The UN-SERRP has been estimated to cost **USD\$192** million across the three pillars, of which USD\$76 million is to cover immediate priority programming needs for the coming six months (Tier 1). The remaining USD\$116 million corresponds



to budgeting needs for scaling-up Tier 1 activities beyond six months as well as to engage more long-term and capacity-building oriented work for resilience and recovery capacities (Tier 2). Of the proposed total budget, 60 percent is dedicated to Pillar 1, 36 percent to Pillar 2 and 4 percent to Pillar 3. The reason for the large divergence in budgets across the pillars is due the difference in the type of activities included. While pillar 1 is heavily focused on capital intensive service delivery, pillar 3 focus on less capital intense support such as capacity building.

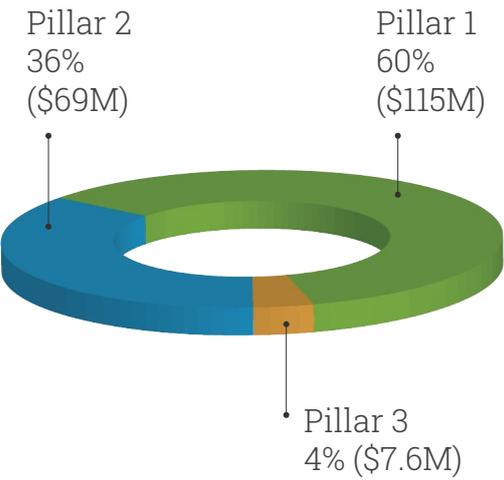
The total budget is 44 percent funded and 56 percent (or USD\$107 million) unfunded as of Oct 2021, with a higher percentage of available funding for Tier 1 activities (685%) than for Tier 2 activities (17%). The funding gap for Tier 1 budget is USD\$11 million and USD\$96 million for the Tier 2 budget.

To mobilize the required resources, the UN will, to the extent possible, continue to re-purpose existing

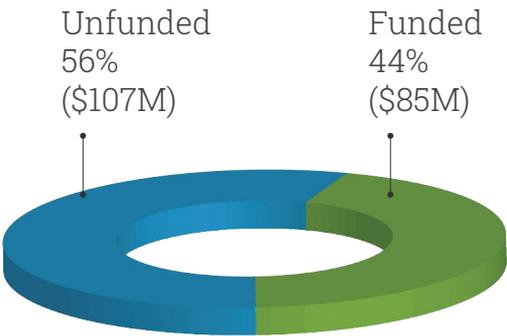
funds and technical resources to support the implementation of the SERRP. In addition, a number of possible financing mechanisms could be utilized to support implementation of the UN-SERRP; these include:

- Global funding instruments including: Joint SDG Fund, the Peacebuilding Fund, the Spotlight Initiative, the Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund, and vertical funds, like GAVI.
- Country-level pooled funds: the UN Myanmar Joint SDG Fund provides a rapid and flexible mechanism for bilateral donors, private sector and other partners to contribute unearmarked funding towards the UN-SERRP. Other thematic pooled funds may also be available including the, Livelihoods and Food Security (LIFT), Access to Health Fund, and others.
- Agency-specific resource mobilization efforts.

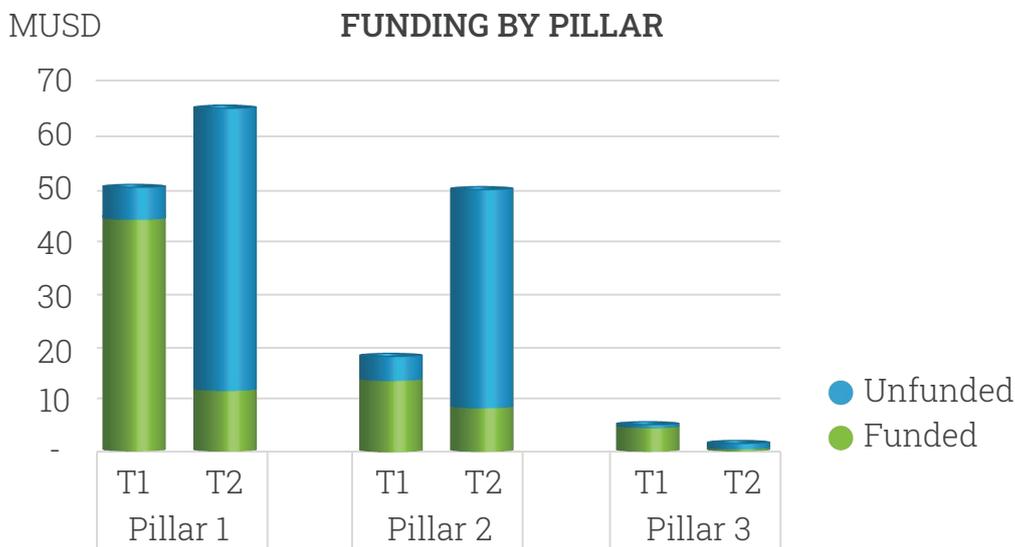
BUDGET BY PILLAR



**FUNDING STATUS
TOTAL BUDGET 192 MUSD**



4 DELIVERING THE RESPONSE



4.4. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Current circumstances present significant challenges for monitoring and evaluating the impact of UN programming, including: lack of access to, and reliability of, government data; constraints on primary data collection (including through implementing partner); and the complex context for UNCT programming, which makes it difficult to establish targets and may lead to frequent changes to interventions.

As a consequence, the UN-SERRP only includes a monitoring and reporting mechanism— leaving aside impact monitoring for now. The mechanism builds on the UN-SERF indicator framework. This monitoring and reporting mechanism, which is

outlined in [Annex 2](#), comprises 23 indicators: 14 for Pillar 1, 5 for Pillar 2 and 4 for Pillar 3.

Only UN-AFPs or their implementing partners will be used as data sources for indicators, with quarterly opportunities for indicators and targets to be amended, should conditions require changes. Quarterly reports will be produced comprising an indicator update and a short programmatic narrative per pillar.

