

# BURMA – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

JULY 5, 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 Humanitarian Response Plan

HCT – December 2015

**563,472**

People in Kachin, Rakhine, and Shan States in Need of Humanitarian Assistance

HCT – December 2015

**119,862**

IDPs in Rakhine State

UNHCR – June 2016

**94,500**

IDPs in Kachin and Shan States

UNHCR – June 2016

**8.5 million**

People living in Conflict-Affected Areas of Burma

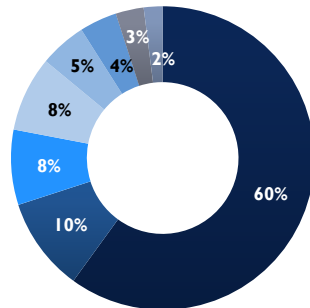
HNO – November 2015

**51.4 million**

People in Burma

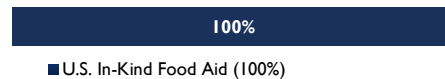
HNO – November 2015

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015–2016



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (60%)
- Protection (10%)
- Nutrition (8%)
- Shelter & Settlements (8%)
- Health (5%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (4%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (3%)
- Other (2%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2016



## HIGHLIGHTS

- Renewed conflict in northern Shan displaces approximately 3,900 people in May
- Seasonal floods affect 28,000 people across five regions and states in Burma
- USG provides an additional \$11.6 million to address humanitarian needs resulting from the Burma complex emergency

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE BURMA RESPONSE IN FY 2016

USAID/OFDA	\$6,591,095
USAID/FFP	\$5,000,000
STATE/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$18,824,306

**\$30,415,401**

TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO BURMA

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Renewed conflict between armed groups in northern Shan displaced approximately 3,900 people in May, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The recent displacements bring the total number of conflict-displaced people in northern Shan to approximately 11,100 in 2016.
- To date in FY 2016, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided more than \$30.4 million to support activities that strengthen internally displaced person (IDP) camp management and child protection, facilitate access to food and safe drinking water, and improve the health, nutrition, and livelihoods of vulnerable populations in Burma. USG funding includes more than \$18.8 million provided by State/PRM to support the humanitarian needs of IDPs in Burma, as well as Burmese asylum seekers and refugees in neighboring countries.
- Heavy monsoon rains that began in early June have caused flooding and several landslides in Burma, resulting in at least 14 deaths and affecting approximately 28,000 people across Ayeyarwady, Bago, and Sagaing regions, as well as Chin and Rakhine states, according to the UN. The flooding also damaged houses and public infrastructure.

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

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

<sup>3</sup> 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

### *Kachin and Shan States*

- Fighting among opposition groups continues in northern Shan, displacing approximately 11,100 people since the start of the year, OCHA reports. From May 7–8, renewed conflict between Restoration Council of Shan State/Shan State Army (RCSS/SSA) and Ta-ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) militants in northern Shan's Hsipaw and Kyaukme townships displaced more than 1,600 people, according to local media. Displaced populations fled to the nearby towns of Hsipaw and Kyaukme, where they sought shelter in monasteries and other temporary sites. Additional clashes erupted between the Burmese Army and RCSS/SAA in late May, prompting more than 1,000 people to flee from the Hsipaw's Nar Thaw, Pan Nar, and Thein Hain villages to Hsipaw town. As of mid-June, local media reported that all of those displaced by the late May clashes in Hsipaw Township had returned home.
- On June 9, more than 130 civil society organizations (CSOs) convened in Yangon city to acknowledge the fifth anniversary of the resumption of fighting in Kachin and call on parties to the conflict to ensure unhindered humanitarian access to conflict-affected populations. As of June 1, an estimated 94,500 people remained displaced in Kachin and northern Shan, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

