အက်ဥ္းခ််ဳ္ ။ လူသနာခ်င္းစနာနာေကနက္ကနးားမႈႈုုိင္ရနအတရက္ က်နး၊ ာာေရးရန ာေလ လနခ်က္္ႏႈႈုုိင္ရ္ာ္းျဳျ္ာ္္ာေ သ (ဇာ္ာဝါရီလ ၁၆၊ ၂၀၁၉ ာ္စ၍)

ျာာန္ႏႈႈုုိင္ငြံရ္ုုိ ရခႈႈုုိင္ ၊ ကခ်င္္ႏႈႈုုိင္ ၊ ာျာာန္ႏႈႈုုိင္ငြံႈႈုုိ ၊ က်နးာာေရး ၊ ာာေရးရနအာေျချဳ်အိကာ္းဖက္ာ်း ၊ ဘနသနာေရး ၊ ္ႏႈႈုုိင္ငြံသနးျဖစ္ ၊ လုုိင္ဳႈႈုုိင္းမႈႈုုိင္ရနတုုိာ္းျတ္ႆ္ ႏႈႈုုိ႔ကႈႈုုိ

အင္အနးအာျ္းမႈႈြံး္ႏ္င္ အဖ္္ိကဥ္ခြံျဖစ္သျ္ အာ်ုုိ်းသာီးာ်နး ၊ ာုုိာ္းကာေလးာ်နးႏုိ့အရ္ုုိ အနး္ႏ္င္ ာာ္်သျ္ လူသနာခ်င္းစနာနာေကနက္ကနးသျ္ အကူအျီာ်နးာေရားအာေဳနငြ၍

၄၀ လူသနာခ်င္းစနာနာေကနက္ကနးားမႈႈုုိင္ရနအကူအျီာေ ၊ ကာ္႔သတ္ကနးာေသန လူသနာခ်င္းစနာနာေကနက္ကနးအားျဖစ္သျ္ ။

/LGBTIQ/ ။ (Humanitarian Access) ႏႈႈုုိ႔ကႈႈုုိ

အင္အနးအာျ္းမႈႈြံး္ႏ္င္ အဖ္္ိကဥ္ခြံျဖစ္သျ္ အာ်ုုိ်းသာီးာ်နး ၊ ာုုိာ္းကာေလးာ်နး ဳဋုုိဳကၡအရ္ုုိ တနးမီးရနတရင္ လ ာ္းာုုိႈႈး္ႏႈႈုုိင္စရာ္းာျ္းဳါးလနာေစဳါသျ္။
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Cluster Coordination Groups (ICCGs) are involved in the coordination of humanitarian action across the region. These groups play a crucial role in ensuring that gender considerations are integrated into humanitarian responses. The profile highlights the diverse experiences of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, and Queer populations in the region. It underscores the importance of addressing gendered challenges within humanitarian efforts and the need for inclusive approaches that reflect the diverse needs and experiences of affected communities.

The profile also addresses the challenges faced by women, girls, and transgender individuals in accessing humanitarian assistance. It emphasizes the importance of gender-sensitive programming and the need to ensure that women and girls have equal access to resources and services. The profile also outlines strategies for increasing the participation of these groups in decision-making processes and ensuring that their voices are heard in the design and delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Overall, the profile provides a comprehensive overview of the gender-related challenges faced by the region's populations and highlights the need for continued efforts to ensure that gender considerations are integrated into all aspects of humanitarian action.
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1. The Humanitarian Action Profile (HAP) is in line with the UN’s Women, Peace and Security Agenda (UN Women, Peace and Security Agenda – WPS) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is aligned with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Groups (ICCGs) and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). The HAP is guided by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda). The HAP is also aligned with the Myanmar National Plan of Action for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Conflict (NPAWV) and the National Strategic Plan for the Elimination of Violence against Women (NSPAW). The HAP is guided by the Human Rights Council Resolution 16/13 (HRC Resolution 16/13) and the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325). The HAP is also aligned with the Women, Peace and Security Agenda (WPS Agenda) and the CEDAW. It is guided by the Women, Peace and Security Agenda (WPS Agenda) and the CEDAW.
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2. The gender profile in humanitarian action in Rakhine, Kachin and Northern Shan, Myanmar provides an overview of the gender analysis in humanitarian action. It highlights the gender dynamics in the affected populations, with a focus on women and girls. The analysis identifies the gendered impacts of conflict and displacement, and the challenges faced by women and girls in accessing humanitarian assistance.

3. Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls (Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls) is a critical aspect of humanitarian action. The profile provides insights into the gender-based needs and priorities of women and girls in these areas, emphasizing the importance of integrated gender perspectives in humanitarian response.

4. Masculinities (masculinities) play a significant role in the gender dynamics observed in humanitarian action. The profile examines the intersection of gender and masculinity, highlighting the ways in which traditional gender roles are perpetuated and challenged in humanitarian settings.

