

The Impact of European Union Humanitarian Assistance to Myanmar

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Abstract: This study discusses the European Union assistance to Myanmar, notably focusing on the areas of education, health, agriculture, and rural development sectors from 2012 to 2019. Since the new civilian government took power in 2011, there has been a general interest of the international community, particularly the European Union in providing assistance and expanding their investment potential in Myanmar. The European Union has since become Myanmar's vital partner in politics, economic as well as social transformation. This study examines the impact of EU assistance to Myanmar's vulnerable people through Civil Society Organizations. It also examines the nature and forms of these supports and the rationale behind this EU generosity towards Myanmar.

Keywords: European Union, Myanmar, Assistance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Myanmar, one of the largest countries in Southeast Asia, is located in the meeting point of South and Southeast Asia. It is bordered by five nations: China, Laos, Thailand, India, and Bangladesh. After its independence from Britain on January 4, 1948, a constitutional government was formed and U Nu was nominated as the first Prime Minister of Independent Myanmar. However, the newly formed democratic civilian government under U Nu, failed to maintain the unity of the country and as a result, Myanmar began to face deteriorating domestic security challenges including, ethnic-based conflicts, corruption, mismanagement, and other ethnic insurgencies which took up arms against each other. Thus, these ethnic insurgencies were as old as an independent Myanmar. Over the years, successive governments have tried to solve this problem but have been largely unsuccessful. In some cases, foreign governments have offered various forms of assistance to Myanmar in order to improve the peace efforts in the country.

Since 1990, due to the long-term military regime and concerns of human rights violations, European Union (EU) suspended trade preferences for Myanmar. It also placed arms embargo, imposed economic sanctions against Myanmar except for humanitarian aid. The Saffron Revolution in 2007 and the 2008 Cyclone Nargis, which led to a serious political crisis exacerbated the situation for Myanmar. The military junta that was leading Myanmar at the time consequently became a ready target to be estranged by EU and the general international community. On the humanitarian front, however, the EU and its member states kept on with their support (Egreteau, 2009). Later, EU aid strategy for Myanmar was reformulated to help the country recover from the devastation that was caused by the 2007 Nargis cyclone.

After the 2010 general elections, the new civil government embarked on a remarkable effort towards reforming the country's political and socio-economic situation. President U Thein Sein and his government also made significant reforms in the areas of administrative effectiveness, economic and social cohesion of the country. Beside U Thein Sein paid a milestone visit to European capital Brussels and resumed the diplomatic relations with EU. Under these circumstances, the Myanmar transition gained impressive recognition within the international community. Following U Thein Sein visit, tough sanctions that were imposed on Myanmar earlier were lifted except for the embargo and ban on highest-ranking military officials who were gradually reduced by EU and western countries. Bilateral relations between EU and Myanmar began to get into a period of cordiality. An EU delegation was established in Myanmar in September 2013 to facilitate aid programs and political dialogue. Consequently, the amount of EU assistance to the country began to increase. EU has provided assistance to Myanmar through the NGOs and also launched a dialogue mechanism with the government in several fields. It is important to note that EU assistance for regional blocks such as ASEAN has mostly

been based on the need to promote democracy and human rights. In the case of Myanmar, the main idea of the EU development aid program is to support the ongoing reform process and Myanmar's endeavor in the sphere of building a democratic state.

In 2012, while the US policy shifted and responded to Myanmar in accordance with "action-for-action" formula, the EU on the other hand has emphasized the comprehensive foreign policy of Myanmar and altered its "carrot and stick" approach to "carrot". It is important to recognize that in its attempt to warm up to Myanmar, the EU faces the dilemma of whether to continue dealing with Civil Society or start a new relationship with the government, which is largely controlled by the military. EU also wishes to improve its negative image and perception in Myanmar. (Camroux, Egreteau, 2010)

Since 2009, a number of NGOs have actively participated in different fields that were sponsored by EU member states and international organizations. Hence, the total amount of EU's supports to Myanmar is smaller than its support to other ASEAN countries. From 2001 to 2004, EU assistance increased from 2 million Euros to 8.2 million Euros.

Based on the EU normative approach, EU's approach is in favor of civil society rather than the military regime. While helping to build a democratic nation, EU has emphasized the constitutional analysis, powerful parliament, consolidation of rule of law, provision of human rights and civil society. Both diplomatic obstacles and economic sanctions are effective measurements for moving forward of the transition process in Myanmar. Thus, EU and member states have a concerted effort to focus on the improvement of humanitarian assistance and development sectors through EU- Myanmar cooperation.

