

BURMA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

RAKHINE CRISIS RESPONSE

FACT SHEET #7, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

AUGUST 24, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

128,100

Estimated IDPs in
Rakhine IDP Sites
UN – July 2018

706,000

Estimated People Displaced
from Burma to Bangladesh
Since August 25
ISCG – August 2017

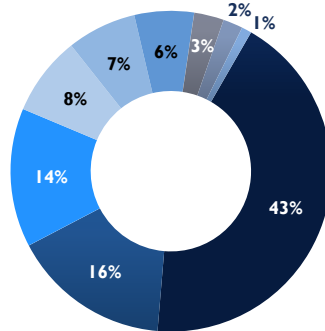
212,500

Estimated Burmese
Refugees in Cox's Bazar
Prior to August 2017
ISCG – November 2017

24,400

Estimated Refugees
Relocated From Areas at
Highest Risk of Landslides
in Cox's Bazar
ISCG – August 2018

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018²



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (43%)
- Protection (16%)
- Health (14%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (8%)
- Nutrition (7%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (6%)
- Shelter & Settlements (3%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (2%)
- Multipurpose Cash Assistance (1%)

USAID/FFP FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018²



- Local & Regional Food Procurement (52%)
- Food Vouchers (19%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (17%)
- Complementary Services (8%)
- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (4%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Humanitarian access restrictions impede the delivery of health care services to vulnerable populations in Rakhine.
- Monsoon rains and flooding affect thousands of people in Cox's Bazar and Rakhine.
- ISCG reports additional funding is needed to address needs in Cox's Bazar.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE BURMA RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018³

USAID/OFDA	\$18,308,734
USAID/FFP	\$83,248,844
STATE/PRM	\$198,200,974

\$299,758,552

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Government of Burma-imposed restrictions continue to impede the ability of humanitarian actors to assess and respond to the needs of vulnerable populations in Burma's northern Rakhine State, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) reports. While MSF continues to operate in central Rakhine and other areas of Burma, the non-governmental organization (NGO) has lacked access to northern Rakhine since mid-August 2017, when the Government of Burma revoked MSF's authorization to conduct medical activities in the area.
- The Government of Bangladesh and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are conducting a population verification exercise to develop a database for collecting demographic information on Rohingya refugees sheltering in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District. The Government of Bangladesh and humanitarian organizations plan to utilize the data to improve response plans and avoid service duplication in Cox's Bazar.

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

² USAID/OFDA funding by sector and USAID Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) funding by modality reflect publicly announced funding as of May 15, 2018.

³ Funding includes all U.S. Government (USG) humanitarian funding for the Burma complex emergency, including more than \$131 million in U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) funding, approximately \$69 million in USAID/FFP funding, and nearly \$3.6 million in USAID/OFDA funding for populations in Burma and Bangladesh affected by the ongoing Rakhine regional crisis. State/PRM funding includes additional regional contributions to UN and international organization partners supporting those most in need in the region, including ongoing programs for Burmese refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), while USAID funding includes new and ongoing activities in Burma's Kachin, Rakhine, and Shan states, as well as Bangladesh. Total USG humanitarian funding for the Burma Complex Emergency does not reflect the totality of State/PRM or USAID funding for Burma and Bangladesh.

DISPLACEMENT, POPULATION MOVEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Rakhine State

- Government of Burma-imposed restrictions on humanitarian organizations continue to impede the ability of relief actors to assess and respond to critical humanitarian needs—including lack of health care services—among vulnerable populations in northern Rakhine, MSF reports. While MSF continues to operate in central Rakhine and other areas of Burma, the NGO has lacked access to northern Rakhine since mid-August 2017, when the Government of Burma revoked MSF’s authorization to conduct medical activities in the area. Despite its inability to provide health care services locally, MSF maintains staff in northern Rakhine’s Maungdaw Township and continues to encourage the Government of Burma to allow improved humanitarian access to populations in need.
- International media report that the UN has faced limited access to northern Rakhine since August 2017. As a result, the UN has been unable to implement planned projects in the region, including cash-for-work activities and small-scale infrastructure projects.

Bangladesh

- The Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR are conducting a joint population verification exercise to create a unified database for collecting demographic information on Rohingya refugees in Cox’s Bazar, the UN Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)—a humanitarian response coordinating body comprising UN agencies, international NGOs, and other stakeholders—reports. As of August 15, the exercise—which provides individuals older than 12 years of age with identification cards and households with family certificates for the provision of protection and assistance—had reached more than 12,800 refugees in Cox’s Bazar. The Government of Bangladesh and humanitarian organizations plan to utilize data from the exercise to improve response plans and avoid service duplication in the district.