5. The profile concludes with recommendations for integrating gender analysis into humanitarian action. It calls for a collaborative approach that involves all stakeholders, including affected populations, to address gender-based vulnerabilities and ensure equitable access to humanitarian assistance.
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6. The Executive Summary of the Gender in Humanitarian Action Profile (intimate partner violence) illustrates the relationship between gender and intimate partner violence in the Rakhine, Kachin, and Northern Shan regions of Myanmar. It highlights the need for targeted interventions to address gender-based violence.

7. The Executive Summary emphasizes the importance of understanding the dynamics of gender and violence, particularly in the context of intimate partner violence. It underscores the need for localized approaches to prevent and respond to violence.

8. The Executive Summary stresses the role of masculinities in perpetuating violence and the importance of challenging gender norms to promote gender equality and violence prevention.
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9. The gender analysis examines the situation of gender equality in humanitarian action in Rakhine, Kachin, and Northern Shan, Myanmar. It highlights the gender issues faced by women, girls, boys, and men in the region, including access to resources, decision-making, and protection.

10. In addition, the analysis identifies gaps in the implementation of humanitarian action, including the lack of gender-specific programming, inadequate coordination among stakeholders, and insufficient funding for gender-sensitive initiatives. GEEWG and IASC's Gender with Age Marker are recommended to improve gender mainstreaming in the humanitarian context.

11. The report concludes that gender-responsive humanitarian action is crucial for achieving gender equality and protecting vulnerable groups. It recommends the integration of gender perspectives into all aspects of humanitarian programming and the involvement of women and girls in decision-making processes.
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**Executive Summary: Gender in Humanitarian Action Profile | Rakhine, Kachin and Northern Shan, Myanmar**

| LGBTIQ | In this report, the **Gender with Age Marker** (IASC Gender with Age Marker) is used to indicate the presence of gender and age issues in humanitarian action. The report highlights the importance of considering gender and age in humanitarian response efforts, particularly for **LGBTIQ** communities. The report also discusses the challenges faced by **LGBTIQ** communities in accessing humanitarian assistance and the need for more inclusive and responsive humanitarian interventions. |
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1. Introduction

The humanitarian response in Rakhine, Kachin, and Northern Shan, Myanmar, has been marked by a significant increase in the number of affected people. The situation has become more complex, with a growing number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees from Myanmar. The humanitarian landscape has also seen a rise in the number of women and girls, particularly in areas affected by conflict. This document aims to provide a gender analysis of the humanitarian response in these areas.

2. Key Findings

- **Gender Integration:** The humanitarian response has made progress in integrating gender considerations, but more needs to be done to ensure that women and girls are not left behind. This includes ensuring equal access to humanitarian assistance, protection, and decision-making processes.

- **Protection:** The protection of women and girls is a significant challenge, with reports of sexual violence and other forms of abuse. Efforts to address this issue include setting up anti-trafficking hotlines and providing legal aid to those in need.

- **Healthcare:** Women and girls have been disproportionately affected by the health crisis, with limited access to basic healthcare services. This includes maternal and reproductive health services, which are critical for the well-being of women and girls.

- **Economic Opportunities:** Women have been excluded from economic opportunities, with limited access to education and work. This has further marginalized them in the humanitarian response.

3. Recommendations

- **Policy and Strategic Planning:** Develop gender-sensitive policies and strategies to ensure that women and girls are not left behind in the humanitarian response.

- **Protection:** Strengthen mechanisms to protect women and girls from violence and other forms of harm. This includes training humanitarian actors on protective measures.

- **Healthcare:** Increase access to basic healthcare services for women and girls, including maternal and reproductive health services.

- **Economic Opportunities:** Create economic opportunities for women and girls, including education and work programs.

4. Conclusion

The humanitarian response in Rakhine, Kachin, and Northern Shan, Myanmar, has seen significant improvements in gender integration, but there is still a long way to go. Efforts must be made to ensure that women and girls are not left behind in the humanitarian response.

**Note:** The document provides a summary of the gender analysis of the humanitarian response in Rakhine, Kachin, and Northern Shan, Myanmar, highlighting key findings and recommendations for improvement.
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မက္သရ္္စရနမႈႈြံာ္တ္ာ်နး ခ်ာ္တ္ကနးျခင္းာ်ုုိ်းာရ္ုုိာေဳ။

