



EXTENDED DEADLINE: Sunday, 4 August 2019 (23:45 Yangon time)

I. ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

A) Introduction

A total of **US\$8 million**¹ will be made available from the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF)² under this First Standard Allocation in 2019, to respond to essential humanitarian activities of displaced and host communities affected by protracted crisis in Myanmar. This MHF allocation will prioritize urgent life-saving activities in the most crisis-affected states across Myanmar: **Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Rakhine and Shan**, in line with the 2019 Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). The allocation will exclude interventions related to the new displacement in Rakhine, which has been already supported by an Integrated Allocation Strategy (CERF-MHF) launched in May 2019 for US\$5 million, resulting in nine projects already being implemented by UN agencies and NGOs.

This strategy paper is the result of broad consultations with a wide range of stakeholders in June and July 2019, particularly clusters, sectors and working groups, with final recommendations made by the MHF Advisory Board (AB), and ultimately endorsed by the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (HC/RC) on 12 July 2019. The prioritization process was focused on identifying the most urgent needs and gaps, complemented by an analysis of ongoing response by sector and geographic area.

B) Humanitarian situation

Protracted crises across Myanmar, mostly affecting Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Rakhine and Shan States continue to bring suffering to large numbers of civilians, who are affected by displacement and serious protection including direct exposure to armed conflict, violence and explosive hazards, movement restrictions, occupation of property, abduction and constrained access to humanitarian assistance.

In **Kachin State**, the intensity of the conflict has reduced significantly since August 2018 with no new displacement since July 2018. However, there has been no change to those in protracted displacement with 97,500 people (29,250 women; 24,375 men; 22,425 girls; 21,450 boys) remaining displaced, with almost 38,000 of them located in areas controlled by ethnic armed organizations (EAOs), which have been inaccessible to the UN and since June 2016, but still reached by national partners, albeit with increasing challenges. The State Government and local NGOs have initiated some actions to provide durable solutions to displaced people, but these have been at a relatively small scale. Since 2016, some 3,500 displaced people have been able to voluntarily return to their homes or resettle in other locations, half of these have been returns to original homes.

In **Shan State**, armed conflict has continued to cause short-term displacement and complicate aid operations up to March 2019. While the situation since the end of March has seen little conflict or civilian displacement, the period January to March saw over 11,500 civilians temporarily displaced by conflict, almost double the number for the

¹ Throughout 2019, as of 1 July, the MHF has received \$8.9 million in contributions from five donors (Australia, Canada, Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom). Additional contributions from other donors are expected in the coming months.

² The Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) is an OCHA-managed country-based pooled fund (CBPF) led by the Humanitarian Coordinator to provide emergency response to urgent needs of people affected by natural disasters or conflict. Since 2007, the MHF has allocated \$46.9 million to 141 projects, assisting more than 2.2 million affected people. More information is available at the CBPF Business Intelligence website: <https://pfbf.unocha.org>

same period in 2018. Almost all the 11,500 have since returned to their homes. Close to 9,000 people (2,700 women; 2,160 men; 2,070 girls; 2,070 boys) remain in situations of protracted displacement following the resumption of armed conflict in 2011. Protection of civilians remains a key critical concern with 8,000 protection incidents reported, a 700 per cent increase on the same period in 2018. Human rights violations by the Military and armed groups are frequently reported, including arbitrary arrests of civilians, killings of civilians, enforced use of civilians as porters and guides, and sexual violence. Protection incidents included 47 civilians who have been victims of landmines and other explosives, including four children killed and another 13 injured.

In **Rakhine State**, the situation remains very difficult for the Rohingya community remaining after the exodus of more than 740,000 people into Bangladesh since August 2017. Some 470,000 members of the Muslim community outside displacement sites, the vast majority of these are Rohingya, remain subject to heavy restrictions on freedom of movement, limiting access to food, jobs and healthcare. An estimated 125,000 people have been cut off from access to non-food assistance due to new restrictions imposed in six townships in January 2019 following the outbreak of fighting with the Arakan Army (AA), which also forced the displacement of currently some 23,000 people. In addition, more than 128,000 people, mainly Rohingya but also including 2,000 Kaman Muslims, remain confined in displacement sites since sectarian violence in 2012. They are living in deplorable conditions, sometimes in over-crowded-shelters, with extensive movement restrictions severely impeding their ability to access livelihoods and essential services such as education. Women and girls remain especially vulnerable and marginalized and often suffer multiple forms of discrimination and abuse. While people who were recently displaced are being reached, humanitarian access in Rakhine remains highly challenging due to bureaucracy and security restrictions.

In **Chin State**, armed clashes between the Myanmar military and the AA since November 2017 led to a deterioration in the security context, with more complicated access to the affected areas and an increase of displacements of both short and long duration. According to the Government, some 1,300 people remain displaced in Paletwa Township, with other 1,000 people having already returned. The situation also affected host community members.

The humanitarian situation in **Kayin State**, particularly affecting displaced communities in Hpapun and Hlaingbwe townships, remains of very serious concern. As reported by the Karen Human Rights Group (KHRG)³, “in Southeast Myanmar, despite the 2015 Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA), ethnic communities continue to face the effects of violent conflict, heavy militarization, and extensive landmine contamination. Large-scale infrastructure projects, such as the Asian Highway and the Hatgyi Dam, have also contributed to rising tensions and violence between armed actors. An increase in land confiscations has devastated rural communities, resulting in displacement and a loss of livelihoods”.

II. ALLOCATION STRATEGY

A) Purpose, Scope and Linkages with the Humanitarian Response Plan

This First Standard Allocation in 2019 will prioritize projects that are in line with the MHF Strategy for 2019,⁴ including its operating principles, ensuring the application of minimum humanitarian standards (depending on the local context), particularly in displacement sites, and preventing a worsening of the situation and increased vulnerability. The allocation follows the overarching goal of the 2019 HRP for Myanmar to ensure that the lives, dignity, well-being and rights of persons affected by conflict, natural disasters and other emergencies are protected.⁵ The present allocation will consider resilience and humanitarian-peacebuilding-development nexus issues in terms of linked up programmes, but strictly keeping the focus on the humanitarian action, which remain the core mandate of the MHF.

³ See full report: “[Dreaming of Home, Hoping for Peace. Protracted Displacement in Southeast Myanmar](#)”, KHRG, May 2019.

⁴ See full document: “[MHF Strategy for 2019](#)”, Advisory Board, March 2019.

⁵ See full document: “[2019 Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan](#)”, Myanmar HCT, November 2018.