II. EDUCATION AND HEALTH SECTORS

Myanmar education system was regarded as one of the highest academic standings in the 1950s and 1960s and became a place for the best university in East Asia. However, the education system was slowly shrinking because of the long-term budget shortfalls. One of the core problems for the education system is high student drop-outs due to economic problems and protracted conflicts. Another problem is the quality of teaching and learning, which are compounded by inadequate resources such as books, journals, computers, and educational materials, etc. in particularly in rural areas (Welch, Hayden 2013).

In the education sector, the Myanmar government had expended a small amount in previous decades, but budgets have become increasingly used by the government since 2016. Under the administration of U Thein Sein government had a problem of budget deficits but Financial Commission organized by U Thein Sein conducted to raise the education and health allocation in the 2014 fiscal year that was confirmed by Parliament (Saning, 2014). Euros150 million was to be the EU's assistance for education, health, and agricultural sectors in 2012.

EU gave aid for the education sector with UNICEF, Australia, Denmark, Norway, UK through the Multi-Donor Education Fund (MDEF) since 2007. For improving the education sector in particular children, EU promoted EUR 221 million in 2009 and then continued support EUR 175 million between 2019-2022 that directly transfer to the Minister of Education's budget with main priority for secondary education and vocational education and training. Moreover, it invested \$ 23 million for advancing the education system in the ethnic areas. The Quality Basic Education Program (QBEP) initiated in 2013 with the objective of enhancing the quality of education and the development of a compulsory education system. It has also been conducting to elevate the performance of the Ministry of Education. In 2015, QBEP could affect its target at 21,600 teachers, 675,000 children in 23 townships.

The biggest challenges in the education sector are low enrolment and not the completion rate of students. The illiteracy rate is constantly rising, mainly due to the displacement of children in conflict regions and ethnic minority children in border areas who were unable to attend the school. Only 11% of young people aged 18-21 have studied the highest education and some have less access to skilled courses. In addition, weakness in the equipment of teaching method, curricula, and learning resources lead to the lack of efficient labors when they are even graduated. Efficient laborers are vital for national development because they will contribute to both internal and global markets.

Joint Education Sector Working Group was organized by the Education Ministry, UNICEF, and Australia that implemented the review of the comprehensive education sector.(16)The government budget allocated for education \$1.32 billion that means 7.75 % of the country budget in 2017/1028, upgraded from 3.66% in 2011/2012. In Myanmar, the

Education system is basically divided into Basic Education, Higher Education and Technical and Vocational Education (TVET), and formal and non-formal education (UNICEF Myanmar, 2018). Among them, Basic Education has received 1.42% of GDP and Higher Education has allocated 0.32% in 2017/2018. From 2011 to 2018, the government has spent the budget for education significantly and increasingly.

Through UNICEF, a multi-donor fund provided over 1 million children in Kindergarten who get benefits as playing and learning materials. In 2018, aged 3-17 over 26000 children were supported for formal and non-formal education (UNICEF Myanmar, 2018). UN and other donors granted some of the education and health sectors, but without external assistance, it can be difficult for people.

In the areas of Health, EU assistance to Myanmar can also be seen. In the 1990s, the HIV/AIDS epidemic reached an emergency status and malaria and TB also caused death and illness in Myanmar. This HIV/AIDS epidemic has reached the third stage in Asian. From 1996, DG ECHO focused on providing basic health care and combat disease such as malaria and nutrition for those in need in remote areas of Myanmar. In rural areas, due to the lack of health care allocation, the hospitals were facing not enough medicines, materials, skilled public health services and health personnel (Saning, 2014).

The lower incomes of public servants would lead to either corruption or unofficial earning. UNICEF adopted health care for Euro 30 per year but the military regime used Euro 0.3 per year. Besides, the highest level of public servants' wage is \$ 8 per month. East Shan State, Chin State, East and North Rakhine and Tanintharyi Division are confronting armed conflicts and rural areas in which humanitarian aid is mainly assisted by ECHO and NGOs. In particular, NGOs standing in black areas and sensitive areas are hinder to address the projects without the help of ECHO.