SHELTER AND SEASONAL RESPONSE

Bangladesh

- As of August 12, relief actors had relocated approximately 24,400 individuals—nearly 58 percent of those at risk—from areas of Cox’s Bazar most vulnerable to flooding and landslides, ISCG reports. Relief actors plan to relocate an additional 17,670 individuals in the coming weeks. While lack of suitable land for displacement sites continues to impede refugee relocations, humanitarian agencies are constructing additional shelters in Cox’s Bazar.
- Humanitarian actors continue to upgrade shelters in displacement sites in Cox’s Bazar. As of mid-August, relief actors had provided approximately 212,360 households, or 100 percent of the target population, with materials—including bamboo, plastic sheeting, rope, and wire—to conduct shelter repairs and upgrades and supplied more than 160,630 households with tie-down kits to strengthen existing shelters. In addition, State/PRM partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) completed upgrade and reinforcement projects for 22 community facilities, creating temporary shelter spaces for more than 780 individuals in five displacement sites in Cox’s Bazar.
- While rain lessened in early August, heavy monsoon rainfall in Cox’s Bazar in late July triggered flooding and landslides, resulting in five host community member deaths in Cox’s Bazar’s Pecharghona and Rumaliarcchara villages, relief actors report. From July 24–25, nearly 50 weather-related incidents affected more than 4,700 people in Cox’s Bazar displacement sites and host communities, according to IOM.
- During the heavy rainfall in late July, the Government of Bangladesh Emergency Control Room convened the Armed Forces of Bangladesh, the District Commissioner’s Office, ISCG, and the Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner to coordinate the humanitarian response to the flooding and landslides in Cox’s Bazar.
- USG partners continue to collaborate with Government of Bangladesh authorities, the Armed Forces of Bangladesh, and relief actors in Cox’s Bazar to inform affected communities of potential weather-related risks and conduct preparedness activities. From July 11–17, relief actors in Cox’s Bazar reached approximately 87,000 people with emergency preparedness activities, repaired damaged roadways and drainage channels, and stabilized landslide-prone terrain near roadways, ISCG reports. Relief actors also informed vulnerable communities in Cox’s Bazar’s Teknaf sub-district of the

predicted rise of high tides and potential flooding, identified an emergency evacuation area, and positioned sandbags to reduce the impact of flooding from July 12–15. In addition, emergency response teams led by State/PRM partner UNHCR assisted more than 3,000 households affected by flooding and landslides.

- IOM is planning to provide emergency response equipment to 50 cyclone shelter management committees in Teknaf and Ukhiya to improve local response capacity. In addition, IOM is preparing to train more than 260 committee members to ensure that cyclone shelter management committees are adequately prepared to support emergency evacuations and shelter operations in the event of a natural disaster.
- IOM conducted a training-of-trainers session on community risk assessment and disaster risk reduction (DRR) planning for more than 20 Ukhiya disaster management committee officials and NGO representatives from July 29–31. The trainings are designed to help local authorities and relief actors more effectively assess local hazards, improve response capacity, and prepare DRR plans for community member implementation.

LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

Bangladesh

- Due to monsoon rainfall, access routes to displacement sites require continuous monitoring, maintenance, and rehabilitation to minimize closures in Cox’s Bazar, according to ISCG. The three-ton restriction imposed on vehicles using roads within the Kutupalong-Balukhali displacement site will continue through the end of the May-to-October monsoon season to prevent further damage, ensure repairs to and reinforcement of infrastructure, and restore access with minimal disruptions. The Ukhiya-Balukhali Army Road, located north of the Kutupalong–Balukhali displacement site, remains closed due to construction.
- State/PRM partner UNHCR is coordinating with local authorities to repair and pave roads and clear drains in Cox’s Bazar refugee settlements impacted by monsoon rains through its ongoing Site Management Engineering Project (SMEP). The UN agency recently finished paving access roads at two refugee settlements in Teknaf and has commenced mapping roads in Teknaf in coordination with local engineering officials. SMEP helps identify and prioritize access road and infrastructure improvements in 10 refugee sites in Cox’s Bazar.
- As of August 9, State/PRM partner IOM had distributed approximately 1,100 solar lights, nearly 800 sleeping mats, and more than 750 kitchen sets to refugee households in Cox’s Bazar who had not previously received assistance as part of an exercise to identify and address gaps in the distribution of relief items.
- In July, the ISCG Logistics Sector—led by the UN World Food Program (WFP) and the Government of Bangladesh Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief—handled approximately 3,500 cubic meters of humanitarian cargo for relief organizations operating in Cox’s Bazar through logistics hubs located in Madhu Chara, Teknaf, and Ukhiya sub-districts. In addition to transporting and storing humanitarian supplies, the sector regularly provides humanitarian actors with timely updates on road access constraints in Cox’s Bazar, thereby ensuring continuity of relief operations during the region’s rainy monsoon season.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Rakhine State

- In July, USAID/FFP partner WFP provided emergency food and nutrition assistance to approximately 95,000 vulnerable people in northern Rakhine. USAID/FFP supports WFP emergency food and nutrition assistance, asset creation, and livelihood rehabilitation activities for food-insecure populations in Burma, as well as capacity-building for food security monitoring and analysis.
- As part of ongoing flood recovery efforts in northern Rakhine, WFP is coordinating with the Government of Burma Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief, and Resettlement and Department of Disaster Management to scale up efforts to provide cash assistance and cash-for-work activities.