The allocation aims to achieve one main objective: **to respond to the critical unmet humanitarian needs of the displaced people and host communities resulting from the ongoing protracted crises across Myanmar, mostly in Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Rakhine and Shan States.** As mentioned above, it will not target the new displacement caused by the current conflict between the Myanmar military and the AA, already considered under an Integrated Allocation Strategy (CERF-MHF) launched in May 2019.

In addition, the allocation will contribute to the operationalization of the HCT Protection Strategy (2019-2020) and other relevant guidance, with a singular attention to those approaches sensitive to age, gender and diversity, especially regarding disability inclusion. Disaggregated data will be collected from all the approved projects. In the case of activities in displacement sites in the central part of Rakhine State declared “closed” by the Government, the HCT Operating Principles⁶ agreed in March 2019 on this issue will be fully taken into account.

B) Allocation Breakdown

Indicative Envelopes ⁷	Priority	TOTAL US\$	Chin	Kachin	Kayin	Rakhine	Shan
Shelter / NFIs / CCCM	1	1,900,000		1,500,000		300,000	100,000
Food Security	2	1,200,000		500,000		500,000	200,000
Protection	2	1,200,000		600,000		300,000	300,000
WASH	2	1,200,000		500,000		500,000	200,000
Health	2	1,000,000		300,000		600,000	100,000
EiE	3	600,000		200,000		200,000	200,000
Nutrition	3	400,000		300,000			100,000
Multisector	4	500,000	250,000		250,000		
TOTAL		8,000,000	250,000	3,900,000	250,000	2,400,000	1,200,000

C) Prioritization of Funding Envelopes

The initial funding analysis per geographical area and sector facilitated the identification of priority funding envelopes, considering funding received against the 2019 Myanmar HRP and real-time analysis of priority needs according to the actual context.

Considering the prioritization by sector, the allocation identified as top priority immediate life-saving support for **emergency shelter, non-food items (NFIs) and camp coordination and camp management (CCCM)**. Due to major funding gaps and constraints, shelters in displacement sites 9,000 in Kachin remain in dire need of reconstruction and rehabilitation. Further, some shelters are beyond repair and renovation and require new construction. Locations prioritized for MHF support are based in several factors including humanitarian access, urgent needs and funding gaps. CCCM activities have also been prioritized for this standard allocation, keeping in mind the need for capacity building activities to the camp management committees (CMC) to provide dignified living standards to people living in displacement sites. In Rakhine, shelter reconstruction with the much improved 2019 design (which is gender-sensitive including partitions for increased privacy and upgraded timber flooring) has been prioritized for this allocation, since it provides a cost-effective improvement in standards of living conditions. While rehabilitation of shelters remains a need, reconstruction is preferred since minor improvements over old structures that are often worn-out, will soon need reconstruction. According to the FTS, the shelter/NFIs/CCCM cluster only receive 2 per cent of funding against initial requirements included in the 2019 Myanmar HRP.

⁶ “Operational Principles for humanitarian organizations in displacement Sites declared ‘closed’ by the Government in central Rakhine. A position paper of the Humanitarian Country Team”, endorsed in May 2019.

⁷ Funding envelopes are only indicative and will depend on the quality of the proposals submitted by partners, the recommendations made by the MHF Review Committee, the comments provided by the MHF Advisory Board and the final decision of the HC.

In a second set of priorities, four sectors have been considered: food security; protection; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); and health.

- On **food security** issues, in Kachin State, there is one clear priority activity to address food assistance gaps in non-government-controlled areas (NGCAs), mostly in Chipwi, Sumprabum and Waingmaw townships. In northern Shan, emergency food and/or cash assistance is required for temporary displacements due to continued security concerns. It may be combined to emergency income generation support including cash-for-work and skills training to rehabilitate and/or create community assets. The provision of emergency livelihoods assistance to conflict-affected populations (displaced and non-displaced) is also needed due to the current security environment. In Rakhine, the prioritization considers factors such as the need for life-saving interventions, the vulnerability and the geographic location of the populations. Rakhine is one of the poorest states in Myanmar and the situation is further exacerbated with the ongoing civil conflict, inter-communal tensions and recurrent climate-related shocks. The lack of livelihood opportunities also continues to impact the productivity, stability and availability of food supplies as well as physical and economic access to food. The nature of the crisis in Rakhine (both human-induced as well as natural hazards) remains fluid and volatile, so it is recommended to remain flexible when addressing the needs of the vulnerable population. According to the FTS, the food security sector has received 60 per cent of funding against initial requirements included in the 2019 Myanmar HRP.
- Regarding the **protection** sector, despite the decrease in armed clashes in the first half of 2019, there remain key needs in protection assistance and services to ensure that the fundamental rights of internally displaced people and other conflict-affected populations including the host community are upheld. While interest has increased in the potential for durable solutions for people in situation protracted displacement in Kachin State, the vast majority of displaced people have no plans for solutions at the moment and thus require continued support to mitigate protection risks. Chief among the needs to address such risks are site improvements to increase physical security using basic measures, closing the gap in child protection case management and extending coverage of gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services to hard-to-reach areas including displacement sites in NGCAs. In northern Shan, the establishment of community based protection mechanisms ensuring identification of risks, seeking preventive measures, accessing services and assistance to mitigate the risks should be promoted while prioritizing highly vulnerable groups such as children, adolescents, women, persons with disabilities and elderly people. Mitigation measures such as awareness on mine risk, human trafficking and other protection risks should be accelerated. In Rakhine, due to the recent acceleration in armed clashes, humanitarian access remains unpredictable and continues to deteriorate, leaving non-conflict affected areas as priority locations for protection assistance. While protection concerns remain in both conflict affected and non-conflict affected areas, this allocation aims to mobilize funding for those areas that could possibly have easier access so that any obstacles to programmatic implementations are reduced as much as possible. According to the FTS, the protection sector has received 31 per cent of funding against initial requirements included in the 2019 Myanmar HRP.
- **WASH** activities have been also prioritized for this allocation. Although there are significant WASH gaps in Rakhine, this standard allocation will focus on the WASH response in Kachin and Shan States, which are chronically underfunded. For instance, recent cases of diarrhoea in one displacement sites and deterioration of WASH conditions in several displacement sites in Kachin and Shan require an urgent intervention to prevent public health risks and outbreaks. In Rakhine, the maintenance and operation of WASH facilities in displacement sites remain a need as well as the behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities. In addition, huge WASH needs are found in the surrounding villages. The target population has been reduced to about 40 per cent of villages due to recognition that humanitarian access to conflict-affected townships will be very limited. The target population prioritizes displaced stateless people where WASH gaps exist. According to the FTS, the WASH cluster has received 49 per cent of funding against initial requirements included in the 2019 Myanmar HRP.
- Considering the **health** cluster, for Kachin State, the prioritization is based on targeted people, humanitarian access, government capacity and presence of NGCAs. There is a contextual difference between Rakhine and Kachin State wherein most of the displacement sites within government-controlled areas (GCAs) are provided with basic health services by the Ministry of Health and Sports. According to the most recent site profiling

