

BURMA AND BANGLADESH

REGIONAL CRISIS RESPONSE

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

862,900

Estimated People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Burma
UN – November 2017

106,900

Estimated IDPs in Kachin and Northern Shan States
OCHA – September 2018

128,200

Estimated IDPs in Rakhine IDP Sites
UN – August 2018

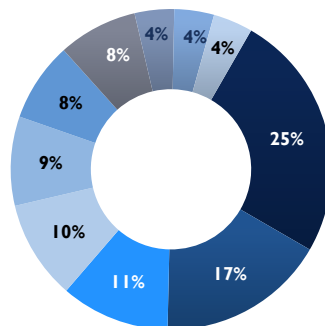
727,000

Estimated People Displaced from Burma to Bangladesh Since August 25
ISCG – August 2018

212,500

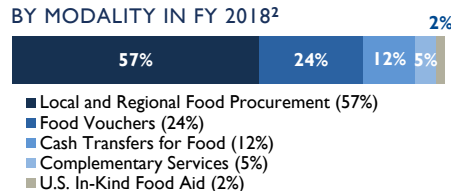
Estimated Burmese Refugees in Cox's Bazar Prior to August 2017
ISCG – November 2017

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2018



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (25%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Info Management (17%)
- Shelter & Settlements (11%)
- Health (10%)
- Risk Management Policy & Practice (9%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (8%)
- Protection (8%)
- Logistics Support and Relief Commodities (4%)
- Nutrition (4%)
- Other (4%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018²



- Local and Regional Food Procurement (57%)
- Food Vouchers (24%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (12%)
- Complementary Services (5%)
- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (2%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- USG provides more than \$185 million in additional FY 2018 humanitarian funding to assist crisis-affected populations in Burma and Bangladesh
- UN, NGOs call for improved humanitarian access to Burma's Rakhine State and increased support for vulnerable Rohingya

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE BURMA AND BANGLADESH RESPONSE IN FY 2018³

USAID/OFDA	\$24,792,879
USAID/FFP	\$121,912,904
STATE/PRM	\$249,763,648

\$396,469,431

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On September 24, U.S. Ambassador to the UN Nikki Haley announced more than \$185 million in additional FY 2018 humanitarian funding to support IDPs and conflict-affected populations in Burma, as well as Burmese refugees and host communities in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District who have been affected by the Rakhine State crisis. The announced funding comprised \$14 million in USAID/OFDA funding, \$60 million in USAID/FFP funding, and \$112 million in State/PRM funding. U.S. humanitarian assistance for the Rakhine State crisis totals to \$389 million since the outbreak of violence in August 2017.
- In an August 2018 report, the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar detailed severe human rights violations against ethnic Rohingya populations in Rakhine starting in August 2017 and called for the prosecution of Government of Burma military leaders for genocide and other atrocity crimes.

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 Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (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.

DISPLACEMENT, POPULATION MOVEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Regional

- On August 27, the UN released the results of a yearlong fact-finding mission in Burma that asserted Government of Burma military leaders should face an International Criminal Court investigation for genocide in northern Rakhine and crimes against humanity in Kachin, Rakhine, and Shan states. The UN panel of experts cited the extreme scale and brutality of violence committed by Government of Burma troops, as well as strong rhetoric against the Rohingya, as evidence of genocidal intent in Rakhine. The full report, released on September 18, drew upon witness testimony, detailed satellite imagery, and more than 875 interviews and indicated that the violence in northern Rakhine—characterized by mass killings, sexual violence, and the systematic destruction of villages—had resulted in at least 10,000 deaths. In Kachin, Rakhine, and Shan, the fact-finding mission concluded that actions by Government of Burma troops amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity, citing military forces' targeting of civilians.
- The UN released the findings approximately one year after a series of attacks on police posts by the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) in northern Rakhine triggered violence by the Government of Burma military and other armed actors, prompting an estimated 727,000 ethnic Rohingya to flee Rakhine across the border to Cox's Bazar, according to the UN Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)—a humanitarian response coordinating body in Bangladesh comprising UN agencies, international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders.
- In remarks to the UN Security Council on August 28, U.S. Ambassador to the UN Nikki Haley reiterated the UN's call for increased accountability, noting that the U.S. Department of State has drafted its own report detailing the violence in Burma. The report, publicly released on September 24, is based on interviews with more than 1,000 Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar and finds that a majority of interviewees experienced or witnessed brutal violence—including mass killings, the destruction of homes and villages, and acts of sexual violence—perpetrated by Government of Burma military officials.
- A group of 19 INGOs also released a public statement marking the anniversary, calling for increased international pressure on Government of Burma authorities to end discrimination against Rohingya populations remaining in Rakhine, improved humanitarian access in the state, and accountability for human rights violations. Recommendations included ending Government of Burma-imposed restrictions on freedom of movement and livelihood activities, as well as lifting access constraints hindering the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Rakhine. The INGOs noted that most humanitarian organizations working in Rakhine prior to August 2017 continue to lack full access to affected populations in the state and are unable to resume many operations.