လူသနးခ်င္းစနာနာေကနက္ကနးားမႈႈုုိင္ရန၊ ာ္လျ္တႈႈ႔ြံျဳာ္ခ်က္ကႈႈုုိ အကကျဖတ္သျ္ အဖကရ႔ာ်နးတရင္ က်နးာာေရးရနာ္်ာေျချီားရ္ုုိာေစာေရးအတရက္， ာေအဂ်င္စီတႈႈုုိ႔င္ငံ၏ ႀကုုိ်းဳာ္းအနးကႈႈတ္ ားကႈႈုုိ တႈႈုုိ႔င္ငံ၏， ာေဘးကင္းား္ႏ္င္လႈႈြံၿခ်ြံာေရးားတႈႈုုိ႔အတရက္， ာေအဂ်င္စီ အိကနးရျ္ျ ာ္းခ်က္ SOPs ာ်နးအာေဳး UNDSS င္ငံ၏ဳြံ ဳႈႈုုိးားျဖင္ UNWomen ာ္ကခ်င္ျဳျ္ာ္ တရင္ သင္တာ္းာ်နးကႈႈုုိ၊ ာေမနင္ရရက္ခက ၿဳီးျဖစ္သျ္။

CP ဳ႐ုုႈႈုုိတႈႈုုိ႔င္းအတရက္， ာေရးမကရျခင္း， အကကျဖတ္ား， အာေကနင္အကျ္， ာေဖန္ား္ႏ္င္ႀကီးိကဳ္ကရဳ္ကကျခင္းတႈႈုုိ႔တရင္ ္င္းာူဝါ ာ်နးကႈႈုုိ ကျ္ သရင္း， ာေမနင္ရရက္ရန်ား၌ ကႈႈသူတႈႈုုိ႔ကႈႈသူတႈႈုုိ႔အတႈႈုုိင္းအတရက္， ာေရးမရကခက ၿဳီးအစီအစဥ္， ာေရးမကရကနးသျ္ လႈႈဳ္ကႈႈြံး လႈႈဳ္ာျ္းာ်နးကႈႈုုိလူသနးခ်င္းစနာနာေကနက္ကနးားမႈႈုုိင္ရနလးဳ္ရ္နးာေမနင္ရရက္သူအနးလႈႈြံးာ္ လႈႈဳ္ကႈႈြံးာ္းာ်နးကႈႈုုိလူသနးခ်င္းစနာနာေကနက္ကနးား- ဖြံရ႔ၿဖုုိ်းတႈႈုုိ႔စက္ဝာ္းတစ္ာေလ္်နက္တရင္ ကကအနးလႈႈြံး်ား၌ ာူဝါ လာ္းျ ာ္ခ်က္， IASC င္ငံ၏ GiHA လက္စကရစနအႈႈဳ္္ႏ္င္ GiHA င္ငံ၏ က်နးာာေရးရန， ာေလ လနခ်က္တႈႈုုိ႔ကႈႈုုိ အသႈႈြံးျဳ်ဳါ။

GBV အာေဳးဦးတျ္ကန္ာေက်န္လရာ္၍ လူသနးခ်င္းစနာနာေကနက္ကနးား- ဖြံရ႔ၿဖုုိ်းတႈႈုုိ႔သော လူသန္ႀကီးိကဳ္ကရဳ္ကကျခင္းတႈႈုုိ႔ကႈႈုုိကုုိစၥတႈႈုုိင္းတရင္ ကျ္ သရင္းာေမနင္ရရက္， ာေဖန္ား္ႏ္င္ႀကီးိကဳ္ကရဳ္ကကျခင္းတႈႈုုိ႔ကႈႈသူတႈႈုုိ႔ကႈႈသူတႈႈုုိ႔ကႈႈ (အႈႈတ္) က်နးာာေရးရန， ာေလ လနခ်က္တႈႈုုိ႔ကႈႈုုိက်နးာာေရးရနကႈႈုုိကုုိစၥတႈႈုုိင္းတရင္ ကျ္ သရင္းာေမနင္ရရက္， ာေဖန္ား္ႏ္င္ႀကီးိကဳ္ကရဳ္ကကျခင္းတႈႈုုိ႔ကႈႈသူတႈႈုုိ႔ကႈႈသူတႈႈုုိ႔ကႈႈ (မင္) က်နးာာေရးရန， ာေလ လနခ်က္တႈႈုုိ႔ကႈႈုုိက်နးာာေရးရနကႈႈုုိကုုိစၥတႈႈုုိင္းတရင္ ကျ္ သရင္းာေမနင္ရရက္。
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GBV/CP is "do no harm" for GBV/CP actors. UN/INGO/NGO should conduct all activities (non-protection) in line with the principles of protection for GBV/CP actors. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICCG), the NSP, the RAC, and the IASC with Age Marker (gender with age marker) are examples of these principles.

In addition, the Palestinian Authority of the United Nations is currently implementing a national plan to address GBV/CP in line with the principles of protection. The National Society for Protection Against War (NSPAW) in Myanmar and the RAC in Myanmar are also examples of these principles.
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Gender Equality Network, Gender Needs Assessment, Myanmar Floods, 2015 (2016)


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