Under the administration of U Thein Sein government had a problem of budget deficits but Financial Commission organized by U Thein Sein conducted to raise the education and health allocation in the 2014 fiscal year that was confirmed by Parliament. EU helped with the aim of promoting those regions in which supporting the mobile clinics, medicine, staff training for rural health and local volunteers. To provide healthcare assistance to the people in displaced regions and conflict areas, the EU organized the Directorate-General for European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO) in 1994. The core purpose of EUHO humanitarian intervention is to provide the minority people groups who were needed for healthcare and clean water, especially for mothers and children. When supporting the aid, intended to support directly to people from natural disaster areas and conflict areas.

DG ECHO used 15% of the fund for water and sanitation and tried to get clean water in these regions. Besides, it emphasized in particular on hygiene awareness by preparing the toilets in primary schools. Furthermore, refugees on the Thai-Myanmar border were granted food assistance and education and health programs. Moreover, the objectives of the Three Millennium Development Goals Fund (3MDG) are to decrease the spread of infectious diseases as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria as well as to develop the health care of mothers and children in priority areas. The access to healthcare services in remote and border areas remains limited and lack of funding.

III. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURAL SECTORS

During the 2014-2020, the EU was one of the donor countries of Myanmar. These supports were in the areas of rural development, agricultural and education sector, governance, rule of law, state capacity building, and the peace process. In the administration of the EU and the UN, Trust Funds have included the Livelihoods Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT), the Quality Basic Education Program (QBEP), the Three Millennium Development Goals Fund (3MDG) and the Joint Peace Fund (JPF). The United Nations Office arranges the Livelihoods Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT) for Projects Services (UNOPS) that aimed at the reduction of poverty and poor nutrition and to build the livelihoods (EU Special Report, 2018). Moreover, mostly EU assistance for rural development and agricultural sectors was delivered through the Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LITF) which was formed in 2009 to advance the farmers' lives and landless people in rural areas. Based on the bottom-up strategy, rural development was implemented including the main areas of agriculture, livestock, and fisheries, rural productivity, etc.

Despite the government and some ethnic insurgent groups have signed the ceasefire agreement, the major problem such as insecurity issues is remaining on the border areas. Due to the civil conflicts, people from eastern Myanmar as Karen, Karenni, Shan and Mon stayed in camps near the Thai-Myanmar border and Bangladesh. Some were working in Thailand. Poverty, lack of job opportunity, poor infrastructures, electricity problem, transportation, inadequate in the

education system and health care, insufficient salary and high rate of living standard that have been vulnerably struggling in the conflict regions, rural, remote and border areas.

EU has conducted its programs and projects in cooperation with UN agencies, NGOs (non-governmental organizations), and regional administration under the common position. Economic hardship has led to food shortages, especially in areas affected by political instability, which depend on agriculture for livelihoods. The householders in rural areas and remote areas have limited ownership of the farmland and even some people have no land for cultivation. Myanmar has been relying on the agricultural-based economy and natural resources and 60% of the country's GDP is based on farming that can create job opportunities for people.

Besides, the investment of infrastructures and the export of natural resources are important and the economy is gradually growing in recent years (Welch, Hayden, 2013). 26% of the population has reached the level of poverty, so investment in the rural economy is prominently provided not only the national development but also social benefits. Funding growth of DG ECHO has delivered by \$ 6.84 million between 2001 and 2005 and has been able to meet the needs. Areas of support for these projects are Chin, Shan, Karen, Mon, Tanintharyi, Magwe, and Rakhine.

There are 18.2 million hectares of agricultural land but just 13.3 million hectares are used for farming. To speed up the growth of the agriculture sector, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI) closely cooperated with the Asia Development Organization and Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund for the strategy of Agriculture Development. In supporting the supply chain, the government role is crucial and other factors as Law, finance, land tenure, technology assistance, research programs, development movement that would be contributed the potential of agriculture sectors growth (Thiha Ko Ko, 2019).

But the critical challenges are remain being confronted by farmers such as crop quality and low productivity due to the seeds quality, fertilizer, irrigation, and weather conditions. And another fact, limited loans for Farmers that is also limit the agriculture sector. The framers who have accepted the official loans through the Myanmar Agricultural Development Bank (MADB), microfinance institutions (MFIs) and financial cooperative. In 2018, MADB implemented over MMK 2 trillion loan plan. With regard to the land issues, the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation (MOALI) has expressed Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Law (VFV Law) because of the land ownership disputes between the government and people. Later bank loans for the field of agriculture have visibly risen and land legislative is also improved as well as these positive changes create the agricultural sector growth that increases from 1.7% in 2012-2013 to 5.6% in 2014-2015. With the progress of rural economic growth, focusing on the strategy of rural development reduction was also improved.