exercise done (disseminated January 2019) more than 90 per cent of displacement sites reported to have access to health services. Thus, in terms of funding allocation, Rakhine State is allocated with a higher amount as compared to Kachin State. In terms of health projects within GCAs, priority is to complement the government health services to include mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), inclusive health services for persons with disabilities, sexual and reproductive health with support for menstrual hygiene management and the emergency health care to land mine victims wherever feasible. In terms of health projects within NGCAs, a full package of humanitarian healthcare activities is considered (see table below). The context of northern Shan is uniquely characterized by frequent, short-term displacements in addition to the long-term displacement, and will be also considered in the present allocation. According to the FTS, the health cluster has received 19 per cent of funding against initial requirements included in the 2019 Myanmar HRP.

With less priority funding level in the present allocation, but with critical needs, education in emergencies (EiE) and nutrition sectors are also considered.

- **EiE** intervention remains critical in Kachin and Shan. Funding has not been sufficient to meet the needs of ongoing programmes and/or to support new displacements in Shan, as well as support return and reintegration activities. Needs have been identified in several levels, from early childhood care and development (ECCD) activities through post-primary education. Support will include support to government schools hosting children affected by displacement to ensure inclusiveness and support to students who are integrated into government services. Especially for Shan State, where EiE has been consistently underfunded, the EiE sector is considering specific support to conflict-affected children, including cash transfers for education, teaching and learning materials, ECCD activities and support to volunteer teachers. In Rakhine, EiE remains a priority to provide safe spaces and learning opportunities for children. Support could include the distribution of teaching and learning materials, alternative education programmes for adolescents and youth and support to qualified volunteer teachers especially female teachers to create a more inclusive environment and overcome one of barriers for girls to access to education. Attention should be also paid to tailored training to education personnel for the identification and referral of protection issues and life-skills training for teachers and parents / teachers associations (PTAs). According to the FTS, the EiE sector has received 33 per cent of funding against initial requirements included in the 2019 Myanmar HRP.
- Regarding **nutrition**, according to the Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), in Kachin, the wasting rate (low weight-for-height) is 4 per cent, which is below the WHO threshold; while the stunting rate (low height-for-age) is 36 per cent. In the case of Shan, the wasting rate is 4.7 per cent and the stunting rate, 36.7 per cent. Therefore, prevention intervention has been prioritised, including screening children to identify acute malnutrition and early warning activities. The situation of protracted displacement has direct influence in the limited livelihood opportunities affecting the nutritional status of children. Locations have been prioritized based on needs and gaps flagged by operational partners, considering also access and operational capacity. Despite the huge needs in nutrition in Rakhine, due to the underfunded needs in other sectors, limited budget and considering that more than \$3 million has been already allocated from different donors there, the present allocation does not prioritize nutrition activities in this state. According to the FTS, the nutrition sector has received 43 per cent of funding against initial requirements included in the 2019 Myanmar HRP.

Finally, considering the current humanitarian needs in Chin and Kayin State, a multisector response including life-saving activities across all the humanitarian sectors has been prioritized for both geographical areas, considering actual needs and real-time context analysis.

- In **Chin State**, the multisector response will support displaced and host communities in Paletwa Township affected by the current conflict between the Myanmar military and the AA. It will include life-saving activities across all the humanitarian sectors, considering actual needs and real-time context analysis. Education services in Paletwa are limited and now further overburdened due to the conflict and displacement. In terms of food security, it is crucial to provide cash and/or in-kind food assistance, especially rice. Other related emergency livelihood activities may also be considered. There are key health needs in terms of primary health assistance, MHPSS and sexual and reproductive health with support for menstrual hygiene management. Protection will target displaced children through school support activities and child friendly spaces (CFS). Improving hygiene

practices (hand washing) and accessibility to safe water and sanitation facilities are also vital for the improvement of nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and children under-five. In addition, improving dignity of displaced persons especially for women by providing WASH facilities (latrines, bathing spaces) should be implemented. WASH response should also include the provision and renovation of water resources to improve health conditions and prevent water-borne diseases among displaced people. Monitor behaviour change of nutrition and personal hygiene and, ultimately, the prevalence of malnutrition and communicable diseases among targeted population will be also part of the response. Distribution of shelter and NFIs kits may be considered, as per identified needs.

- In **Kayin State**, the multisector response will target 13,600 conflict-affected people in Hlaingbwe and Hpapun townships, but also extending the response to the Kyaukkyi township in the neighbouring Bago Region. There are urgent needs for emergency intervention in learning facilities. Food scarcity, overcrowded living conditions, difficulties in accessing clean water and inadequate sanitation and hygiene standards have serious health impact. Support on medical referrals is also needed. As consequence to the militarisation and the resumption of conflict, which has discouraged return, levels of food insecurity and child malnutrition have likely been exacerbated, as income generation opportunities are constrained by lack of market access. Monitoring behaviour change of nutrition and personal hygiene may be also part of the response. Considering the limited access for UN agencies and INGOs to displacement sites and lack of technical skills of the local CMC, there is a need to improve CCCM services. In addition, the lack of livelihood opportunities makes necessary some emergency cash-based interventions for the rehabilitation and enhancement of community productive assets. Affected population are in need of adequate shelter support ensuring dignity, privacy, protection and security. Access to drinking water is limited and sanitation conditions are inadequate, with unhygienic and unsafe communal toilets and with difficult access to designated bathing spaces, which poses safety risks for women, girls, elderly and other vulnerable people. In some case, no functional waste management system is in place.

D) Selection of Projects Proposals

The selection of projects will be done against this allocation strategy paper, the agreed MHF operating principles⁸ and the prioritization provided by clusters and sectors as per the **table below**. All the submitted project proposals will be strategically, technically and financially assessed by the MHF Review Committee using a general score card and sector-specific criteria and the **MHF Operational Manual**. Only eligible partners as per MHF requirements will be considered.⁹

Proposals will be closely revised, coordinated and monitored by clusters, sectors and existing coordination mechanisms¹⁰ to ensure complementarity and avoid any possible duplication. The comparative advantages of each proposal, including the relevance and urgency of activities, the type of partner, the operational capacity, the effective presence and access to affected communities, will be observed during the project selection.