Bangladesh

- In July, USAID/FFP partner WFP reached 854,560 refugees in Bangladesh with emergency food assistance, including in-kind food and food assistance through e-vouchers.
 - USG partners, including the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), participated in Nutrition Action Week from July 14–19, providing approximately 134,000 refugee children ages 6–59 months with vitamin A supplements and approximately 85,000 children ages 24–59 months with deworming tablets. Among the 145,600 children younger than five years of age screened for acute malnutrition from July 31–August 18, relief actors identified more than 2,540 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and nearly 2,270 children ages 6–59 months experiencing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). UNICEF and partners referred SAM cases to UNICEF-supported outpatient treatment sites and MAM cases to targeted supplementary feeding program sites for treatment. In addition, community nutrition volunteers newly admitted nearly 5,920 children ages 6–59 months into blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) programs within the reporting period.
 - From early July to mid-August, health care workers identified 350 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) as suffering from MAM and admitted them to outpatient settings for treatment. Additionally, health clinic staff provided counseling sessions on feeding infants and young children to nearly 5,190 PLW, administered iron and folic acid supplements to approximately 2,630 PLW, and admitted more than 1,900 PLW to BSF programs.
 - Recent heavy rainfall has hampered refugees’ ability to cook food with firewood in Cox’s Bazar, ISCG reports. In response to cooking fuel needs, State/PRM partner UNHCR recently distributed liquid gas-powered stoves to approximately 6,500 refugee and 500 host community households.
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HEALTH AND WASH

Bangladesh

- The UN World Health Organization (WHO) and other relief organizations continue to track the spread of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and other diseases among populations in Cox’s Bazar. From August 1–7, WHO recorded nearly 3,800 AWD cases, bringing the total reported AWD cases in 2018 to more than 145,000; however, the UN agency reported no significant increase in AWD transmission during the ongoing monsoon season.
 - From July 20–26, IOM staff conducted more than 15,000 medical consultations in IOM health centers and IOM-supported government facilities in Cox’s Bazar, marking the highest number of weekly consultations since January 2018. IOM also trained health staff on basic psychosocial support and provided mental health and psychosocial services to more than 350 people in Cox’s Bazar. In addition, mobile medical teams responded to health care needs in areas where heavy July rainfall limited refugees’ access to health facilities, ISCG reports.
 - From July 24–28, flooding, landslides, and strong winds damaged more than 500 latrines in Cox’s Bazar displacement sites; as of July 30, relief actors had repaired 300 latrines, decommissioned 40 latrines, and were working to reinforce existing latrines to increase resilience to heavy rainfall and winds, ISCG reports. Humanitarian organizations had also pre-positioned 4 million water purification tablets and 400,000 bottles of safe drinking water in Teknaf and Ukhiya as of July 30, readying the supplies for rapid distribution following adverse weather events.
 - IOM is installing piped water systems in response to water scarcity in Teknaf’s Leda displacement site. The systems provide approximately 260,000 liters of water per day through surface water treatment and drilled boreholes, facilitating access to safe drinking water for approximately 18,000 individuals. In Camp 20 Extension in Cox’s Bazar, Chittagong city, IOM is providing 30,000 liters of safe drinking water to beneficiaries per day through a water emergency system, as well as repairing functional tube wells.
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OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- ISCG reports that additional funding is required to adequately respond to the needs of vulnerable refugee and host community households in Cox’s Bazar. The ISCG Nutrition Sector had received only \$17.9 million in funding—or 31

percent of the requested \$57 million—as of August 16. Similarly, the Shelter Sector reports a funding shortfall of 78 percent—the sector had received only \$29.6 million of the required \$137 million—as of August 16.

- As of August 13, WFP reported a requirement of \$110 million to continue providing emergency food and nutrition assistance and logistics support to the Rohingya crisis response.
- The 2018 Bangladesh Joint Response Plan (JRP), released in March, requests nearly \$951 million to address the needs of 1.3 million people, including Burmese refugees and host communities, in Bangladesh through December 2018. As of August 24, international donors had contributed \$319.2 million—representing approximately 34 percent of the request—toward the appeal, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Relief actors had also provided \$40.7 million in funding for the Rohingya refugee crisis in Bangladesh outside of the JRP appeal.