ANNEX 1: THEMATIC RESPONSE PLAN MATRICES

#	Activity Result	Actions (UN AFPs)	Targets	Locations	Time Frame (months)		UN-AFPs	Budget (USD) ⁴⁵
					0-6	6-18		
Pillar 1: Households and communities' resilience strengthened and recovery supported through the provision of inclusive social protection measures and basic social services								
Output 1.1. Inclusive, gender-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection services for the most vulnerable scaled up in crisis-affected communities.								
1.1.1	Systems and capacities, including for information management, for a rights-based, inclusive and shock-responsive social protection system, and coordination, strengthened.	<p>1) Strengthen shock-responsiveness of social protection systems in partnerships with CSOs, private sector and communities (UNICEF, WFP).</p> <p>2) Develop and implement modern and robust management information system and digital solutions for social protection programmes (UNICEF, WFP, UNOPS, ILO)</p> <p>3) Develop and establish common approaches and standards on humanitarian cash transfer (joint assessments, data management, payment system, local partners capacity building, Minimum Expenditure Basket, grievance system etc.) in collaboration with Cash Working Group and Social Protection Sector Working Group (UNICEF, WFP, UNOPS, FAO, UN-W, ILO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.5 million ppl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Union 	X	X	UNICEF WFP UNOPS ILO UN Women FAO	2,692,000 Tier 1: 1,048,000 Tier 2: 1,644,000 <i>unfunded:</i> 1,208,000

⁴⁵ Tier 1: Essential interventions to be started immediately and continue for 18 months SERRP period; Tier 2: Other interventions scheduled for 2022 and scaling-up of Tier 1 interventions; Unfunded: concerns all unfunded budgets, under Tier 1 and Tier 2.

ANNEX 1: THEMATIC RESPONSE PLAN MATRICES

#	Activity Result	Actions (UN AFPs)	Targets	Locations	Time Frame (months)		UN-AFPs	Budget (USD)
					0-6	6-18		
1.1.2	Cash transfers distributed to most vulnerable women, girls, men and boys to mitigate combined impacts of COVID-19 and the military takeover.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Support operationalising cash transfers to vulnerable children, elderly, people with disabilities and IDPs (social assessment) (UNICEF, WFP, UNOPS, UNFPA) 2) Distribute child allowance (3-6 y.o) and disability grants in humanitarian settings (UNICEF) 3) Mobile-based micro-insurance scheme in urban townships in Yangon and Mandalay (UNICEF) 4) Cash transfers to migrant women-headed households (UN-W, IOM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.5 million ppl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Union 	X	X	UNICEF WFP UNOPS UNFPA UN Women FAO IOM	24,590,000 Tier 1: 8,190,000 Tier 2: 16,400,000 <i>unfunded:</i> 14,570,000
Output 1.2. Essential food and nutrition services delivered in communities most at-risk of food insecurity								
1.2.1	Evidence generated on impacts of COVID-19 and military takeover on nutrition and food security.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Impact assessments to evaluate level of food and nutrition insecurity (FAO, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP) 2) Monthly food market price survey (WFP) 3) Nutrition screening and trend analysis (UNICEF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Union 	X		FAO UNICEF UNOPS WFP	2,051,400 Tier 1: 496,800 Tier 2: 1,554,600 <i>unfunded:</i> 270,600

#	Activity Result	Actions (UN AFPs)	Targets	Locations	Time Frame (months)		UN-AFPs	Budget (USD)
					0-6	6-18		
1.2.2	Essential nutrition and food security interventions continued and expanded.	<p>1) Capacity-building to CSOs and other local partners to increase service delivery and improve nutrition services outreach (FAO, UNOPS, UNICEF, WFP)</p> <p>2) Distribution of fortified foods and nutrition sensitive packages to people in need and food vendors in peri urban impacted by the military takeover, (UNOPS, WFP, UNICEF, FAO)</p> <p>3) In-kind food assistance including nutrition sensitive packages, fortified food, in non-urban areas (FAO, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP)</p> <p>4) Supplementary and therapeutic supplies for SAM/MAM treatment and strengthen referrals to ANC/PNC (UNOPS, UNICEF, WFP)</p> <p>5) Promote social behaviour and change communication (SBCC) for healthy nutrition and nutrition-sensitive agricultural (FAO, UNICEF, WFP, UNOPS)</p> <p>6) Support integration of nutrition-sensitive approaches to education, WASH and shelter programmes (WFP, UNICEF, UNOPS)</p> <p>7) Increase engagement with food industries to promote healthy foods and nutrition messages (WFP, UNICEF, UNOPS) through SUN network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 900,915 ppl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union 	X	X	UNOPS UNICEF FAO WFP	34,620,000 Tier 1: 28,820,000 Tier 2: 5,800,000 <i>unfunded:</i> 14,011,000
1.2.3	Multi-sectoral coordination & collaboration for resilient nutrition strengthened with increased engagement of CSOs and private sector.	<p>1) Coordination of multisectoral nutrition action and response at subnational level (UNOPS, UNICEF)</p> <p>2) Capacity- and system-building for non-governmental and private sector nutrition actors (SUN, CSA, SBN) (FAO, UNOPS, UNICEF, WFP, WHO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union 	X	X	UNOPS UNICEF FAO WFP WHO	6,850,000 Tier 1: 707,028 Tier 2: 6,143,000 <i>unfunded:</i> 6,000,000

ANNEX 1: THEMATIC RESPONSE PLAN MATRICES

#	Activity Result	Actions (UN AFPs)	Targets	Locations	Time Frame (months)		UN-AFPs	Budget (USD)
					0-6	6-18		
Output 1.3. Reliable and climate-resilient water, sanitation and hygiene services delivered to households and basic service facilities in rural and urban communities most exposed to shortages								
1.3.1	Strengthened capacity of WASH sector to implement needs-driven and coordinated support	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rapid assessment of WASH services and market functionality and regular monitoring of WASH services (UNICEF) 2) Coordination of WASH sector development partners group including CSO and private sectors (UN-HABITAT, UNOPS, WFP, UNICEF, WHO) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union 	X		UN-HABITAT UNOPS WFP UNICEF WHO	550,000 Tier 1: 350,000 Tier 2: 200,000 <i>unfunded:</i> 400,000
1.3.2	Key hygiene practices among vulnerable populations in at-risk areas reinforced to fight COVID-19 pandemic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Distribution of critical WASH & hygiene supplies and services (UNICEF, WFP, UN-H, UNOPS, IOM) 2) Social behaviour change communications (UNICEF, WFP, UN-H, UNOPS, WHO, IOM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.89 m ppl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chin, Rakhine, Kachin, Shan (incl. Wa region), Kayah, Mon, East Bago, Magway, Tanintharyi, Mon, Yangon 	X	X	UN-HABITAT UNOPS WFP UNICEF WHO IOM	5,642,800 Tier 1: 2,042,800 Tier 2: 3,600,000 <i>unfunded:</i> 3,241,800