### *Rakhine State*

- Heavy monsoon rains that began in early June have caused flooding and several landslides in Burma, resulting in at least 14 deaths and affecting approximately 28,000 people across Ayeyarwady, Bago, Chin, Rakhine, and Sagaing, according to the UN. The flooding also damaged or destroyed more than 5,280 houses and other public infrastructure, including bridges, roadways, and wells. The Government of Burma (GoB) is leading response efforts, including providing flood-affected communities with food and other emergency relief commodities. As of mid-June, preliminary damage assessments indicated a need for supplemental cash, food assistance, medicines, and shelter materials. The GoB has not requested international assistance.
- GoB authorities reported no significant damage following the passage of Tropical Cyclone Roanu over Chin and Sagaing in late May. Local authorities and Myanmar Red Cross Society staff noted that heavy rainfall and strong winds had caused shelters to collapse in some of the nearly 40 IDP camps that remain open in Rakhine.
- From May 21–22, the GoB Immigration and National Registration Department conducted a headcount of those living in Sittwe city's Aung Mingalar, the only majority-Muslim area remaining in the city. The area, populated primarily by Rohingya, many of whom fled communal violence in 2012, is heavily guarded, with movement in and out of the quarter restricted and access to essential services such as health care limited. The headcount followed heightened tensions triggered by rumors that the area's population had swelled in recent months; however, preliminary findings indicated that the area's population had decreased from 4,300 to 4,000 people. In late May, relief agencies reported that the situation in Aung Mingalar had stabilized, and UN representatives continue to monitor the situation.
- On June 1, a ministerial-level task force comprising the Ministries of Border Affairs, Education, Health and Sports, and Social Welfare, Relief, and Resettlement, as well as a minister of the Office of the State Counsellor, visited local communities and two IDP camps in Rakhine's Myebon and Maungdaw townships and Sittwe. During the visits, the task force met with community members, observed aid distributions to IDPs, and convened a public meeting in Sittwe to discuss the structure and intent of the GoB's newly formed Central Committee for the Implementation of Peace and Development in Rakhine State—chaired by Aung San Suu Kyi—and four working committees, charged with supporting the central committee to achieve peace, stability, and development in Rakhine. The ministers also announced GoB plans to provide 60 million Myanmar Kyat—nearly \$51,000—to facilitate the resettlement of IDPs displaced by the conflict in Rakhine.
- Nearly 120,000 people, the majority of whom are Rohingya, remained displaced in Rakhine as of June 1, according to UNHCR. Approximately 82 percent of those displaced in Rakhine—nearly 99,000 people—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.

## AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- On May 10, humanitarian partners launched a rapid assessment to evaluate the food security conditions of the more than 1,600 people displaced by fighting in Hsipaw and Kyaukme. Although assessment findings indicated that local authorities and CSOs were providing displaced populations with adequate levels of food assistance, humanitarian actors remain concerned that the sporadic clashes and subsequent displacement of households in Kachin and northern Shan may result in crop loss.
- Following negotiations with Shan State Government in May, the UN World Food Program (WFP) obtained permission to resume food aid deliveries in the state's Wa Region, where new administrative procedures had impeded the delivery of food assistance for several months. WFP also provided more than 8,400 IDPs residing in non-GoB-controlled areas of Kachin with food assistance sufficient for up to three months; the delivery was the second to occur in areas beyond government control during 2016.
- On April 27, the Government of Japan (GoJ) provided approximately \$31.7 million to four UN agencies to support humanitarian and development activities in Kachin, northern Shan, and Rakhine. GoJ funding will enable the UN Food and Agriculture Organization to improve the agricultural livelihoods of conflict- and flood-affected people in Chin and Rakhine; UNHCR to address the needs of IDPs in Rakhine and stateless persons throughout Burma; and the UN Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat) to increase access to safe drinking water and repair houses damaged by the 2015 floods in Chin. GoJ funding will also support WFP to address the food and nutritional needs of IDPs and flood-affected households across 20 townships in Chin and Rakhine.
- In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided Solidarités International with \$1.4 million to improve food security and promote livelihood opportunities for approximately 8,500 people, including more than 5,000 of the most vulnerable IDPs in Rakhine and Kachin.
- To date in FY 2016, USAID/FFP has contributed \$5 million to WFP to locally and regionally procure food for approximately 192,000 IDPs and other vulnerable individuals in Kachin, Rakhine, and Shan. Since 2011, USAID/FFP has partnered with WFP to purchase fortified blended foods, rice, pulses, salt, and vegetable oil for conflict-affected populations in Burma.

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## HEALTH AND WASH

- Access to health care, including life-saving reproductive health services, in hard-to-reach areas such as Kachin's Moe Guang and Waing Maw townships remains limited. With funding from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to enable timely humanitarian assistance—the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and Myanmar Medical Association launched a joint initiative to increase the availability of reproductive health services to displaced and host populations in the townships. As of late June, the partners had provided reproductive health services—including antenatal and postnatal care, emergency referrals to mobile health clinics and other health facilities, family planning support, and health education—to approximately 3,100 women and 500 men. The organization had also distributed clean delivery kits, containing essential supplies and instructions to mitigate the risk of infection during labor, to 400 pregnant women.
- With more than \$1.2 million in FY 2016 funding, USAID/OFDA partner Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) continues to respond to health, nutrition, and WASH needs among IDPs and host community members in Rakhine, including supporting access to reproductive health services, as well as latrines and safe drinking water. USAID/OFDA support is also enabling Solidarités International, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and NGO partner 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 June 2016, an estimated 94,500 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 June 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 Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)—comprising representatives from the UN, international organizations, and NGOs—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 (HNO) 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 <sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements	Kachin, Rakhine	\$700,000
(SC/U.S.)	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
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$6,591,095</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Kachin, Rakhine, Shan	\$5,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$5,000,000</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
NGO Implementing Partners	Humanitarian Assistance	Malaysia, Thailand	\$13,524,306

UNHCR	Humanitarian Assistance	South East Asia	\$5,300,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$18,824,306</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE BURMA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$30,415,401</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents committed or obligated amounts as of July 5, 2016.

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

## 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](http://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](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).