In 2005, in terms of effectiveness assistance, poverty reduction has been identified as a focus by the European Commission, the EU Council, and the European Parliament. The government has encouraged livelihood activities, food security, and national development for security programs. Since 2011, the government performed the value chain approach that would be enabled job opportunities and increased income needed in rural areas.

Although Myanmar has abundant natural resources and lands for farming that are potential for agricultural and fishing farms expansion there are still weak in rural areas. Notably, the EU has attempted all-inclusive people from rural areas who participated in the economic transition with regard to elevate poverty reduction. Moreover refugees from borders as Thailand and Bangladesh who were obtained food assistances from the EU.

Due to the exporting timber, slashing and burning agriculture, removing trees for many reasons, effected the natural resources as deforestation. Currently, Myanmar has one of the highest rates of deforestation in the world. Thus, the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) operation caused strengthen the forest governance and reduced illicit trade. Overfishing presented serious problems to marine life, so EU has promoted fisheries in line with the rules of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO). Moreover, fishery products export to 40 countries and until 2019 May EU suspended the fishery products. In the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the earning of the fishery sector improved \$ 667 million is higher than the 2017-2018 fiscal year. Poverty rate has also declined by 48.2% in 2005 to 24.8% in 2017 as described in the Myanmar Living Condition Survey. Although these rate has decreased, some regions including Chin and Rakhine States as affected by conflict remain under conditions of the poverty cycle. In addition, poverty is closely connected with low education, stay in rural areas and work in agricultural occupations.

IV. PEACE BUILDING EFFORTS

The long-running armed conflicts have been taking place in Myanmar for about seven decades, which is due to a lack of trust between the government and minority ethnic groups. As the results of civil wars, the people were displaced along the border areas as well as in the areas of education, health and economy. Myanmar launched to transform into democratization, since 2011 the peace process became one of the priorities both of the two civilian governments and consequently most of the ethnic armed groups realize to initiate the negotiation, dialogue peace talks and peace conferences. Peace is needed to promote development, to strengthen democracy and to protect human rights.

According to the 2014-2020 EU budget program, EU, national authorities, stakeholders and international donors have cooperated in the fields of democracy, peacebuilding, all-inclusive growth and development of the people. And EU then offered its experiences and lessons as building effective institutions related to the country's domestic politics. Moreover, civil society, international organizations and many foreign countries participated in this process actively. In last, political dialogues were created among the government and ethnic groups that led to the ceasefire being concluded. But the comprehensive peace process is still incomplete and ethnic groups have a desire to build a country as the federal union based on democracy with the decentralization of power. Even though, since 2013 the conflict was upraised again in Kachin State (Chalk, 2013). EU has been invited as the international witness to sign the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) on 15 October 2015 in recognition of its tough support for peace process. NCA is the first step forward in the country peace process between the Government Republic of the Union of the Myanmar and Ethnic Armed Organizations. And then three 21st Century Panglong Union Peace Conferences both were milestones in attempting breakthrough and advancing this process from the optimistic dimension.

Meanwhile, some armed groups as the Kachin Independence Army (KIA), the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA), and the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) and Myanmar military force among them the outbreak of conflicts are remaining that delay access to the process of peace, reconciliation and goal of a federal democratic country. To reinforce the reconciliation and protection of the human right in the conflict zones, the EU contributes the funds for the peacebuilding process as Myanmar Peace Centre in which consist of civil society activities and landmines clearing. EU provides capacity building for all stakeholders in which including government, political parties, non-state actors, ethnic groups, local community and in particular women. The civil society building is greatly vital institutions that are one of the requirements of the modern democratic transition.

Myanmar is the second-largest recipient of EU bilateral development aid in Asia and EU is a core donor of humanitarian assistance in a recent decade. EU delivered funds Euro 103 million out of Euro 688 million for the 2014-2020 period through the Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) to be facilitated in peacebuilding. Moreover, the Myanmar Peace Centre was granted Euro 8.7 million for the acceleration of peace talks. Furthermore, minority ethnic armed groups were also provided with funds and training simultaneously. EU cooperated with other donors to further technical and financial assistance through Joint Peace Fund (JPF) that intended in the participation of women's role in the peace process, reconciliation and the process of the ceasefire agreement. In 2016, EU invested Euro 20 million, to continuous the effectiveness of funding for these processes.