#	Activity Result	Actions (UN AFPs)	Targets	Locations	Time Frame (months)		UN-AFPs	Budget (USD)
					0-6	6-18		
1.3.3	Better prevention of COVID-19 infections in essential social service facilities (healthcare, schools, homeless shelters) and informal settlements thanks to improved WASH services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Pre-position wash supplies 2) Provide handwashing facilities in public places, including marketplaces 3) Distribute IPC packages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8,213 schools / 2 m students 100 Primary Healthcare Facilities 40,000 informal settlements dwellers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chin, Rakhine, Kachin, Shan (incl Wa region), Kayin, Kayah, Mon, East Bago, Magway, Tanintharyi, Mon Yangon (HTY, Dagon Sekkien, Thnalyin, Dala, N. Okklapa, Shwe Pyi Thar) 	X	X	UN-HABITAT UNOPS WFP UNICEF WHO	5,560,800 <u>Tier 1:</u> 2,002,900 <u>Tier 2:</u> 3,557,900 <i>unfunded:</i> 4,200,000
1.3.4	Resilient access to safe drinking water & sanitation services enhanced in areas facing structural access deprivation issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Upgrading access to WASH services through water supply systems in urban poor areas including with treatment plants, water safety plans (UN-Habitat, UNOPS, WFP, UNICEF) 2) Support vulnerable rural communities with climate resilient WASH services (UNICEF, UNOPS) 3) Capacity building for CSO and Ethnic Service Providers on waste management in rural and peri-urban areas to promote domestic waste management (UNOPS) 4) Communities involved in waste segregation at source, collection and safe disposal (UN Habitat) 5) Frontline sanitation workers and community volunteers provided with essential PPEs (UN Habitat) 6) Access road to water source, drainages and wastewater channels, and culverts built or upgraded (UNOPS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 340,000 ppl 15 waste management CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban: Yangon (HTY, Dagon Sekkien, Thanlyin, Dala, N. Okklapa, Shwe Pyi Thar); Tanintharyi, Mon, Mandalay. Rural: Shan, Magway, Rakhine, Tanintharyi, Chin, Kayah, Kayin, Mon, Kachin 	X	X	UN-HABITAT UNOPS WFP UNICEF	10,065,000 <u>Tier 1:</u> 1,025,000 <u>Tier 2:</u> 9,040,000 <i>unfunded:</i> 4,445,000

ANNEX 1: THEMATIC RESPONSE PLAN MATRICES

#	Activity Result	Actions (UN AFPs)	Targets	Locations	Time Frame (months)		UN-AFPs	Budget (USD)
					0-6	6-18		
Output 1.4. Sustained, safe and inclusive learning for children and adolescents, supported through community-driven and alternative education solutions								
1.4.1	Interim education strategy developed based on impact analysis of crisis situation children's right to education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Monitor children's access to learning, status of school reopening and education under attack (UNICEF) 2) Conduct impact analysis of compounded crisis situation on education and long-term implications (UNESCO) 3) Develop a Joint Response Framework for the Education Sector with non-government developmental partners (UNESCO) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union 	X	X	UNICEF UNESCO	100,000 Tier 1: 100,000 Tier 2: 0 <i>unfunded: 0</i>
1.4.2	Strengthened community to support learning through open learning platform and tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Develop and operate a neutral open learning platform (UNICEF) 2) Strengthen capacities of service providers to support learning (UNESCO) 3) Adapt teacher education materials and methods with a focus on strengthening inclusion and teacher capacities (UNESCO) 4) Expand internet access in community centres in informal urban settlements for remote schooling (UNDP, UN-HABITAT) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union • 4 = Yangon (HTY, Dagon Sekkien, Thnalyin, Dala, N. Okklapa, Shwe Pyi Thar) 	X	X	UNICEF UNESCO UNDP UN-Habitat	8,137,659 Tier 1: 5,777,659 Tier 2: 2,360,000 <i>unfunded: 4,400,000</i>
1.4.3	Continuation of school feeding programme to meet basic and unmet needs of crisis-affected school-aged children	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conduct situational / risk analysis for school feeding programme (WFP) 2) Develop conflict-sensitive school feeding operational guidelines (WFP) 3) Implement school feeding programme with minimum engagement with local authorities (WFP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 450,000 children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, Chin, Kayah, Kayin, Mon, Magway, Mandalay, Sagaing, Tanintharyi • Yangon (HTY, Dagon Sekkien, Thnalyin, Dala, N. Okklapa, Shwe Pyi Thar) 	X	X	WFP	10,000,000 Tier 1: 3,000,000 Tier 2: 7,000,000 <i>unfunded: 6,700,000</i>