The Review Committee will ensure that all project proposals should include a conflict-sensitivity analysis to ensure that any harm or aggravation of the current situation between communities is prevented. Specific information on potential risks, assumptions and mitigation actions will be attentively assessed by the Review Committee. Standard indicators applicable to the whole proposal measuring accountability to affected population (AAP), cash-based interventions (CBI) and actions carried out to remove barriers and increase access to humanitarian assistance to persons with disabilities (PWD) are mandatory, in complementarity to the Gender with Age marker assessment.

Funding support to national NGOs through this allocation will be prioritized, based on their access and experience in the prioritized geographical areas. However, the decision to fund through this allocation either a UN agency, a national or international NGO will be determined by the demonstrated comparative advantage of each organization to deliver the articulated response. The MHF will only fund activities in areas where sufficient access to affected people can be expected in order for projects to be implemented.

⁸ Please see annex 1.

⁹ Requirements include specific provisions on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and anti-fraud and conflict of interest.

¹⁰ It includes the Maungdaw Inter-Agency Group (MIAG) for proposals covering the northern part of Rakhine State and the South-East Working Group for those proposals to be implemented in the South-East part of Myanmar.

2019 MHF: FIRST STANDARD ALLOCATION		CHIN STATE	\$250,000	Multisector response
Sector / Cluster	Priority activities	Target	Locations	
EiE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of teaching and learning materials to students, teachers or schools Strengthening the capacity of volunteer teachers Emergency training of teachers in identification of protection issues and reporting through referral pathways as well as gender-responsive teaching practices. Emergency training on essential life skills to volunteer teachers' trainings and PTA Emergency training on Information Education and Communication (IEC) of youth groups and volunteers 	5,000 people <i>1,300 displaced people</i> <i>1,000 returned people</i> <i>3,700 other vulnerable crisis-affected people</i>	Paletwa	
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency food and/or cash assistance Emergency agriculture inputs to support the crop, livestock, fishery and aquaculture production and productivity. 			
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency health services through mobile clinics, including support for sexual and reproductive health and menstrual hygiene management and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services 			
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multisector integration: community engagement, behavior change communications, nutrition services in mobile clinics, WASH support, food aid (in-kind and/or cash), child protection with safe and supportive spaced for IYCF and early stimulation. 			
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-based child protection mechanisms, including through increased community participation, adolescent empowerment, awareness and capacity to prevent and respond to child abuse and violations. Mainstreaming emergency mental health and psychosocial services across child protection interventions ensuring the holistic and sustained well-being of affected children (i.e. the child survivor initiative) and their primary caregivers. 			
Shelter/NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of emergency shelter support and NFIs kits. 			
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of emergency WASH services including safe water, sanitation, hygiene goods and information, and operation and maintenance services Inclusive emergency WASH services for persons with special needs and most vulnerable including children, women and girls, elderly and pregnant women; Strengthen capacity for WASH-related disease outbreak response Improve accountability to affected populations through more robust and inclusive complaints and feedback mechanisms; Integration of maintenance and monitoring of emergency WASH services in displacement sites Promote safe hygiene and nutritional practices. Conduct multi-sector need assessments where feasible and emergency preparedness and response planning 			

2019 MHF: FIRST STANDARD ALLOCATION		KACHIN STATE		\$3,900,000
Sector / Cluster	Priority activities	Target	Locations	Funding Envelope (US\$)
EiE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of teaching and learning materials to students, teachers or schools Emergency rehabilitation of TLCs or Government schools Strengthening PTA capacity to support school/TLCs management EiE cash-based interventions ECCD, primary education (formal and non-formal primary education, equivalency programme), formal post-primary and non-formal post-primary education opportunities (life skills, literacy and numeracy and vocational). Emergency programmes that support adolescents, in particular girls to access meaningful education opportunities (formal and non-formal). Strengthening the capacity of volunteer teachers, especially females Emergency training on new national primary education curriculum Emergency training of teachers in identification of protection issues and reporting through referral pathways as well as gender-responsive teaching practices. Emergency training on essential life skills to volunteer teachers' trainings and PTA 	10,000 children	Bhamo Chipwi Hpakant Injyangyang Mansi Mogaung Mohnyin Momauk Myitkyina Put-a-o Shwegu Sumprabum Tanai Waingmaw	200,000
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency food and/or cash assistance 	7,000 people <i>7,000 displaced people</i>	Chipwi Sumprabum Waingmaw	500,000

2019 MHF: FIRST STANDARD ALLOCATION		KACHIN STATE		\$3,900,000
Sector / Cluster	Priority activities	Target	Locations	Funding Envelope (US\$)
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency minimum package of primary health care services, including sexual and reproductive health with support for menstrual hygiene management, MHPSS services and emergency health care to land mine victims wherever feasible Emergency preparedness capacity, including contingency medical supplies Promote equitable access to inclusive healthcare including disability Emergency health services through mobile clinics or revitalization of health facilities. 	160,000 people <i>96,500 displaced people</i> <i>64,000 non-displaced people</i>	Bhamo Chipwi Hpakant Mansi Mogaung Momauk Myitkyina Shwegu Sumprabum Tanai Waingmaw	300,000
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency awareness activities and counselling sessions on optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) care and practices to pregnant women, mothers and caregivers Behavior change communications linkage with IYCF, cooking and responsive feeding demonstrations sessions Emergency community awareness raising session on available nutrition support and services support for the provision of multiple micronutrient powder/sprinkles for children and supplementation to pregnant and lactating women and girls. Screening of acute malnutrition, emergency referral and support for malnourished children Emergency blanket supplementary feeding program to prevent nutritional deterioration for children and pregnant and lactating women and girls. Strengthen nutrition information system Emergency preparedness and response planning with the building of community resilience approach through the mother support groups and building of supportive environments with various stakeholders Multisector integration: community engagement, behavior change communications, nutrition services in mobile clinics, WASH support, protection with safe and supportive spaced for IYCF and early stimulation. 	12,000 people <i>9,677 children under-five</i> <i>2,500 pregnant and lactating women, and caregivers</i>	Chipwi Hpakant Injyangyang Mansi Mogaung Momauk Myitkyina Sumprabum Waingmaw	300,000