Furthermore, in order to recognize its role in domestic, EU helped the military for capacity building that promotes to become the professional armed force. For a reconciliation between the military regime and civilian parties who have to engage through dialogues that is a basic need for mutual trust and affect the 2015 elections. In the transition period, the security issue is important and to control this issue, EU supported the technical assistance and capacity building to the police force. In recent year, EU and Myanmar relations is prominently developed (Naing Naing Aye, 2013).

The succession of the peace process depends on the country's future that requires the maintenance of sustainable peace with the ethnic armed groups. Further, the transition would be missed because of the absence of long-term solutions to the outbreaks of violence in Rakhine State (European Union). However, to take action against trade, EU has sent a commission to Myanmar for investigating over Rakhine issue. The international community could not accept the reactions of the Myanmar government on the Rakhine issue that make affects foreign direct investment. It means domestic political instability could not fully attract foreign direct investment from Western countries. Actually, the ordinary people are negatively impacted by sanctions, not upon the government yet. EU should give pressure to the government in other ways instead of the repeat sanctions (Eleven Media Group, 2020).

The country is on the way of the democratic state and still struggling with the challenges as domestic problems and external interferences. Peace, stability and security of the target country are the primary ideas of EU strategy in its aid assistance for Myanmar. Peace is essential for the protection of human rights, the strengthening of democracy and in order to promote development. When taking the process of peace was a failure that could be led not only the on-going conflicts and lack of security but also the development assistance would not be affected on the vulnerable population.

V. OTHER SECTORS

U Thein Sein government had a desire to see the suspension of sanctions that are critical encouragement for economic reforms rather than a political transition in Myanmar. EU member states consented to negotiate the investment treaty with Myanmar in March 2014. These bilateral investment treaties have been contracted between developed and developing countries since 1959. To protect and secure the invested money as well as lost future earning, the investors or developed countries have initiated the Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) with the host countries.

Myanmar Garment Industry appreciably increased and it could create job opportunities for a number of people. Myanmar economy and people have breathed a sigh of relief because of these investment and tariff. In 2016, EU and Myanmar bilateral trade have advanced to Euro 1.55 billion. The main export of Myanmar such as garments, rice and footwear was achieved the Euro 830 million. Myanmar's official statistics in 2017 showed that EU became the 4th largest investor of Myanmar. The foreign direct investment in Myanmar got at the point of \$ 150.472 million and trade was dramatically rose between EU-Myanmar as \$ 2.07 billion in 2017-2018 fiscal year. Among the many sectors, gas and oil, energy, telecommunications, manufactured goods and land have quietly concentrated by the investors and could attract inflow foreign direct investment and benefit for local people and investors (Global New Light of Myanmar, 2019). In May 2015, EU has started to promote the labor Right in which EU acted with the government and other partners like the United States, Japan and Denmark. That intended for the boost of human rights, making legislations and rules related to the labor and employment in Myanmar. This project was funded by the EU, Norway, Switzerland, US and the ILO.

The executive and judicial weaknesses were fixed during the civil government but only slightly improved. EU has supported establishing the freedom of jurisdiction, to reform the administration's needs, police training and civil society, else. Furthermore, to come out the believable results from the elections, providing the technical support to the Union Election Commission (UEC) was the core precedence of the EU. In a democratic transition, trust, accountability and transparency are the main important factors (European Union).

VI. DISCUSSION

The bulk of EU funding for the education sector was delivered through UNICEF which focus on the development of children. And collaborated with the Ministry of Education in order to operate Myanmar's national plan of "Education for All". Quality Basic Education Program was the EU's first budget project with Ministry of Education and expanded its funds for secondary education, vocational education and training (TVET) as well as public finance (The Myanmar times, 2019).