Rakhine State

- On September 12, four assessment teams—comprising Government of Burma officials, the UN Development Program (UNDP), and State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)—commenced a two-week assessment trip to more than 20 villages in northern Rakhine. The assessment sought to identify potential projects to support the creation of conditions conducive to the return of Rohingya refugees from Bangladesh to Burma, in accordance with the June Government of Burma, UNDP, and UNHCR memorandum of understanding to allow the UN agencies to assist with the dignified, safe, voluntary, and sustainable repatriation of refugees. However, staff travel authorization delays and restricted access to certain areas continue to hinder UNDP and UNHCR assessments and planned activities.
- The UN continues to call for the Government of Burma to allow unhindered humanitarian access to Rakhine, provide freedom of movement for all communities, and address the root causes of the crisis. As of August 2018, an estimated 600,000 Rohingya remained in Rakhine, according to international NGO Médecins Sans Frontières. The total includes approximately 128,000 IDPs in central Rakhine who were relocated to camps in 2012 who remain unable to return to areas of origin and lack sufficient access to livelihood opportunities and basic services, the UN reports.

Kachin and Shan States

- Government of Burma-imposed bureaucratic restrictions on humanitarian access are hindering the assessment of humanitarian needs and the provision of critical aid to vulnerable conflict-affected communities in Kachin and Shan, according to an August 2018 report by NGO Fortify Rights. From June 2017–June 2018, Government of Burma authorities approved only 5 percent of the more than 560 requests for humanitarian travel to assist displaced communities in Government of Burma-controlled areas of Kachin, according to Fortify Rights. Drawing on nearly 200 interviews conducted primarily in Kachin from 2013–2018, the report also sustained the conclusions of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar and called for Government of Burma authorities to immediately lift humanitarian access restrictions in Kachin.
- Conflict among armed groups and Government of Burma military forces in northern Shan continues to generate displacement, with conflict in August resulting in at least two civilian deaths, additional injuries, and the displacement of more than 2,000 people in Shan’s Hsipaw and Namtu townships, according to relief actors. As of August 31, more than 8,500 IDPs were residing in camps and with host families in Shan, according to the UN.
- In Kachin, conflict between the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and Government of Burma military forces also continues to generate displacement and humanitarian needs. As of August 31, nearly 98,400 IDPs were sheltering in nearly 140 displacement sites in the state, the UN reports.

Bangladesh

- ISCG estimates that nearly 921,000 Rohingya refugees were in Cox’s Bazar as of September 4, including approximately 212,500 refugees who arrived prior to August 2017. New Rohingya asylum seekers continued to arrive in Bangladesh at a rate of 80–100 arrivals per week in August, UNHCR reports. The Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR are conducting a joint population verification exercise to create a unified, improved database of demographic information on Rohingya refugees in Cox’s Bazar, aiming to strengthen response plans and avoid service duplication in the district. As of September 30, the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR had verified more than 14,000 individuals, who subsequently received identification cards and family registration certificates.
- On September 23, the UN conducted an initial observation visit to Bhashan Char Island—an uninhabited island in the Bay of Bengal where the Government of Bangladesh has proposed relocating approximately 100,000 Rohingya refugees to help ease congestion and overcrowding in the Cox’s Bazar camps. Humanitarian actors have previously expressed concerns that the island is vulnerable to flooding during the monsoon season. To date, the Government of Bangladesh has invested a reported \$280 million into developing the island for refugee relocations, including constructing evacuation centers, shelters, and flood embankments. The Government of Bangladesh reports that all relocations will be voluntary and will offer refugees access to humanitarian services and improved living conditions.