2019 MHF: FIRST STANDARD ALLOCATION		KACHIN STATE		\$3,900,000
Sector / Cluster	Priority activities	Target	Locations	Funding Envelope (US\$)
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement site improvements to physical safety including community-based mechanisms and physical facilities Emergency cash and non-cash assistance to vulnerable persons with specific needs Strengthen data collection on returning/resettling/relocating displaced people and potential solutions sites through household-level surveys and multi-sector inter-agency assessments. Support the establishment of emergency community-based protection structures for displaced people pursuing solutions outside of sites Durable solutions awareness and mobilization sessions for displaced people and host community leaders to promote peaceful co-existence <p>Gender Based Violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the provision of emergency case management and PSS services to survivors of GBV including training for newly hired GBV case workers in the expanded sites. Emergency GBV mitigation and prevention strategies through community engagement strategies (especially with men and boys), promotion of women and girls' empowerment, and continued GBV mainstreaming, including safety audits, assessments and distributions of dignity kits Expand and strengthen safe collection, storage, analysis and dissemination of reported GBV incidents using GBVIMS in new sites covered <p>Child Protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing and maintaining emergency community-based child protection mechanisms, including through increased community participation, adolescent empowerment, awareness and capacity to prevent and respond to child abuse and violations. Establishing emergency child friendly spaces (CFS) to provide MHPSS for the young children (i.e. under 10) and monitor the provision of case management and supporting services to vulnerable, abused, unaccompanied and separated children. Mainstreaming emergency MHPSS services through CFS, life skill education, adolescent engagement to ensure the holistic and sustained wellbeing of affected children (i.e. child survivor initiative) and their primary caregiver. 	<p>16,000 people</p> <p><i>8,000 displaced people</i></p> <p><i>8,000 conflict-affected people</i></p>	<p>Chipwi Hpakant Put-a-o Tanai Waingmaw</p> <p>Chipwi Waingmaw Sumprabum</p> <p>Myitkyina Chipwi Waingmaw Hpakant Bhamo Put-a-o Mohnyin Injangyang Sumprabum</p>	<p>600,000</p>

2019 MHF: FIRST STANDARD ALLOCATION		KACHIN STATE		\$3,900,000
Sector / Cluster	Priority activities	Target	Locations	Funding Envelope (US\$)
Shelter/NFIs/CCCM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace sub-standard/no longer habitable shelters, considering minimum standards and protection risks • Rehabilitation of shelter units, where needed. • Small-scale solutions for displaced people wherever feasible and appropriate. • Emergency training to community groups and camp management committees on CCCM issues, including emergency preparedness. • Camp Management and Camp Coordination activities 	<p>6,800 displaced people (Shelter)</p> <p>40,000 displaced people (CCCM)</p>	<p>Chipwi Hpakant Mansi Mogaung Mohnyin Myitkyina Put-a-o Sumprabum Tanai Waingmaw</p>	1,500,000
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of emergency WASH services including safe water, sanitation, hygiene goods and information, and operation and maintenance service • Inclusive emergency WASH services for persons with special needs and most vulnerable including children, women and girls, elderly and pregnant women • Expanding water quality monitoring treatment at scale • Mainstream protection with focus on the needs of persons with disabilities as well as menstrual hygiene management (MHM) • Integrate emergency WASH including MHM in temporary learning facilities • Strengthen emergency capacity for WASH-related disease outbreak response • Improve accountability to affected populations through more robust and inclusive complaints and feedback mechanisms • Integration of maintenance and monitoring of emergency WASH services in displacement sites • Mainstream market-based WASH approaches including emergency cash transfer programming within a multi-purpose approach where feasible and appropriate • Promote safe hygiene and nutritional practices. • Conduct multi-sector need assessments where feasible and emergency preparedness and response planning 	<p>26,000 displaced people</p>	<p>Bhamo Hpakant Mansi Momauk Mogaung Mohnyin Myitkyina Put-a-o Shwegu Sumprabum Tanai Waingmaw</p>	500,000

2019 MHF: FIRST STANDARD ALLOCATION		KAYIN STATE	\$250,000	Multisector response
Sector / Cluster	Priority activities	Target	Locations	
EiE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency construction of TLC and provision of school furniture. Provision students and teachers kits to support learning and teaching. Ensure access to post-primary school and integrate out-of-school children. Emergency life skills, literacy and numeracy activities for youth and children. On-site emergency training to primary school teachers. 			
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency food and/or cash assistance Emergency income-generating activities in displacement sites. Emergency agriculture inputs to support the crop, livestock, fishery and aquaculture production and productivity. Emergency cash interventions for the rehabilitation and enhancement of community productive assets Emergency agriculture and non-agriculture livelihoods programs promoting gender-transformative and non-household based activities. 	13,600 people		
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency healthcare services, including essential medicines for the most common diseases, adequate translation and specialized healthcare when needed. Support for emergency referrals on complicated cases. Emergency intervention to minimize preventable diseases in the displacement sites notably through the distribution of mosquito nets, vaccination and hygiene awareness campaigns. 	<p>5,610 displaced people, including 1,500 children and youth (Hlaingbwe)</p> <p>5,644 displaced people (Hpapun)</p>		<p>Hlaingbwe: Displacement sites in Myaing Gyi Ngu area</p> <p>Hpapun, EeTuHta displacement site and 18 villages in HteeBawKhee and BeSawLaw village tracts.</p>
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multisector integration: community engagement, behavior change communications, nutrition services in mobile clinics, WASH support, food aid (in-kind and/or cash), child protection with safe and supportive spaced for IYCF and early stimulation. 	<p>2,341 conflict-affected people, including 108 displaced persons (Kyaukkyi, Bago Region)</p>		<p>Kyaukkyi (Bago Region): Affected villages in Keh Doe village tract.</p>
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve security conditions, including through the installation of public lighting Consider the special needs of vulnerable groups, such as women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities when providing humanitarian assistance Emergency mine risk education activities. Emergency child protection activities. 			
Shelter/NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide emergency shelter support ensuring dignity, privacy, protection and security. 			
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of emergency WASH services including safe water, sanitation, hygiene goods and information, and operation and maintenance services Emergency hygiene and sanitation support, ensuring access to safe, clean and well-maintained toilets nearby, as well as laundry and shower facilities with running water Distribute enough sanitary products, including soap, diapers and sanitary pads for women Set up emergency waste management systems in displacement sites, as needed. 			