Undertaken of the higher government allowance and international donors' funds have elevated the education sector in which notably increased enrolment speed and educational infrastructure. When compared to ASEAN countries Myanmar education spending budget is still remain small amount. Higher education remains a strategic sector to advance sustainable development. During the era both of two civil governments, education budget allocation has slowly accelerated from 5.92% to 10.46%, 2011 to 2019. The National League for Democracy (NLD) government has paid attention on the education development that substantially improved year by year. In particular, the Basic Education sector is significantly gaining access to progress rather than Higher Education and vocational education. Due to the free Education system, as the part children could attend the school but the poorest students are still facing the challenges of transportation, related school cost and language barriers, etc. Moreover, the students for conflicts and national diseases affected regions are still struggling the problem to get to school. UNICEF has distributed textbooks by 25 ethnic languages for minority ethnic children. Through non-formal and formal school, out-of-school students who are whether children or adolescents could study education in school. By supporting skillful training that significantly upgraded modernize the teaching methods and skillful teachers. At the university level, needed infrastructures have imperceptibly undergone in progress (Esson, Wang 2016), but other components such as curricula, capacity building, teaching and learning methods, research culture, materials are enabled to improve as expected. In contrast, even though access to the

educational recovery process still struggles to get the target, several numbers of academic staff and students were applying and attending the numerous scholarship programs in Asia and Western countries in an optimistic view. The education sector becomes EU's one of the priorities for development aid in Myanmar. In addition, in the education reform process, EU assistance is significantly affected not only on the country but also offered the students and teachers through the scholarship and exchange program to Europe, respectively. The fewer investments in educational infrastructures, resources, teacher training that delayed capacity and quality of education (European Union).

The EU funds have provided not only in the protection of dead rates of and reduction of diseases but also successfully assisted healthcare service to the vulnerable areas. The government spending budgets for health have gradually increased since 2011 and expenditure rates grow up \$ 279 million in 2012-2013 to \$ 789 million in 2017-2018. The seeds quality for paddy and crops, lack of knowledge, modern agricultural technical assistance and practice, weak in financial assistance and various fact that caused Myanmar agricultural sector is less of productivity and lower profits when compared to the Southeast Asian countries recently. Despite this progress, more accurate and complete approaches to the rural development and agricultural sector were needed to work in practice by the government and donor countries. There are remain priority needs to be given to making the agriculture as a commercial enterprise, in particular, to be succeeded in agricultural production as the ASEAN member countries.

Rice is Myanmar's priority export as well as annual crops and industrial crops are also manufacturing to the markets (Agriculture Guide 2020, 2019). As foreign investment in machinery and agricultural commodity business are also improved rapidly. Myanmar is situated between China and India, a member of regional groupings as ASEAN and Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) that are a good opportunity for the country to enter the agricultural export markets. Furthermore, more secure land tenure could be offered to private investment and technical assistants who are able to boost agricultural productivity. The most important thing is climate change that will be created in the future of the country's agricultural sector.

EU itself some member states do not solid agree with the aid because of the domestic political instability including the uprising of Rakhine issues that cases should delay the assistance of international donors. EU Commission should improve project implementation delays and observation for Rakhine issues were put under the Joint Peace Fund (EU Special Report, 2018). EU is still misunderstanding and remains doubts on the government due to the humanitarian issues in Rakhine state. The peace process is an ongoing condition among civil government, military and ethnic armed forces organizations. By reducing self-interest and decentralization, building mutual trust and tolerance, negotiation and political dialogues that have paved on the way of the peace process. If the peace process misses out, the violence threats continue to happen in the community and the security is unavailable, in this situation all other development assistance is undermined. In addition, peace also closely related to the country's economic growth because natural resources earned for countries that are under the control of the ethnic armed groups. And conflict areas and people from these regions are really far from development and hard for survival.

VII. CONCLUSION

It is to note that from the economic dimension, even though EU has become a successful actor in Asia, it could not be a significant influencer in politics. The support of EU is more effective and efficient in the country, particularly in the education sector. Some aid and dollars can reach some very needy people of the time. EU aid programs have approached bottom to top-level for the development plan and all-inclusive in the peace process that could seem the achievement of EU.

Besides, EU would be well to focus on human rights, governance, rule of law and capacity building. And there are also several obstacles in operation projects in which a lack of skilled people made it hard in remote areas. EU mostly supports soft programs such as training, counselling, technical assistance and institution rather than in infrastructure. The government, agencies and donors ought to work hand in hand and built the mutual trust that would be able to support and fix aid delayed as well as the weak point of projects. The current government has vastly supported the Ministries of Health, Education and Agricultural, Livestock and Irrigation as much as they can that are fundamental needs in the building of the democratic country.

Approximately overall 35% of the funds are allocated for each field of education and rural development and poverty reduction. Assistance is the most needed and most viable in rural areas. As part of EU humanitarian intervention, EU has

not only some leverage through its assistance also make a positive impact on the local people. It can be concluded that EU has played an important role in granting funding for the country and the EU's development program partly affects the country.

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