#	Activity Result	Actions (UN AFPs)	Targets	Locations	Time Frame (months)		UN-AFPs	Budget (USD)
					0-6	6-18		
Output 1.5. Increased access to safe and durable shelter and settlement options for households in informal urban settlements and for those affected by protracted displacement.								
1.5.1	Homelessness and forced evictions in large urban areas are combatted	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Upgrade homeless shelters in Yangon by working with CSOs (UN-H) 2) Produce a 'State of Homelessness Report' to examine extent, causes and solutions to homelessness, and covering the rise of forced eviction as well after the coup, using field surveys and informants (UN-H) 3) Information campaigns and documentation on forced evictions and housing, land and property rights violations in informal urban settlements (UN-H) 4) Support community-based solutions to deal with evictions and land tenure issues in informal urban settlements (UN-H) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25,000 homeless • 1 Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yangon and other impacted urban areas 	X	X	UN-Habitat	1,035,000 <u>Tier 1:</u> 75,000 <u>Tier 2:</u> 960,000 <i>unfunded:</i> 1,035,000
1.5.2	IDPs supported in achieving their freely-chosen durable solutions plan.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Needs assessments with IDPs on their solutions plans and at solutions sites (UNHCR) 2) Provide assistance and enhance community-based support mechanisms to voluntary (UNHCR) returnees to areas of origin, voluntary relocations or voluntary integration in area of displacement 3) Additional support to persons with specific needs and crisis-related vulnerabilities (UNHCR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 578,484 IDPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rakhine, Chin, Kayah, Shan, Kachin, Mon, Bago, Kayin, Thanintaryi 	X	X	UNHCR	205,055 <u>Tier 1:</u> 205,055 <u>Tier 2:</u> 0 <i>unfunded: 0</i>

ANNEX 1: THEMATIC RESPONSE PLAN MATRICES

#	Activity Result	Actions (UN AFPs)	Targets	Locations	Time Frame (months)		UN-AFPs	Budget (USD)
					0-6	6-18		
Output 2.6. Prevention of gender-based violence and violence against children due to crisis strengthened and protection of survivors of violence enhanced, through capacity-building and support to community-driven initiatives.								
1.6.1	Continuous monitoring, analysis and reporting on the prevalence of GBV, VAC and other forms of violence, ensured.	1) Strengthening of GBV-related data collection, analysis and usage by non-governmental stakeholders (UNFPA, UNODC, UN-W, IOM)	• N/A	• Union	X		UNFPA UN-Women UNODC UNICEF IOM	1,726,305 Tier 1: 926,305 Tier 2: 800,000 unfunded: 915,918
		2) Strengthening of VAC-related data collection, analysis and usage by non-governmental stakeholders (UNICEF)						
1.6.2	Availability and accessibility of GBV and CP services maintained throughout crisis period in non-HRP areas	3) Support documentation and monitoring conflict-related sexual violence in the country (UNFPA)	• 40,830	• Yangon, Mandalay, Shan, Kayah, Kayin, Mon, Sagaing, Chin (Rakhine, Kachin, NSS, parts of Chin & Kayin covered by HRP)	X		UNFPA UNICEF UNODC UN-Women IOM WFP	4,810,000 Tier 1: 2,396,000 Tier 2: 2,414,000 unfunded: 2,360,000
		1) Capacity-building of CSOs/WLOs/WROs/ EHOs to support GBV service provision and referrals (UNFPA, IOM)						
		2) Capacity-building of informal justice actors to ensure survivor-centred approach (UNFPA, UNODC, UNICEF, IOM)						
		3) Capacity-building to enhance child protection service provision and referrals (UNICEF)						
		4) Capacity-building of CSOs, NGOs and communities for MHPSS service provision to survivors to GBV and VAC (UNICEF, UNFPA).						
		5) Coordination of multi-stakeholder partnerships for GBV and Child Protection service provision and referrals strengthened (UNFPA, UNICEF)						
		6) Provision of life-saving GBV services, supplies and referrals as a provider of last resort (UNFPA)						
7) Food assistance for GBV survivors in safe houses (or through programming adjustments in household composition) (WFP)								

#	Activity Result	Actions (UN AFPs)	Targets	Locations	Time Frame (months)		UN-AFPs	Budget (USD)
					0-6	6-18		
1.6.3	Community-level protection and rehabilitation mechanisms strengthened through crisis period.	<p>1) Initiatives on resilience building, social norm change, rehabilitation and reintegration for vulnerable women and girls (UNFPA)</p> <p>2) Audits on women's safety in public spaces, GBV awareness-raising, access to information and building community-level protection mechanisms (UN-Women)</p> <p>3) Asset creation and livelihood opportunities for GBV survivors and women and girls at-risk (UN-Women, WFP)</p> <p>4) Promotion of social norm change through community mobilisation, resilience building and reintegration of victims of VAC and children at-risk (UNICEF)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 31,630 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yangon (6 townships) Mandalay, Shan, Kayah, Kayin, Mon, Sagaing, Chin (Rakhine, Kachin, NSS, parts of Chin and Kayin covered by HRP) 	X	X	UNFPA UNICEF UNODC UN-Women IOM WFP UNDP	8,366,535 <u>Tier 1:</u> 6,956,535 <u>Tier 2:</u> 1,410,000 <i>unfunded:</i> 1,770,000
Pillar 2: Households, communities and MSMEs are better able to withstand the adverse economic impacts of the crisis and recover when conditions allow, through the promotion of gender-responsive employment, private sector and climatic resilience mitigations.								
Output 2.1. The resilience of the most vulnerable workers and MSMEs is strengthened through gender-responsive capacity building and the promotion of access to services and capital								
2.1.1	Most vulnerable groups and MSMEs to crisis impact and their needs identified.	<p>1) Comprehensive and gendered-impact assessments of compound effects of COVID-19 and political crisis (UNDP, UNW).</p> <p>2) Livelihoods and market assessments in informal urban settlements (UNDP)</p> <p>3) Strengthen CSOs and other partners operative capacity and outreach for economic recovery programme implementation (UNDP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 survey 3 CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 = Union 2 = Yangon (HTY, Dagon Sekkien, Thnalyin, Dala, N. Okklapa, Shwe Pyi Thar) 3 = Rakhine 	X		UNDP UN-Women	2,364,596 <u>Tier 1:</u> 664,000 <u>Tier 2:</u> 1,700,596 <i>unfunded:</i> 1,645,507