RELIEF COMMODITIES, SHELTER, AND SEASONAL RESPONSE

Bangladesh

- Monsoon season-related weather hazards continue to negatively affect displaced populations and host communities in Cox’s Bazar, relief actors report. Between May 11 and September 18, severe weather-related incidents—including fires, floods, landslides, storms, and strong winds—killed one person, injured nearly 50 individuals, displaced nearly 6,100 people, and affected more than 51,500 people in the district, ISCG reports. Over a six-day span in early September, weather-related incidents in Cox’s Bazar destroyed 50 shelters, according to the UN. In response, State/PRM partner UNHCR continues to coordinate with relief actors to relocate refugees from high-risk areas.
- As of September 15, relief actors, including UNHCR, had facilitated the relocation of more than 25,900 refugees from areas of Cox’s Bazar at highest risk of floods and landslides to newly developed sites or safer areas. Humanitarian organizations had supported more than 171,800 households with supplementary shelter materials, including pre-monsoon shelter tie-down kits and shelter upgrade kits designed to increase shelter wind resistance, UNHCR reports. Relief actors had also relocated nearly 16,400 additional refugees due to overcrowding or infrastructure development activities and constructed approximately 1,400 transitional shelters able to withstand stronger winds as of late August,

according to ISCG. Despite the ongoing relocations, ISCG reports that additional space for emergency evacuations is urgently required due to risks of heavy rains, strong winds, and other cyclone- and monsoon-related weather events.

- With USAID/OFDA funding, IOM and the UN World Food Program (WFP) are prioritizing repairs and upgrades to 60 Government of Bangladesh-designated cyclone shelters throughout Cox’s Bazar to help improve access to critical supplies and equipment, temporary shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities for more than 75,000 people in Teknaf and Ukhiya sub-districts in the event of a cyclone. In addition, USAID/OFDA has delivered 2,000 rolls of plastic sheeting—sufficient to provide emergency shelter support for up to 100,000 people—to IOM to utilize in response to strong wind or heavy rain damage to the homes of vulnerable host community members during the cyclone and monsoon seasons.
- USAID/OFDA also supports disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives to strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacity in vulnerable Cox’s Bazar host communities. In Teknaf, USAID/OFDA supports Relief International to conduct first aid and search-and-rescue trainings for community members, as well as distribute WASH supplies to increase access to safe drinking water and minimize health risks. In Ukhiya sub-district, USAID/OFDA partner CARE is working with local communities to improve disaster preparedness and planning through hygiene promotion campaigns, response capacity assessments, and hazard mapping, as well as upgrading WASH and shelter infrastructure to strengthen the ability of communities to withstand the impacts of heavy rains, flooding, and other disasters.
- USG partner IOM had upgraded 49 communal facilities in eight Cox’s Bazar displacement sites as of September 20, creating temporary shelter sufficient for more than 3,200 individuals; IOM plans to upgrade 170 community buildings to create temporary shelter for approximately 10,000 individuals in Cox’s Bazar by March 2019.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Burma

- In FY 2018, USAID/FFP contributed \$14 million to WFP’s humanitarian response efforts in Burma. With this funding, WFP is reaching IDPs and other crisis-affected populations in Rakhine with emergency food assistance, in addition to supporting food-insecure families in Kachin and Shan with food and cash assistance. USAID/FFP also supports cash-for-work activities—including farmland development, home gardening, and road construction—for resettled former IDPs and food-insecure local communities in Kachin, Rakhine, and Shan.
- In August, WFP provided 95,000 conflict-affected people in Rakhine—including 3,000 girls and pregnant and lactating women and 14,000 children aged five years and younger—with emergency food and nutrition assistance across nearly 220 villages in northern Rakhine’s Buthidaung and Maungdaw townships. Additionally, WFP reached 118,000 people in central Rakhine with emergency food assistance in August, according to the UN agency.
- In Kachin and Shan, WFP provided emergency food assistance to more than 63,000 people in August, including 48,000 IDPs and vulnerable individuals in Kachin, 7,100 IDPs in Shan, and an additional 8,200 people from conflict-affected villages in northern Shan’s Kokang Self-Administered Zone, WFP reports.
- USG partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) provides nutrition services—including screening and treatment of severe acute malnutrition—in seven townships in Rakhine. In July, UNICEF partners admitted nearly 1,000 children ages 6–59 months for acute malnutrition treatment and distributed micronutrient supplements to more than 23,300 children ages 6–59 months and more than 9,200 pregnant and lactating women in Rakhine. In addition, UNICEF continues to support conflict-affected IDPs in Kachin and northern Shan with nutrition programming.

Bangladesh

- Refugee populations in Cox’s Bazar remain reliant on humanitarian assistance to meet basic dietary needs, relief actors report. In FY 2018, USAID/FFP contributed nearly \$108 million to support emergency food assistance and response activities through UN partners in Cox’s Bazar. USAID/FFP support to WFP also includes a nutritional component, where children ages five years and younger and pregnant and lactating women receive specialized foods to prevent and treat acute malnutrition. In addition, WFP programming incorporates DRR activities, engaging refugees in cash-for-work activities to prepare for natural disasters.