2019 MHF: FIRST STANDARD ALLOCATION		RAKHINE STATE		\$2,400,000
Sector / Cluster	Priority activities	Target	Locations	Funding Envelope (US\$)
EiE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of teaching and learning materials to students, teachers or schools Emergency rehabilitation of TLCs or Government schools ECCD, primary education (formal and non-formal primary education, equivalency programme), formal post-primary and non-formal post-primary education opportunities (life skills, literacy and numeracy and vocational). Emergency programmes that support adolescents, in particular girls to access meaningful education opportunities (formal and non-formal). Strengthening the capacity of volunteer teachers, especially females Emergency training on new national primary education curriculum Emergency training of teachers in identification of protection issues and reporting through referral pathways as well as gender-responsive teaching practices. Emergency training on essential life skills to volunteer teachers' trainings and PTA 	<p>7,500 people</p> <p><i>2,500 displaced people</i></p> <p><i>2,500 non-displaced stateless people</i></p> <p><i>2,500 other vulnerable crisis-affected people</i></p>	<p>Sittwe Kyauktaw Maungdaw Buthidaung Pauktaw</p>	200,000
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency food and/or cash assistance Emergency agriculture inputs to support the crop, livestock, fishery and aquaculture production and productivity. Emergency cash interventions for the rehabilitation and enhancement of community productive assets Emergency agriculture and non-agriculture livelihoods programs promoting gender-transformative and non-household based activities. 	<p>58,000 people</p> <p><i>18,000 displaced people</i></p> <p><i>24,000 non-displaced stateless people</i></p> <p><i>16,000 other crisis-affected people</i></p>	<p>Kyauktaw Minbya Mrauk-U Myebon Pauktaw Ponnagyun Sittwe Maungdaw Buthidaung Rathedaung</p>	500,000

2019 MHF: FIRST STANDARD ALLOCATION		RAKHINE STATE		\$2,400,000
Sector / Cluster	Priority activities	Target	Locations	Funding Envelope (US\$)
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency minimum package of primary health care services including sexual and reproductive health care and expanding immunization coverage Emergency referral including specific services such as GBV services and MHPSS Emergency disease surveillance and response Improving emergency preparedness capacity, ensuring availability of contingency medical supplies Strengthening advocacy to promote equitable access to health care Expanding emergency health services in hard-to-reach areas (socially or geographically) through mobile clinic and health facility revitalization. 	<p>598,000 people</p> <p><i>128,000 displaced people</i></p> <p><i>470,000 non-displaced people</i></p>	<p>Kyaukpyu Kyauktaw Minbya Mrauk-U Myebon Pauktaw Ponnagyun Sittwe Maungdaw Buthidaung Rathedaung</p>	600,000
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tailored response through emergency referral mechanisms, integrated protection services, protection mainstreaming and direct assistance (in-kind and/or cash) Strengthen data collection (needs and constraints) through information management systems (CPIMS, GBVIMS); protection monitoring, analysis of barriers, closer collaboration with all clusters/sectors <p>Gender-Based Violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the availability of emergency GBV services including through women and girls' centers, by improving mobile responses and referral pathways. Emergency GBV mitigation and prevention strategies through community engagement strategies (especially with men and boys), promotion of women and girls' empowerment, and continued GBV mainstreaming, including safety audits, assessments and distributions of dignity kits <p>Child Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstreaming emergency mental health and psychosocial services across child protection interventions ensuring the holistic and sustained well-being of affected children (i.e. the child survivor initiative) and their primary caregivers. Community-based child protection mechanisms, including through increased community participation, adolescent empowerment, awareness and capacity to prevent and respond to child abuse and violations. 	<p>368,000 people</p>	<p>Kyauktaw Minbya Mrauk-U Myebon Pauktaw (especially GBV) Ponnagyun Sittwe Maungdaw Buthidaung Rathedaung</p>	300,000

2019 MHF: FIRST STANDARD ALLOCATION		RAKHINE STATE		\$2,400,000
Sector / Cluster	Priority activities	Target	Locations	Funding Envelope (US\$)
Shelter/NFIs/CCCM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency rehabilitation/reconstruction of shelter units in line with shelter rapid assessment and cluster prioritization Emergency NFI blanket distribution to people with specific need: blankets, kitchen sets, tarpaulins 	<p>4,800 displaced people (Shelter)</p> <p>9,500 displaced people (NFIs)</p>	Sittwe (displacement sites)	300,000
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of emergency WASH services including safe water, sanitation, hygiene goods and information, and operation and maintenance services Inclusive emergency WASH services for persons with special needs and most vulnerable including children, women and girls, elderly and pregnant women; Expanding water quality monitoring treatment at scale Mainstream protection with focus on the needs of persons with disabilities as well as menstrual hygiene management (MHM) Integrate emergency WASH activities including MHM in temporary learning facilities Strengthen emergency capacity for WASH-related disease outbreak response Improve accountability to affected populations through more robust and inclusive complaints and feedback mechanisms; Integration of maintenance and monitoring of emergency WASH services in displacement sites. Mainstream market-based WASH approaches including emergency cash transfer programming within a multi-purpose approach where feasible and appropriate; Promote emergency safe hygiene and nutritional practices. Conduct multi-sector need assessments where feasible and emergency preparedness and response planning 	<p>64,000 people</p> <p><i>18,000 displaced people</i></p> <p><i>24,000 non-displaced stateless people</i></p> <p><i>22,000 other vulnerable crisis-affected people</i></p>	Sittwe Ponnagyun Kyauk Taw Mrauk U Minbya	500,000

2019 MHF: FIRST STANDARD ALLOCATION		SHAN STATE		\$1,200,000
Sector / Cluster	Priority activities	Target	Locations	Funding Envelope (US\$)
EiE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of teaching and learning materials to students, teachers or schools Emergency rehabilitation of TLCs or Government schools Strengthening Parent Teachers' Associations (PTA) capacity to support school/TLCs management EiE cash-based interventions ECCD, primary education (formal and non-formal primary education, equivalency programme), formal post-primary and non-formal post-primary education opportunities (life skills, literacy and numeracy and vocational) Emergency programmes that support adolescents, in particular girls to access meaningful education opportunities (formal and non-formal) Strengthening the capacity of volunteer teachers, especially females Incentive for night guide teachers and ECCD teachers Emergency cash grant for education 	<p>5,000 people</p> <p><i>including 60 teachers and volunteers, and 30 PTA</i></p>	<p>Mai Kaing Kyethi Hseni Hsipaw Kutkai Kyaukme Naung Cho Lashio Manton Muse Namhkan Namtu Namhsan Kokang SAZ</p>	200,000
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency food and/or cash assistance Emergency cash interventions for the rehabilitation and enhancement of community productive assets Emergency agriculture and non-agriculture livelihoods programs promoting gender-transformative and non-household based activities. 	<p>12,000 people</p> <p><i>including displaced people, host community</i></p>	<p>Hseni Hsipaw Kutkai Kyaukme Kyethi Lashio Manton Muse Namhkan Namtu Namhsan Kokang SAZ</p>	200,000

