

BURMA – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1 million

People in Burma in Need of Humanitarian Assistance*

OCHA – June 2016

1 million

People in Burma Targeted to Receive Humanitarian Assistance in the 2016 HRP

HCT – December 2015

120,000

IDPs in Rakhine State

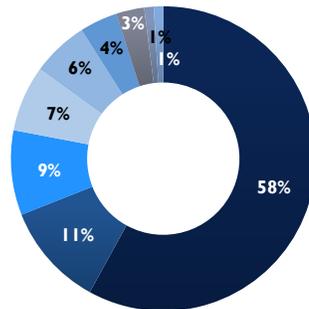
OCHA – September 2016

98,000

IDPs in Kachin and Shan States

OCHA – September 2016

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015–2016



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (58%)
- Shelter & Settlements (11%)
- Protection (9%)
- Nutrition (7%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (6%)
- Health (4%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (3%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (1%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2016



HIGHLIGHTS

- UN highlights restricted humanitarian access in Kachin, Shan
- Clashes in Kachin and Shan continue during August peace conference
- Humanitarian organizations continue to respond to urgent needs among vulnerable populations

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE BURMA RESPONSE IN FY 2016

| | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| USAID/OFDA | \$7,291,095 |
| USAID/FFP | \$8,406,774 |
| STATE/PRM ³ | \$34,362,722 |

\$50,060,591

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Continued insecurity and natural disasters contributed to ongoing humanitarian need in Burma during FY 2016. Floods from June–August temporarily displaced an estimated 500,000 people; separately, approximately 218,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) continued to reside in Kachin, Rakhine, and Shan states as of late September, according to the UN. Restricted access in some areas of Rakhine and Shan impeded humanitarian response efforts during the fiscal year.
- In FY 2016, the U.S. Government (USG) provided more than \$50 million in humanitarian funding for the Burma response. USAID/FFP committed \$8.4 million through UN agencies to provide emergency food assistance and respond to cases of acute malnutrition. With nearly \$7.3 million in USAID/OFDA assistance, partners provided health, nutrition, protection, and shelter support; strengthened access to livelihoods; and implemented water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions. In addition, humanitarian actors—through \$34.3 million in State/PRM funding—addressed critical needs among vulnerable populations, including IDPs in Burma and refugee populations from Burma residing in other countries in the Asia region.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

* Figure includes nearly 460,000 people affected by floods and landslides in July–August 2015 who required food and livelihoods assistance for approximately six months in 2016.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND POPULATION MOVEMENT

- Heavy monsoon rains from June–August temporarily displaced approximately 500,000 people and resulted in damage to agricultural land, infrastructure, and water sources in 11 states and regions throughout the country, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Most displaced people had returned to their homes by late September, according to humanitarian agencies.
- The Government of Burma (GoB), in coordination with international and local relief organizations and private donors, responded to immediate flood-related needs. OCHA allocated \$3.6 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund, a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support sudden-onset and underfunded emergencies. In addition, as of late September other UN organizations—including the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, the UN Population Fund, and the UN World Food Program (WFP)—had provided \$2.5 million for agriculture and food security activities and approximately \$1.1 million for health and protection interventions for flood-affected populations.

Kachin and Shan States

- The GoB held a four-day peace conference from August 31 to September 3 in the capital city of Naypyitaw with representatives from various armed groups; conference delegates plan to meet again every six months to discuss security and other issues, according to international media. However, media reported fighting between the GoB military and armed groups in Kachin and Shan as the peace conference began. GoB military offensives against the Kachin Independence Army continued in late September.
- Approximately 98,000 IDPs resided in Kachin and northern Shan as of August, according to the UN. Kachin hosted 87,000 IDPs, while nearly 11,000 IDPs resided in northern Shan.
- UN Secretary-General (SYG) Ban Ki-moon highlighted restrictions on humanitarian access in Kachin and Shan states in an August 5 report to the UN General Assembly. SYG Ban noted that access to non-government controlled areas of Kachin had decreased, with international humanitarian personnel unable to enter since May 2016. Up to 50,000 IDPs reside in non-government controlled areas of Kachin, according to the UN.

Rakhine State

- In his August 5 report, SYG Ban emphasized a need to prioritize improving conditions for vulnerable individuals, particularly populations residing in IDP camps, in Rakhine. OCHA reported urgent requirements for shelter repair in IDP camps, noting that many camp shelter structures—first established in 2012—were designed to last for three years. Rakhine State officials, UN agencies, and other relief organizations have contributed assistance for shelter repair; however, OCHA noted that more than 30,000 people in IDP camps still required shelter assistance as of late June.
- Approximately 120,000 people, the majority of whom are Rohingya, remained displaced in Rakhine as of July, the UN reports. Of those displaced, approximately 85 percent reside in planned IDP camps, according to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian CCCM activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders. Remaining populations are sheltering in self-settled IDP sites or living with host community members.
- With \$700,000 in FY 2016 assistance through the International Organization for Migration (IOM), USAID/OFDA supported CCCM and humanitarian coordination initiatives designed to bolster CCCM in Kachin and Rakhine. IOM activities built the capacity of national and international organizations to deliver camp management services and strengthened the ability of the GoB and community members to ensure more effective delivery and equitable access to services and protection for displaced persons living in IDP camps.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- In September, WFP launched an emergency food assistance program targeting 1,500 IDPs in Rakhine displaced by conflict in early 2016. Previously, the GoB and NGO partners had responded to the IDPs' food needs through August, according to WFP. Separately, WFP continues to provide monthly food assistance to an estimated 99,000

IDPs, as well as 12,000 former IDPs—comprising the elderly, orphans, female-headed households, and other vulnerable populations—in Rakhine.