- In August, the ISCG Food Security Sector, led by WFP, reached nearly 865,300 refugees in Cox’s Bazar with emergency food assistance, including nearly 212,900 people through cash-based transfers and electronic vouchers and approximately 652,400 people through general food distributions, according to ISCG.
- The ISCG Nutrition Sector reports that a gradual scaling up of food distributions, health services, nutrition treatment centers, and WASH support has improved nutrition conditions in Cox’s Bazar, according to an April–May emergency nutrition assessment conducted in the district. Compared to the initial October–November 2017 nutrition assessment, the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) has decreased among children ages 6–59 months in makeshift settlements in Ukhiya and in Teknaf’s Nayapara displacement site, both falling below the UN World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold for GAM prevalence of 15 percent. However, nutrition actors report that malnutrition remains a serious concern in Cox’s Bazar, as chronic malnutrition among children in the district remains at or near the 40 percent WHO critical threshold.
- USG partner UNICEF continued to address the needs of host community members in Cox’s Bazar in August, screening nearly 3,500 children for acute malnutrition and providing counseling on child feeding practices for more than 1,800 pregnant and lactating women from August 17–31, according to the UN agency. Separately, ISGC nutrition actors, including UNHCR, also continue to address acute malnutrition among the refugee population, screening approximately 133,500 refugee children five years and younger, including 2,600 acutely malnourished children who were referred for treatment from August 14–27, ISCG reports.

HEALTH, PROTECTION, AND WASH

Burma

- USAID/OFDA continues to support health, protection, and WASH services for vulnerable people, including IDPs, in Kachin, Rakhine, and Shan. USAID/OFDA-supported activities in FY 2018 include establishing and supporting mobile health teams, training communities to create a protective environment for children and women, providing psychosocial support (PSS) services, conducting hygiene promotion activities, and rehabilitating latrines and water supply infrastructure.
- In late August, a team comprising Government of Burma Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS) and WHO staff visited Rakhine’s Mrauk-U and Sittwe townships to investigate a recent outbreak of schistosomiasis—an acute and chronic disease caused by parasitic worms that can cause chills, fever, itchy skin, muscle aches, and damaging and painful inflammation of the bladder, intestines, and liver. As of August 20, health actors in Rakhine had recorded nearly 830 suspected cases and diagnosed nearly 430 cases of schistosomiasis, according to the Government of Burma. In response, WHO is providing the MoHS with specialized technical assistance and medicine for the treatment of schistosomiasis. In coordination with WHO, MoHS also plans to form a schistosomiasis control team to support disease awareness campaigns, conduct laboratory tests, and provide treatment for schistosomiasis.

Bangladesh

- Overcrowding and lack of space to construct new facilities in Cox’s Bazar refugee camps continue to increase health risks and limit health and WASH activities, ISGC reports. However, relief actors’ response to refugee and host community needs for health services, hygiene promotion, latrines, and safe drinking water is ongoing; in August, ISCG developed a communication and response mechanism to increase coordination between health and WASH organizations to quickly identify high-risk areas for diarrheal disease and take appropriate action.
- As of August 31, State/PRM partner UNICEF had constructed more than 900 latrines and approximately 4,300 bathing facilities in Cox’s Bazar through a partnership with the Government of Bangladesh Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. In addition, nearly 10,800 families had used e-vouchers to procure soap as part of a joint program between UNICEF and WFP that began in early August. State/PRM continues to support partners improving access to safe drinking water in Cox’s Bazar through the installation of hand pumps, tube wells, and water treatment plants.

- Approximately 85 percent of host communities in Cox’s Bazar lack sufficient access to gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and treatment services, ISCG reports. As of late August, GBV prevention and response services were only available in three Cox’s Bazar host communities, and less than 30 of the nearly 300 health facilities in the district offered GBV case management services. While health and protection actors have made efforts to integrate GBV resources into broader health strategies and established more than 80 safe spaces for individuals to access GBV case management services, ISCG estimates that more than 110 additional sites are needed to provide adequate services to populations in need. The GBV Sub-Sector has provided GBV prevention and response support—including through community-based risk mitigation activities, comprehensive service referral pathways, and the distribution of dignity kits—to approximately 481,000 refugees and host community members since March, according to ISCG.
- As of late August, only 19 percent of the more than 6,000 unaccompanied or separated children identified in Cox’s Bazar had been reunited with guardians or placed in family-based care, according to ISCG. Moreover, thousands of adolescents require mental health and PSS services. Despite these gaps in protection services, the Child Protection Sub-Sector, which includes several USG implementing partner organizations, supports nearly 430 child-friendly spaces and more than 300 community-based child protection committees and has reached approximately 258,000 crisis-affected children and adolescents with vital child protection services—including case management and PSS services—in Cox’s Bazar since March.
- In late August, USG partner UNICEF, in collaboration with the Government of Bangladesh Department of Social Services, completed the first phase of a program that aims to support 9,000 foster families caring for unaccompanied or separated children with cash assistance through December 2018.