2019 MHF: FIRST STANDARD ALLOCATION		SHAN STATE	\$1,200,000	
Sector / Cluster	Priority activities	Target	Locations	Funding Envelope (US\$)
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency minimum package of primary health care services, including sexual and reproductive health with support for menstrual hygiene management, and the emergency health care to land mine victims wherever feasible Emergency referrals including specific services such as GBV and MHPSS services Emergency immunization coverage, and disease surveillance and response Emergency preparedness capacity, ensuring availability of contingency medical supplies Emergency health services through mobile clinics or revitalization of health facilities. 	<p>43,500 people</p> <p><i>7,200 displaced people</i></p> <p><i>36,300 non-displaced people</i></p>	<p>Hseni Hsipaw Kutkai Namhkan Namtu Kokang SAZ</p>	100,000
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency awareness activities on optimal Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) care and practices to pregnant women, mothers and caregivers Emergency counselling sessions on optimal IYCF to pregnant women, mothers and caregivers Behavior change communications linkage with IYCF, cooking and responsive feeding demonstrations sessions Community awareness raising session on available nutrition support and services Emergency support for the provision of multiple micronutrient powder/sprinkles for children and supplementation to pregnant and lactating women and girls. Emergency screening of acute malnutrition, referral and support for malnourished children Emergency blanket supplementary feeding program to prevent nutritional deterioration for children and pregnant and lactating women and girls. Strengthen nutrition information system Emergency preparedness and response planning with the building of community resilience approach through the mother support groups and building of supportive environments with various stakeholders Emergency multisector integration: community engagement, behavior change communications, nutrition services in mobile clinics, WASH support, protection with safe and supportive spaced for IYCF and early stimulation. 	<p>1,400 people</p> <p><i>700 children under-five</i></p> <p><i>700 pregnant and lactating women, and caregivers</i></p>	<p>Namhsan Kutkai Namtu</p> <p><i>(displacement sites)</i></p>	100,000

2019 MHF: FIRST STANDARD ALLOCATION		SHAN STATE	\$1,200,000	
Sector / Cluster	Priority activities	Target	Locations	Funding Envelope (US\$)
Protection	<p>Protection for people leaving sites for transitional and durable solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen data collection on returning/resettling/relocating displaced people and potential solutions sites through household-level surveys and multi-sector inter-agency assessments. Establish emergency community-based protection structures for displaced people pursuing solutions outside of sites Provide information on land and personal documentation and increase links between communities and government stakeholders Support emergency assistance, including NFIs, cash, and PSS interventions, for persons with specific needs in displacement sites Conduct emergency counter-trafficking awareness sessions in areas at high-risk of migration and risk of trafficking <p>Mine Risk Mitigation for people leaving sites for transitional and durable solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the most mine-affected areas (through analyzing accidents reports) and rapidly assess the target areas to confirm the presence of the threat Emergency community mapping Delivery of emergency mine risk education sessions. <p>Gender Based Violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency support women CSOs through women and girl centers with PSS services, emergency training on GBV prevention and response and case management, including mobile service delivery Develop emergency GBV standard operating procedures, including clear referral pathways (for government, INGO, CSOs in health, justice, security and PSS). Expansion of emergency GBV prevention and mitigation strategies through engaging men and boys. Promote women and girls' empowerment through adolescent girls programming. Support emergency reproductive health and menstrual hygiene management promotion through women and girl centers. 	<p>12,000 people</p> <p><i>8,000 displaced people returning, resettling or locally integrating</i></p> <p><i>3,000 other vulnerable and crisis-affected people.</i></p>	<p>Mon Kaing Hseni Hsipaw Kutkai Kyaukme Kyethi Lashio Manton Muse Namhkan Namtu Namhsan</p> <p>Hseni Hsipaw Kutkai Kyaukme Lashio Manton Muse Namhkan Namtu</p>	<p>300,000</p>

2019 MHF: FIRST STANDARD ALLOCATION		SHAN STATE		\$1,200,000
Sector / Cluster	Priority activities	Target	Locations	Funding Envelope (US\$)
	<p>Child Protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve emergency referral pathways for child protection services and assistance Prioritize positive parenting sessions and life skills in emergency support activities to community-based child protection mechanisms, preventing and responding to child abuse and violations. Mainstreaming emergency mental health and psychosocial services across child protection interventions ensuring the holistic and sustained well-being of affected children and their primary caregivers. Expand emergency adolescent child protection, especially considering the increased risk of children out of schools and negative coping mechanisms caused by relocation/resettlement Establish and support youth and adolescent groups to carry out risk and resource mapping and create action plans to empower them in addressing risks and advocating for needs. 	<p><i>4,000 displaced children returning, resettling or locally integrating</i></p>	<p>Mon Kaing Hseni Hsipaw Kutkai Kyaukme Kyethi Lashio Manton Muse Namhkan Namtu Namhsan</p>	
Shelter/NFIs/CCCM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small-scale (shelter) solutions for displaced people wherever feasible and appropriate 	2,000 displaced people	Kutkai	100,000
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of emergency WASH services including safe water, sanitation, hygiene goods and information, and operation and maintenance services Inclusive emergency WASH services for persons with special needs and most vulnerable including children, women and girls, elderly and pregnant women; Expanding water quality monitoring treatment at scale Mainstream protection with focus on the needs of persons with disabilities as well as menstrual hygiene management (MHM) Integrate emergency WASH activities including MHM in temporary learning facilities Strengthen emergency capacity for WASH-related disease outbreak response Improve accountability to affected populations through more robust and inclusive complaints and feedback mechanisms Integration of maintenance and monitoring of emergency WASH services in displacement sites Mainstream market-based WASH approaches including emergency cash transfer programming within a multi-purpose approach where feasible and appropriate Promote emergency safe hygiene and nutritional practices. Conduct multi-sector need assessments where feasible and emergency preparedness and response planning 	<p>5,000 people</p> <p><i>3,500 displaced people</i></p> <p><i>1,500 other vulnerable crisis-affected people</i></p>	<p>Mon Kaing Hseni Hsipaw Kutkai Kyaukme Kyethi Lashio Manton Muse Namhkan Namtu Namhsan Pang Saing Nawng Cho</p>	200,000

III. TIMELINE AND PROCEDURE

Submission of project proposals for this MHF Standard Allocation will be open **from 12 July to 4 August 2019** online via the MHF Grant Management System (GMS) at <https://cbpf.unocha.org>. Applications must be submitted in English due to auditing requirements. The allocation will be implemented as per the MHF Operational Manual and the revised Operational Handbook for CBPFs that can be found (together with additional information on CBPFs) at: <http://www.unocha.org/myanmar/about-mhf>.