ANNEX 1: THEMATIC RESPONSE PLAN MATRICES

#	Activity Result	Actions (UN AFPs)	Targets	Locations	Time Frame (months)		UN-AFPs	Budget (USD)
					0-6	6-18		
2.1.2	Vulnerable off-farm workers, in particular women, youth and migrants, have increased access to training, safety nets and start-up capital to withstand economic crisis and benefit from economic recovery when conditions allow it.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Support provision of TVET to vulnerable populations through private sector and civil society providers (IOM, ILO). 2) Youth and women's economic empowerment through social partners and CSOs (ILO, IOM) 3) Trainings on entrepreneurship development, digital and financial literacy targeting women and girls in conflicted affected rural areas (UNDP, UNCDF) 4) Support Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs), CSO partners and private sector partnerships for safe migration (IOM, ILO) 5) Start-up capital, coaching and training for returning migrants and migrant-sending households to facilitate MSME creation (IOM, ITC) 6) Pilot a Migrant Workers' Fund (ILO, UNOPS) 7) Cash and in-kind assistance to casual labours, land less farmers, and displaced populations to increase off-farm livelihood opportunities (FAO, WFP, UNDP, ILO) 8) Cash for work schemes for community infrastructure works in informal urban settlements and conflict-affected areas (UNDP, WFP, UN-Women, ILO) 9) Livelihood and enterprise development support (skills training, MSME development, TVET in manufacturing, market linkages, credit/savings groups) in informal urban settlements and conflict-affected areas (UNDP, UN-Women, ILO, ITC) 10) Research on and design of community-based options for employment injury scheme (ILO, UNOPS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 = 19 TVET providers • 2 = 1,500 ppl; • 9 CSOs • 3 = 120,000 ppl • 4 = 110,000 migrants • 5 = 800 HH • 7 = 62,000 ppl • 8 = 10,000 ppl • 9 = 700 ppl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 = Union with focus on Rakhine, Magway, Mandalay, Mon, Kayin, Shan, Chin • 2 = Mon, Shan, Kayin, Yangon, Ayeerwady • 3 = Kachin, Kayin, Kayah, Mon, Union • 4 = Ayeerwady, Kayin, Mon, Tanintharyi, Chin, Magway, Mandalay, Yangon, Rakhine, Kachin, Shan • 5 = Kayin, Mon, Shan, Chin, Magway, Mandalay • 6 = Yangon, Mandalay, Shan • 7 = Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, Kayin, Kayah, Sagaing, Mandalay, Magway, Yangon • 8,9 = Yangon (HTY, Dagon Sekkien, Thanlyin, Dala, N. Okklapa, Shwe Pyi Thar); Mandalay, Mon, Shan, Kayin • 10 = Yangon, Mandalay, Shan 	X	X	UNDP IOM ILO UNCDF ITC WFP FAO UN-Women UNOPS	14,850,000 Tier 1: 8,735,000 Tier 2: 6,115,000 unfunded: 5,800,000

#	Activity Result	Actions (UN AFPs)	Targets	Locations	Time Frame (months)		UN-AFPs	Budget (USD)
					0-6	6-18		
2.1.3	Services provided to MSMEs to sustain economic crisis	<p>1) Implement targeted capacity building programme, for MSMEs, including an accelerator programme for gender transformative enterprises (UNDP, UNW, UNCDF)</p> <p>2) Support innovative digital services for business management, workers safety and marketing (UNDP, ILO).</p> <p>3) Technical support to maintain and enhance micro-finance services under crisis situation, including through the Market Development Facility, expanding MFI branches and financial services in rural areas, digitalising MFIs (UNCDF, FAO, UNDP).</p> <p>4) Identify good practices for companies and organisations linked to integrity and transparency in the business sector (UNODC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 Women MSMEs 50 large companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Union 	X	X	UNDP UN-Women UNCDF ILO ITC FAO UNODC UNOPS	4,946,666 Tier 1: 1,763,333 Tier 2: 3,183,333 <i>unfunded:</i> 900,000

ANNEX 1: THEMATIC RESPONSE PLAN MATRICES

#	Activity Result	Actions (UN AFPs)	Targets	Locations	Time Frame (months)		UN-AFPs	Budget (USD)
					0-6	6-18		
Output 2.2. Rural communities and agri-food value chains become more resilient through support to their productive assets, provision of inputs and promotion of adaptive agricultural and food processing methods.								
2.2.1	Targeted infrastructure, inputs and training support for safe and viable rural agri-food value chains	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cash / in-kind support to key agricultural value chain agents (local food vendors, markets and traders) (FAO, WFP) 2) Support participatory land-use planning (FAO) 3) Training through Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Community Forests User Group (CFUG) for enhanced farmers productivity (FAO, UNDP) 4) Strengthen the adaptive capacity and resilience of fisheries and aquaculture-dependent livelihoods in Myanmar (FAO) 5) Community-driven construction/ rehabilitation of productive infrastructure (e.g. irrigation networks, fish ponds, storage) (UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNOPS) 6) Implement support to reduce post-harvest losses for small-scale producers, value addition and facilitation in transport and access to market (FAO, UNDP, WFP) 7) Provide technical assistance to improving livestock health, productivity and marketing, including for the control of transboundary animal diseases (FAO) 8) Promote climate-resilient and improved productivity farming systems, in particular for rice (double-monsoon system) (FAO). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 = 5 village tracts & 100 local vendors • 2 = 5 Townships • 3 = 4 CFUGs, 20 FFS • 4 = 90,000 ppl • 5 = 30,000 ppl • 6 = 100,000 ppl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 = Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, Kayin, Kayah • 2 = Ayeyar-waddy, Chin, Mandalay • 3 = Mon, Magway, Mandalay, Sagaing • 4 = Rakhine, Yangon, Ayeyarwaddy • 5 = Rakhine • 6 = Dry Zone; Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, Kayin, Kayah, Sagaing, Mandalay, Magway • 7 = Union 	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO WFP UNDP UNOPS 	<p>18,820,000</p> <p>Tier 1: 1,420,000</p> <p>Tier 2: 17,400,000</p> <p><i>unfunded:</i> 17,050,000</p>	