CONTEXT

- In early June 2011, a ceasefire between the Government of Burma and the KIA broke down when fighting between Government of Burma security forces and the KIA erupted in southeastern Kachin, resulting in population displacement. Conflict in Kachin and northern Shan among armed groups and Government of Burma security forces continue to generate additional displacement and humanitarian need. As of August 2018, an estimated 106,900 people remained displaced in Kachin and northern Shan, with many of the displaced residing in areas outside of Government of Burma control with limited humanitarian access.
- Intercommunal violence in 2012 displaced tens of thousands of people in Rakhine, according to the UN. As of August 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 ARSA 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, 2017, insecurity and violence have prompted more than 727,000 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. The ISCG estimates that the total number of Burmese refugees in Cox’s Bazar is approximately 921,000 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 and USAID/FFP 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 AND BANGLADESH
REGIONAL CRISIS RESPONSE IN FY 2018¹**

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Rakhine	\$817,486
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Protection	Kachin, Rakhine, Shan	\$1,000,000
IOM	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements	Rakhine	\$1,800,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Protection	Kachin, Rakhine, Shan	\$600,000
Metta Foundation	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Kachin, Shan	\$1,000,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	ERMS, Multipurpose Cash Assistance	Rakhine	\$580,267
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, WASH	Rakhine	\$1,434,292
Solidarit�s International	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Kachin, Rakhine	\$1,500,000
UNICEF	Health, Protection, WASH	Kachin, Rakhine, Shan	\$4,503,916
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM)	Burma	\$4,250,000
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Protection, WASH	Rakhine	\$747,112
TOTAL USAID/OFDA RESPONSE FUNDING FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN BURMA			\$18,233,073
CARE	Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Bangladesh	\$1,700,000
IOM	ERMS, Risk Management Policy and Practice	Bangladesh	\$1,260,000
Relief International	Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Bangladesh	\$1,750,000
WFP	Shelter and Settlements	Bangladesh	\$1,000,000
	Logistics Support: Provision of Rolls of Plastic Sheeting	Bangladesh	\$823,167
	Program Support		\$26,639
TOTAL USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING IN BANGLADESH			\$6,559,806
USAID/FFP³			
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Bangladesh	\$2,090,886
UNICEF	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Bangladesh	\$189,000
	Complementary Services: Nutrition	Bangladesh	\$4,233,018
	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Burma	\$8,260,275
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food	Burma	\$5,239,725
	Complementary Services: Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications	Burma	\$500,000
	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Bangladesh	\$60,622,720
	Cash Transfers for Food	Bangladesh	\$9,654,542
WFP	Food Vouchers	Bangladesh	\$29,447,883
	Complementary Services: Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, HCIM	Bangladesh	\$1,674,855
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$121,912,904

STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$2,800,000
ICRC	Humanitarian Assistance	Burma	\$14,500,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$5,000,000
Implementing Partners	Humanitarian Assistance	Malaysia, Thailand	\$20,648,548
IOM	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$86,165,100
IOM	Humanitarian Assistance	Thailand	\$350,000
UNHCR	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$61,600,000
UNHCR	Humanitarian Assistance	Burma and Region	\$19,400,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$37,300,000
WHO	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$2,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$249,763,648
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE BURMA AND BANGLADESH RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$396,469,431

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE BURMA AND BANGLADESH REGIONAL CRISIS RESPONSE IN FY 2017¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
DRC	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
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; 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
IFRC	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$2,280,000
IOM	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh, Thailand	\$23,791,691
UNHCR	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$12,500,000
UNHCR	Humanitarian Assistance	Southeast Asia	\$4,810,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$2,250,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$75,802,484
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE BURMA AND BANGLADESH RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$103,814,115
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE BURMA AND BANGLADESH RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018⁴			\$500,283,546

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 September 24, 2018.

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

⁴ Funding for populations in Burma and Bangladesh affected by the violence in Rakhine State totals nearly \$389 million since the outbreak of violence in August 2017. This includes nearly \$243 million in State/PRM funding, nearly \$128 million in USAID/FFP funding, and nearly \$18 million in USAID/OFDA funding.

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>