CONTEXT

- Intercommunal violence in 2012 displaced tens of thousands of people in Rakhine, according to the UN. As of July 2018, more than 128,000 people remained displaced in Rakhine, while other vulnerable populations lacked access to basic services and livelihood opportunities due to ongoing tensions and movement restrictions. Many IDPs in Rakhine are Rohingya—a minority group not formally recognized by the Government of Burma and denied rights to citizenship, freedom of movement, and public services.
- Following attacks by the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army on northern Rakhine checkpoints and police posts in October 2016 and August 2017, Government of Burma security forces launched military operations in northern Rakhine’s Buthidaung, Maungdaw, and Rathedaung townships. Since August 25, insecurity and violence have prompted approximately 706,000 people to flee from Burma to Bangladesh. The new arrivals join an estimated 212,500 predominantly Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh who have fled previous outbreaks of violence in Burma, bringing the total number of Burmese refugees in Bangladesh to nearly 919,000 people.
- On October 18, 2017, U.S. Ambassador Scot A. Marciel reissued a disaster declaration for Burma due to the ongoing complex emergency. USAID/OFDA staff and State/PRM regional refugee coordinators are coordinating with humanitarian partners in Burma and Bangladesh to assess humanitarian conditions, identify response gaps, and recommend response priorities.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE BURMA RESPONSE IN FY 2017¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Protection	Kachin, Rakhine, Shan	\$500,000
Metta Foundation	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Kachin, Shan	\$1,000,000
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, WASH	Rakhine	\$1,431,842
Solidarités International	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Kachin, Rakhine	\$1,600,000
UNICEF	Health, Protection, WASH	Kachin, Rakhine, Shan	\$3,000,000
ZOA	WASH	Rakhine	\$193,819
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$7,725,661
USAID/FFP³			
CARE	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Bangladesh	\$119,046
UNICEF	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Rakhine	\$550,586
	Complementary Services: Nutrition	Rakhine	\$616,338
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food	Kachin	\$4,604,924

	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Kachin, Rakhine, Shan	\$7,395,076
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food	Bangladesh	\$1,500,000
	Food Vouchers	Bangladesh	\$1,000,000
	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Bangladesh	\$3,500,000
	Complementary Services: Logistics Support and Relief Commodities; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM)	Bangladesh	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$20,285,970
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partners	Humanitarian Assistance	Burma, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Thailand	\$30,170,793
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$2,280,000
IOM	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh, Thailand	\$23,791,691
UNICEF	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$2,250,000
UNHCR	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$12,500,000
UNHCR	Humanitarian Assistance	Southeast Asia	\$4,810,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$75,802,484
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE BURMA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$103,814,115

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE BURMA RESPONSE IN FY 2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
American Refugee Committee	Health, Protection, WASH	Rakhine	\$817,486
DRC	ERMS, Protection	Kachin, Rakhine, Shan	\$1,000,000
Metta Foundation	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Kachin, Shan	\$1,000,000
Norwegian Refugee Council	ERMS, Multipurpose Cash Assistance	Rakhine	\$580,267
SC/US	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, WASH	Rakhine	\$1,434,292
Solidarités International	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Kachin, Rakhine	\$1,500,000
UNICEF	Health, Protection, WASH	Kachin, Rakhine, Shan	\$3,503,916
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Protection, WASH	Rakhine	\$747,112
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$10,583,073
USAID/FFP³			
UNICEF	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Bangladesh	\$2,636,334
	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Bangladesh	\$189,000
	Complementary Services: HCIM, Nutrition	Bangladesh	\$4,737,540
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Burma	\$3,763,499
	Cash Transfers for Food	Burma	\$2,736,501
	Complementary Services: Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	Burma	\$500,000

WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Bangladesh	\$28,237,114
	Cash Transfers for Food	Bangladesh	\$5,067,290
	Food Vouchers	Bangladesh	\$14,875,596
	Complementary Services: Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, HCIM	Bangladesh	\$220,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$62,962,874
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partners	Humanitarian Assistance	Thailand	\$17,998,490
IOM	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$43,400,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$27,300,000
UNHCR	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$26,600,000
UNHCR	Humanitarian Assistance	Burma and Region	\$7,100,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$122,398,490
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE BURMA RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$195,944,437

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE BURMA RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018 **\$299,758,552**

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. USAID/FFP and State/PRM funding includes funding for both Burmese refugees and asylum seekers in the region, as well as IDPs inside Burma.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents publicly announced funding as of May 15, 2018.

³ 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.
- 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 +1.202.661.7710.
 - 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>