#	Activity Result	Actions (UN AFPs)	Targets	Locations	Time Frame (months)		UN-AFPs	Budget (USD)
					0-6	6-18		
2.2.2	Vulnerable rural households received cash and non-cash support to increase food production and income	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Distribute cash grants, inputs, assets to vulnerable farming households (crops, livestock, fisheries) to support resilient food production and income (UNDP, FAO, WFP, UNOPS) 2) Provide targeted support to women headed households e.g. toolkits for livelihood sources such as home-gardening (FAO, UNDP, WFP) 3) Provide crop productivity support to small farmers in Central Dry Zone (FAO). 4) Implement community-based Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) in areas where inter-group tensions may arise due to compound effects of COVID-19 and military takeover (UNDP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 = 80 villages, 15000 ppl • 2 = 7,400 • 3 = 35,000 farmers • 4 = 12,000 ppl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 = Rakhine, Dry Zone, Kachin, Shan, Kayin, Kayah, Sagaing, Mandalay, Magway • 2 = Rakhine, Dry Zone, Kachin, Shan, Kayin, Kayah, Sagaing, Mandalay, Magway, Yangon, Ayeayawady • 3 = Magway, Mandalay, Sagaing • 4 = Rakhine 	X	X	UNDP FAO WFP UNOPS	14,170,000 Tier 1: 4,630,000 Tier 2: 9,540,000 <i>unfunded:</i> 11,465,690
Output 2.3. Communities empowered through gender-responsive technical and infrastructure support to better prevent and respond to climatic and man-made disasters								
2.3.1	Capacities of rural communities for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management enhanced	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Work with specialised firms in developing user-friendly digital solutions for disseminating disaster risk information and fomenting community engagement towards disaster risk reduction. (UNDP, WFP) 2) Support to community preparedness to withstand multiple hazards, including through the construction of (temporary) monsoon shelters and climate resilient community infrastructures (UNDP, UN-HABITAT, WFP) 3) Setting up Local Recovery Funds to support community-based recovery (FAO, WFP) 4) Capacity strengthening of CSOs/CBOs and community volunteers on sustainable and resilient disaster and pandemic recovery, including for implementing revised SOPs and procedures on DRR & COVID-19. (UNDP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 = 1 digital solution • 2 = 125,000 ppl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 = Union • 2 = Rakhine, Kayin, Kayah • 4 = Rakhine, Union 	X	X	UNDP UN-HABITAT WFP FAO	7,959,309 Tier 1: 1,665,000 Tier 2: 6,294,310 <i>unfunded:</i> 5,235,913

ANNEX 1: THEMATIC RESPONSE PLAN MATRICES

#	Activity Result	Actions (UN AFPs)	Targets	Locations	Time Frame (months)		UN-AFPs	Budget (USD)
					0-6	6-18		
2.3.2	Resilience to climatic and public health shocks as well as living conditions in informal urban settlements, enhanced	<p>1) Support the establishment and strengthening of urban CBOs (including CDCs) for programme planning and implementation capacities (UNDP, UN-Women)</p> <p>2) Conduct multi-hazard risk mapping, including COVID-19 related risks (UN-HABITAT)</p> <p>3) Conduct Rapid Urban Health Security Assessments for secondary and tertiary cities with a focus on reducing public health risks linked to congestion, lack of basic infrastructure and inappropriate housing. (UN-HABITAT)</p> <p>4) Develop community-based tools (including digital) for dissemination of reliable multi-risk prevention and response information (UN-Habitat)</p> <p>5) Develop digital tool for increasing access to essential health services in informal urban settlements (UNDP)</p> <p>6) Put in place systems for solid waste management, including with technical advice, equipment and community-based management solutions (UNDP, UN-Habitat)</p> <p>7) Support setting up of (temporary) monsoon shelters and climate resilient community infrastructures (UNDP, UN Habitat)</p> <p>8) Pilot upgrading / resettlement schemes, including housing and basic infrastructure, through capacity-building of local artisans for climate-resilient construction methods, model enhanced housing design and community-driven upgrading solutions (UNDP, UN-HABITAT).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 = 5 cities • 5 = 1 application • 7 = 100,000 ppl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 = Yangon (HTY, Dagon Sekkien, Thnalyin, Dala, N. Okklapa, Shwe Pyi Thar) • 2 = Union • 3 = tbd • 4 = Yangon, Mandalay • 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 = Yangon (HTY, Dagon Sekkien, Thnalyin, Dala, N. Okklapa, Shwe Pyi Thar) 	X	X	UNDP UN-HABITAT UN Women WFP	4,935,000 Tier 1: 955,000 Tier 2: 3,950,000 unfunded: 3,755,000

#	Activity Result	Actions (UN AFPs)	Targets	Locations	Time Frame (months)		UN-AFPs	Budget (USD)
					0-6	6-18		
2.3.3	Nature-based solutions for reducing exposure to climatic risks promoted.	<p>1) Promotion of integrated sustainable management, restoration and conservation of mangroves including through building capacities for community forest enterprises (FAO, UNDP)</p> <p>2) Development of systems and capacities for ecosystem-based climate investment decision-making and monitoring in agriculture, forestry (FAO).</p> <p>3) Technical assistance in the area of integrated forest fire management (FAO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 = 11 communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 = Thanintaryi, Mon 		X	UNDP FAO	<p>2,428,851</p> <p>Tier 1: 120,000</p> <p>Tier 2: 2,308,852</p> <p><i>unfunded:</i> 1,700,596</p>
Pillar 3: Non-state actors are empowered and able to continue operating through mechanisms, networks and programmes that promote access to justice, human rights, gender equality, democratic and civic space.								
Output 3.1. Strengthened capacities of non-state actors and mechanisms to tackle lack of accountability and to promote inclusive and gender-responsive access to justice and remedies, including through legal assistance and representation								
3.1.1	Capacities of gender-responsive and accessible legal aid service providers and networks built	<p>1) Build capacities of I/NGOs, CSOs and CBOs to enhance legal aid service provision, strategic litigation and evidence-based documentation (UNICEF, UNDP)</p> <p>2) Support community-based approaches for legal aid and justice service for GBV survivors and other vulnerable populations, including in informal urban settlements (UNFPA, UN-W, UNDP)</p> <p>3) Support coordination of community-based GBV legal actors with legal networks, private firms and NGOs/CSOs (UNFPA)</p> <p>4) Provide legal aid support around housing, land and property rights in informal urban settlements (UNDP, UN-H)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 = 100 legal aid providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandalay, Taunggyi, Myitkyina, Rakhine, Kayah Yangon (HTY, Dagon Sekkien, Thnalyin, Dala, N. Okklapa, Shwe Pyi Thar) 		X	UNICEF UNDP UNFPA UNHCR UN Women UN-Habitat	<p>2,176,324</p> <p>Tier 1: 1,276,324</p> <p>Tier 2: 900,000</p> <p><i>unfunded:</i> 890,000</p>