Depending on the context, humanitarian responses would comprise either direct provision of humanitarian supplies, contributing to overheads¹¹ and / or direct cash transfers. Partners can apply for one sector or multiple sectors within the same geographical area and targeting the same communities. For each Chin and Kayin funding envelopes, only one grant will be awarded for a multisector response. For Kachin, Rakhine and Shan funding envelopes, the MHF Review Committee could recommend, after initial strategic review, splitting the proposed funding envelopes per State among several proposals, preferably with a multisector approach, with a strong justification on the added value of this recommendation. An organization can lead a consortium with other partners taking part of the interventions as sub-implementing partners. Multi-sector project proposals will be prioritized.

Project proposals from eligible partners who did not address key questions requested by the MHF during current or previous projects' implementation (e.g. monitoring and audit recommendations, alleged fraudulent cases) and did not demonstrate to have specific provisions on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and anti-fraud and conflict of interest will not be considered and be excluded of the strategic review. Any technical questions with regards to eligibility and/or partnership arrangements can be directed at OCHA: MHF-Myanmar@un.org, +95 12305682 ext. 204.

Guidance for project submission

Allocation size	US\$ 8,000,000 distributed as per indicative funding allocation envelopes.
Scope	The allocation is limited in time, scale and scope to the prioritized activities and sectors indicated in the strategy paper. Any proposal beyond this scope will be not considered. Multisector projects will be prioritized.
Eligible partners	UN agencies, national and international NGOs, as well as the Myanmar Red Cross Society, registered and eligible to MHF funding, with demonstrated and existing operational capacity, reach and presence in the targeted geographical areas and operational sectors. An organization can lead a consortium with other partners taking part of the interventions as sub-implementing partners.
Allocation per project	A minimum of US\$ 100,000 and a ceiling as per indicative funding envelope. ¹²
Duration of projects	Maximum of 12 months. No-cost extensions could be considered case by case and for a maximum of 3 months.
Protection, Age, Gender and Disability Inclusion	Promoting protection mainstreaming, including accountability to affected population, age and gender equality, ¹³ and disability inclusion are mandatory requirements. That includes a clear risks analysis and a mitigation plan.
Pre-requisites for applicant organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the due diligence process on GMS. • Capacity assessment conducted by OCHA, including anti-fraud and PSEA policies. • MHF requests on previous and ongoing projects have been addressed. • Active participation in coordination at national and/or sub-national level.

¹¹ If direct material support is available from other sources, partners may use the funds to cover transport and delivery overheads.

¹² For multi-sector project proposals, the Review Committee will provide a justified recommendation to the MHF Advisory Board.

¹³ IASC Gender with Age Marker is a mandatory requirement. Please visit: <https://iascgenderwithagemarker.com>.

Tentative Allocation Timeline

Phase	Step	What	Who	Key Date
Preparation	1. Development of the draft of the allocation strategy paper	MHF Standard Allocation Strategy Paper	OCHA Clusters and sectors	8 July 2019
	2. Comments from the Advisory Board	MHF Standard Allocation Strategy Paper	MHF Advisory Board	11 July 2019
	3. HC endorsement of the allocation strategy paper	MHF Standard Allocation Strategy Paper	HC	11 July 2019
	4. Launch of allocation strategy paper	MHF Reserve Allocation Strategy Paper	OCHA	12 July 2019
Proposal Development	5. Proposal submission deadline	Proposal preparation	Partner	4 August 2019
Proposal Review	6. Strategic Review	Project prioritization	Review Committee OCHA	9 August 2019
	7. HC/Advisory Board proposals endorsement	AB comments and HC endorses project prioritization	HC AB	14 August 2019
	8. Technical and Financial Review	Proposal review	Review Committee OCHA	22 August 2019
	9. Proposal Revision and Adjustments	Partner address feedback,	Partner OCHA	28 August 2019
	10. Final Budget Clearance	OCHA final clearance	OCHA HQ	29 August 2019
Approval	11. Grant Agreement Preparation	GA prepared/start date agreed with partner	OCHA	30 August 2019
	12. HC Grant Agreement signature	HC approves project	HC	30 August 2019
	13. Partner Grant Agreement signature	Partner signs / start of eligible expenditures	Partner	30 August 2019
	14. Project start date	Project implementation	Partner	1 September 2019
Disbursement	15. Grant Agreement final clearance	GA cleared and signed	OCHA	2 September 2019
	16. First disbursement	Payment request processed	OCHA	2 September 2019

IV. INFORMATION AND COMPLAINTS MECHANISM

A) OCHA Humanitarian Financing Unit

Mr. Narciso Rosa-Berlanga, Head / MHF Manager	rosa-berlanga@un.org
Ms. Naw Gay Htoo, Senior Humanitarian Financing Officer	htoon@un.org
Ms. Wai Wai Moe, Monitoring and Grants Management Officer	moe2@un.org
Ms. Thet Mon Soe, Monitoring and Grants Management Officer	soe4@un.org
Ms. Poe Ei Phyu, Programme Management and Reports Officer	poe.phyu@un.org
Ms. Ei Kalayar Lwin, Programme Associate	lwine@un.org



B) Complaints and Feedback Mechanism

MHF implementing partners with insufficiently addressed concerns or complaints regarding MHF processes or decisions can at any point in time send an email to MHFComplaints@un.org. Communications can include also reports on fraud and malfeasance. Complaints will be compiled, reviewed and raised to the HC, who will then take a decision on necessary action(s). When relevant, the HC will share with the Advisory Board any concerns or complaints and actions taken thereof.



V. ANNEXES

- Annex 1: MHF Operating Principles and Strategic Review
- Annex 2: Cross-cutting issues when developing a project proposal
- Annex 3: MHF Budget Guidance
- Annex 4: Cluster/sector contacts
- Annex 5: List of acronyms
- Annex 6: MHF Questions & Answers