- Military offensives have limited access and impeded emergency food distributions in Kachin and northern Shan, according to WFP and other humanitarian agencies. As of late September, the UN agency reported that it could not access government-controlled areas along Kachin’s Bhamo–Myitkyina axis; in addition, WFP was unable to deliver food assistance to the state’s Man Wine Gyi IDP camp. WFP also reported a lack of access to vulnerable populations in remote areas of Shan’s Kut Khai, Nam Kham, and Man Tone townships.
 - Through partner Solidarités International, USAID/OFDA supported activities to improve food security and promote livelihood opportunities for approximately 8,500 people, including more than 5,000 IDPs in Kachin and Rakhine, in FY 2016. In addition, USAID/OFDA partner Metta Foundation facilitated access to livelihoods and strengthened food security through the provision of seeds and other agricultural inputs among vulnerable populations in Kachin and Shan.
 - In FY 2016, USAID/FFP provided 140 metric tons (MT) of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) to the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to treat children with severe acute malnutrition. In addition, USAID/FFP contributed \$7.5 million to WFP to locally and regionally procure food for approximately 192,000 IDPs and other vulnerable individuals in Kachin, Rakhine, and Shan. USAID/FFP has partnered with WFP to purchase fortified blended foods, rice, pulses, salt, and vegetable oil for conflict-affected populations in Burma since 2011.
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HEALTH AND WASH

- The 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)—launched in December 2015 by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), comprising UN agencies, international NGOs, and other humanitarian stakeholders—highlighted the need to improve access to health care for vulnerable populations. The HRP noted that movement restrictions, financial and logistical constraints, and limited health care facilities and staff posed impediments to accessing health care for some populations in Burma. In late June, OCHA reported that vulnerable populations in Rakhine continued to face challenges accessing health care. The UN agency noted that Muslim populations in Rakhine faced particular challenges due to different medical referral and travel approval requirements.
- USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$4.5 million for humanitarian WASH and health interventions in Burma in FY 2016. Partner Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) worked to support access to sanitation facilities, promote safe hygiene practices among IDP and host community members, and increase access to health supplies for pregnant women and newborns in Rakhine. In addition, USAID/OFDA supported Solidarités International, UNICEF, Metta Foundation, and ZOA to conduct hygiene promotion activities and improve sanitation and water supply infrastructure for IDPs and vulnerable populations in Kachin, Rakhine, and Shan.

CONTEXT

- In early June 2011, a ceasefire between the GoB and the Kachin Independence Organization (KIO) broke down when fighting between GoB forces and the KIO erupted in southeastern Kachin and resulted in population displacement. As of September 2016, an estimated 98,000 people remained displaced in Kachin and northern Shan, with many of the displaced residing in areas outside of GoB control with limited humanitarian access. Local NGOs continue to access displaced populations in KIO-controlled areas, including along the Burma–China border; however, access to some areas remains inconsistent.
- In Rakhine, an outbreak of inter-communal violence in June and October 2012 between ethnic Rakhine Buddhists and Rohingya and non-Rohingya Muslims displaced tens of thousands of people, according to the UN. As of September 2016, approximately 120,000 people remained displaced in Rakhine, while other conflict-affected populations continued to lack access to basic services and livelihoods opportunities due to ongoing tensions and movement restrictions. Many of the IDPs in Rakhine are Rohingya—a minority group not formally recognized by the GoB and therefore denied rights to citizenship, public education, and freedom of movement within Burma.
- In southeastern Burma, hundreds of thousands of people in the Burma–Thailand border region, stretching from central and southern Shan to Tanintharyi Region, remain displaced and in need of humanitarian assistance. However, the Burma HCT notes that the needs of people in these areas are covered through a separate durable solutions framework that is beyond the scope of the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan.
- On November 25, 2015, U.S. Ambassador Derek J. Mitchell reissued a disaster declaration for Burma due to the ongoing complex emergency. USAID/OFDA staff based in Bangkok, Thailand, remain in contact with humanitarian partners in Burma and continue to conduct assessments in affected areas of Kachin and Rakhine to evaluate humanitarian conditions, identify humanitarian gaps, and recommend response options.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE BURMA RESPONSE IN FY 2016 ¹

| IMPLEMENTING PARTNER | ACTIVITY | LOCATION | AMOUNT |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------|
| USAID/OFDA² | | | |
| IOM | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements | Kachin, Rakhine | \$700,000 |
| Metta Foundation | Agriculture and Food Security, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | Kachin, Shan | \$700,000 |
| SC/US | Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, WASH | Rakhine | \$1,215,780 |
| Solidarités International | Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH | Kachin, Rakhine | \$1,400,000 |
| UNICEF | Protection, WASH | Kachin, Rakhine, Shan | \$2,500,000 |
| ZOA | WASH | Rakhine | \$775,315 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING | | | \$7,291,095 |

| USAID/FFP ³ | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| WFP | Local and Regional Food Procurement | Kachin, Rakhine, Shan | \$7,500,000 |
| UNICEF | RUTF | Kachin, Rakhine, Shan | \$906,774 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING | | | \$8,406,774 |
| STATE/PRM ⁴ | | | |
| NGO Implementing Partners | Humanitarian Assistance | Malaysia, Thailand | \$17,412,722 |
| IOM | Humanitarian Assistance | Bangladesh, Thailand | \$6,350,000 |
| Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) | Humanitarian Assistance | South East Asia | \$10,600,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING | | | \$34,362,722 |
| TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE BURMA RESPONSE IN FY 2016 | | | \$50,060,591 |

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents committed or obligated amounts as of September 30, 2016.

³ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change once purchased.

⁴ State/PRM funding includes funding for both Burmese refugees and asylum seekers in the region, as well as IDPs inside Burma.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>