ANNEX 1: THEMATIC RESPONSE PLAN MATRICES

#	Activity Result	Actions (UN AFPs)	Targets	Locations	Time Frame (months)		UN-AFPs	Budget (USD)
					0-6	6-18		
3.1.2	Non-governmental stakeholders promoting full access to rights to personal documentation supported	1) Technical support to non-governmental stakeholders working on birth registration, civil documentation and citizenship (UNHCR, UNICEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 605,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Union with focus on Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, Kayin 		X	UNHCR UNICEF	<p>226,086</p> <p>Tier 1: 176,086</p> <p>Tier 2: 50,000</p> <p>unfunded: 25,000</p>

#	Activity Result	Actions (UN AFPs)	Targets	Locations	Time Frame (months)		UN-AFPs	Budget (USD)
					0-6	6-18		
Output 3.2. Non-state actors are supported, including through media outreach, to increase public awareness and access to information on fundamental and democratic rights and acceptance of difference, while countering discrimination, misinformation and hate speech								
3.2.1	Access to information on fundamental rights, social cohesion, tolerance, fighting corruption and COVID-19, increased through support to media campaigns.	<p>1) Media and information literacy (MIL) programmes, with focus on women and youth audiences, to combat hate speech and disinformation (UNESCO, UNODC)</p> <p>2) Organise civic education and information campaigns on human rights and legal rights, including for fair trial (UNDP)</p> <p>3) Production of community media programmes for citizen engagement and amplification of voices of marginalised groups (UNESCO)</p> <p>4) Production of animated series and radio broadcasts promoting tolerance and social cohesion (ethnicity, religious belief, class/socioeconomic status, disability, gender, sexual orientation, health status) (UNDP)</p> <p>5) Build capacities of journalists investigating on corruption and link them with regional anti-corruption networks (UNODC)</p> <p>6) Support Media and communications campaigns to tackle corruption risks related to the pandemic and the wider political crisis (UNODC)</p> <p>7) Dissemination of reliable and gender-responsive information on COVID-19, social cohesion, women empowerment and response plans through media, education and service delivery channels (UN Women).</p> <p>8) CSOs grants to raise awareness and monitor large infrastructure projects to protect housing, land and property rights of IDPs and affected communities (UNDP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 = 400 community volunteers & leaders (75% women & youth) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Union 	X	X	UNESCO UNODC UNDP UN Women	<p>599,609</p> <p>Tier 1: 364,431</p> <p>Tier 2: 235,178</p> <p><i>unfunded:</i> 0</p>

ANNEX 1: THEMATIC RESPONSE PLAN MATRICES

#	Activity Result	Actions (UN AFPs)	Targets	Locations	Time Frame (months)		UN-AFPs	Budget (USD)
					0-6	6-18		
3.2.2	Effectiveness of labour rights, including the elimination of forced labour and child labour, and fight against abuses, promoted through information campaigns, training, networking support and legal services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Raise awareness of workers and companies on human rights impacts of business activities (ILO) 2) Develop and deliver online training, resources promoting respect for labour rights. (ILO) 3) Support trade unions and CSO networks facilitating reception and handling of forced labour complaints 4) Develop and deliver online resources/ training on the elimination of child labour. (ILO) 5) Support quality education for children in communities prone to child labour, including in conflict-affected areas (Mon state). (ILO) 6) Support non-governmental stakeholders in specific value chains (fishing, coffee, industry) to eliminate child labour. 7) Provide legal awareness and legal assistance to vulnerable workers (ILO). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union 		X	UNDP ILO	<p>615,800</p> <p>Tier 1: 410,800</p> <p>Tier 2: 205,000</p> <p>unfunded: 215,000</p>

#	Activity Result	Actions (UN AFPs)	Targets	Locations	Time Frame (months)		UN-AFPs	Budget (USD)
					0-6	6-18		
Output 3.3. Human rights Defenders, Civil Society Organisations and Community Based Organisations supported to increase their safety and security and continue their work despite the crisis, thereby preserving civic space								
3.3.1	Increased protection means available to civil society activists against attempts made against their freedom of expression, safety and security.	<p>1) Support legal defence needs of journalists, labour activists, human rights defenders, artists and CSOs against lawsuits restricting freedom of expression filed by DFAs (UNESCO, UNFPA, UNDP).</p> <p>2) Support mechanisms and structures for the safety and protection of journalists (e.g. safety plan, safety houses, safety trainings) (UNESCO and UNDP)</p> <p>3) Support to digital security for media, CSOs and HR defenders through training, capacity development in IT systems, purchase of software licenses and other support services (UNDP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 grantees • 100 journalists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union 	X	X	UN Women UNFPA UNDP UNESCO	804,355 Tier 1: 604,355 Tier 2: 200,000 <i>unfunded:</i> 350,000
3.3.2	Facilities to support organisational and programmatic needs of CSOs/CBOs that are key to maintaining civic space, established.	<p>1) Research on community-based organisations (e.g. self-help groups, mother organisations) to identify space and capacity needs for women and girls to articulate their voices, exercise and build leadership and develop their organisational skills (UN Women, UNESCO)</p> <p>2) Mobilise the Women, Peace and Humanitarian Fund to support core funding needs and WPS/nexus programming by women CSOs (UN Women)</p> <p>3) Need assessment of service provider CSOs (UNFPA)</p> <p>4) Provide technical assistance and capacity-building (including through the UNV roster) and fund CSOs/CBOs to bolster their programming in civic education, improve human-rights based programming and preserve civic space (UNDP, UNESCO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 grantees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union 	X	X	UN Women UNDP UNFPA	3,194,948 Tier 1: 2,894,948 Tier 2: 300,000 <i>unfunded:</i> 412,632

ANNEX 2: SERRP MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Code	Indicator title	Disaggregation levels ⁴⁶					Focal UN Agency	Data Producers
		Urban/Rural	State/Region	Sex	Age	Other		
PILLAR 1: Social Protection and Basic Social Services								
1.1.a	Number of beneficiaries of cash transfer programmes supported by the UN.	1	1	1	1	1	WFP	WFP, UNICEF
1.1.b	Number of beneficiaries of psychosocial support services provided by the UN or with UN support, disaggregated by sex, age group and at-risk population	1	1	1	1	1	UNICEF	UNICEF UNFPA
1.2.a	Number of children (6-59 months) with (a) severe/moderate to acute malnutrition (SAM/MAM) admitted in out-patient therapeutic feeding programmes run with UN support; (b) screened and referred and (c) reached with multiple micro-nutrient powder through UN support	1	1	1	1	1	UNICEF	UNICEF, UNOPS WFP
1.2.b	Number of pregnant and lactating women admitted in UN-supported programmes for (a) blanket supplementary feeding; (b) targeted supplementary feeding.	0	1	1	0	0	WFP	WFP UNOPS
1.2.c	Number of care-givers of children under 2 years reached with infant and young child feeding (IYCF) messages through UN programmes	0	0	1	0	1	UNICEF	UNICEF, WFP UNOPS
1.2.d	Number of beneficiaries of food and nutrition schemes supported by the UN, disaggregated by territory (rural/urban), sex, age group and at-risk population	1	1	1	1	1	UNICEF	UNICEF, FAO WFP, UNOPS
1.3.a	Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services through UN-supported programmes, disaggregated by sex, age group and at-risk population.	1	1	0	0	1	UNICEF	UNICEF, WFP UN-HABITAT UNOPS
1.3.b	Number of people reached with access to safe drinking water sources through UN programmes disaggregated by sex, age group and at-risk population.	0	1	0	0	0	UNICEF	UNICEF, WFP UN-HABITAT UNOPS
1.4.a	Number of children supported with distance/home-based learning, disaggregated by sex	0	0	0	0	0	UNICEF	UNICEF UNESCO
1.4.b	Number of primary school children receiving, with UN support, meals or alternatives to meals, such as take-home rations, disaggregated by sex and type of meal support.	0	1	1	0	0	WFP	WFP

⁴⁶ 0 = not needed or available, 1 = needed and available

Code	Indicator title	Disaggregation levels ⁴⁶					Focal UN Agency	Data Producers
		Urban/Rural	State/Region	Sex	Age	Other		
1.5.a	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing	0	0	0	0	0	UN-HABITAT	UN-HABITAT
1.5.b	Number of homeless people benefitted from upgraded homeless shelters in Yangon	0	0	1	1	0	UN-HABITAT	UN-HABITAT
1.6.a	Measures taken or supported by UN to address gender-based violence (GBV), including: a) awareness-raising through advocacy and campaigns, with targeted messages to both women & men b) providing options for women to report abuse and seek help without alerting perpetrators c) ensuring continued functioning of shelters for victims of violence and expand their capacity d) ensuring women's access to justice at the community level to address impunity of perpetrators and protect women and their children	0	0	0	0	0	UNFPA	UNFPA UNICEF UN-Women UNODC IOM WFP
1.6.b	Number of NGOs/CSOs/WLOs/WROs/EHOs trained on GBV/CP issues through UN support.	0	1	0	0	0	UNFPA	UNFPA, UNICEF UNODC, IOM UN Women

ANNEX 2: SERRP MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Code	Indicator title	Disaggregation levels ⁴⁶					Focal UN Agency	Data Producers
		Urban/Rural	State/Region	Sex	Age	Other		
Pillar 2: Economic Resilience & Recovery								
2.a	Number of beneficiaries (rural and urban) supported by the UN to strengthen preparedness, response and recovery from climate and disasters	1	1	1	1	1	FAO	UNDP, FAO WFP, UN-Women
2.b	Number of direct beneficiaries from agri-food value chains supported by the UN	1	1	0	0	0	FAO	FAO WFP
2.c	Amount of microfinance credit provided to vulnerable households, by vulnerable group	0	1	0	0	0	UNCDF	UNCDF
2.d	Number of formal and informal sector workers supported by the UN during and after the COVID-19 pandemic							UNDP, FAO UNOPS, UNCDF
	a) Micro, small, medium enterprises (MSMEs)	0	1	0	0	0	UNDP	UN-Women, IOM ILO ITC
	b) Formal sector workers							
	c) Informal sector workers							
2.e	Number of communities reached with multi-hazard information	1	1	0	0	0	UNDP	UN Habitat UNDP

Code	Indicator title	Disaggregation levels ⁴⁶					Focal UN Agency	Data Producers
		Urban/Rural	State/Region	Sex	Age	Other		
PILLAR 3: Rule of Law, Human Rights, Democratic Space								
3.a	Number of beneficiaries of schemes supported by the UN, by gender, for: a) Legal aid services b) Human right protection services	1	1	1	1	1	UNICEF	UNICEF (a) UNDP (a) UNHCR (b)
3.b	Number of Non-State Actors supported by the UN to increase their capacities for: a) Providing legal aid, representation, access to justice and legal identity documentation b) Providing human right protection services/ prevent and remedy human rights abuses c) Protecting labour rights and eliminating forced and child labour d) Mitigating racism, xenophobia, stigma, and other forms of discrimination e) Promoting gender equality	0	1	0	0	0	UNDP	UNDP (a,b,d,e) ILO (c) UN-Women (a,e) UNHCR (a) UNICEF (b,d) IOM (c, d) UNESCO (d) UNFPA (a, e) UN-HABITAT (a)
3.c	Number of media campaigns led by Myanmar NSAs on fundamental and democratic rights and social cohesion supported by the UN	0	0	0	0	0	UNESCO	UNESCO UNODC UNDP UN-Women ILO
3.d	Number of Non-State Actors supported by the UN to increase their safety and security	0	1	1	0	0	UNESCO	UNESCO UN-Women UNFPA UNDP



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