

BURMA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

RAKHINE CRISIS RESPONSE

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

JULY 26, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

127,600

Estimated IDPs in
Rakhine State
UN – March 2018

706,000

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

212,500

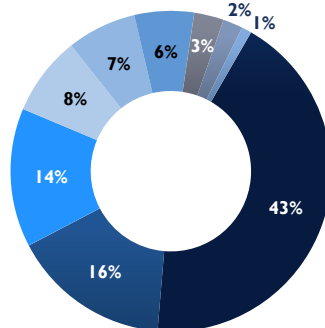
Estimated Burmese
Refugees in Cox's Bazar
Prior to August 2017
ISCG – November 2017

22,400

Estimated Refugees Residing
in Areas of Cox's Bazar at
Highest Risk of Landslides
ISCG – July 2018

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING

By Sector in FY 2017–2018



- 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/FFP² FUNDING

BY MODALITY IN FY 2018



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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Monsoon weather affects vulnerable populations in Cox's Bazar and Rakhine
- UN leadership calls for additional support for Rohingya refugee response efforts during early-July trip to Cox's Bazar
- Asian Development Bank approves \$100 million and World Bank announces \$50 million for Rohingya refugee relief

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR THE BURMA RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018⁴

USAID/OFDA	\$18,308,734
USAID/FFP	\$83,248,844
STATE/PRM ⁵	\$198,200,974

\$299,758,552

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Relief actors, including USG partners, continue to respond to the humanitarian needs of displaced individuals and host community members in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District, including those affected by the region's ongoing May-to-October cyclone and monsoon seasons. Between mid-May and late July, more than 415 weather-related incidents—including strong winds, landslides, flooding, and fire—impacted approximately 35,800 people in the district and resulted in the death of at least one refugee, the UN reports.
- In mid-June, heavy monsoon rainfall generated flooding and landslides throughout Burma, resulting in at least 19 deaths—including six deaths in Rakhine State—and displacing more than 10,000 households, according to local media. USAID/OFDA continues to support humanitarian partners to conduct disaster risk reduction (DRR) and capacity-building activities in coastal, low-lying Rakhine, which is particularly vulnerable to natural disasters.

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

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

³ USAID/OFDA funding by sector and USAID/FFP funding by modality reflect publicly announced funding as of May 15, 2018

⁴ Funding includes all U.S. Government (USG) humanitarian funding for the Burma complex emergency, including the Rakhine crisis

⁵ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

⁶ This total comprises more than \$131 million in 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 crisis. It does not reflect the totality of State/PRM or USAID funding for the Burma complex emergency response. 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

Rakhine State

- During the week of June 11, heavy monsoon rainfall generated flooding and landslides throughout Burma, resulting in at least 19 deaths—including six deaths in Rakhine—and displacing more than 10,000 households, according to local media. However, as of June 21, floods had receded, and the majority of flood-displaced populations in Rakhine and throughout Burma had returned to areas of origin.
- Relief actors report that the severe weather caused minor damage to some shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure in IDP sites in Rakhine’s Kyaukpyu, Myebon, and Pauktaw townships; in addition, weather-related damage to roads delayed the delivery of fortified cereal grains used in humanitarian nutrition programming.
- Following the mid-June flooding and landslides, Government of Burma officials and the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) conducted damage and needs assessments and provided cash support, emergency food assistance, and relief commodities to disaster-affected populations. MRCS assistance, which reached approximately 23,500 people, included hygiene kits, kitchen sets, shelter repair kits, tarpaulins, and water purification tablets drawn from pre-positioned stocks. In Rakhine’s Minbya township, MRCS additionally provided 10 water pumps and 4,000 bottles of safe drinking water.

Bangladesh

- Since August 25, 2017, more than 706,000 people have fled from Burma to Bangladesh, according to the UN Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), a humanitarian response coordination body in Bangladesh comprising UN agencies, international non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders.
- On July 2, UN Secretary-General António Guterres, UN Population Fund Executive Director Natalia Kanem, World Bank President Dr. Jim Yong Kim, and UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi visited Cox’s Bazar, where an estimated 919,000 refugees were sheltering as of June 21, according to the UN. Secretary-General Guterres called for additional international assistance to Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh during his visit to Cox’s Bazar’s Kutupalong-Balukhali displacement site. Prior to the visit, the World Bank announced \$50 million in funding to address the needs of Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, the first of multiple World Bank grants estimated to total up to \$480 million.
- On July 6, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved \$100 million in funding to support Rohingya refugees sheltering at displacement sites in Cox’s Bazar. The initial grant—representing 50 percent of \$200 million in planned ADB funding for the Rohingya crisis response in Cox’s Bazar—will support the Government of Bangladesh to develop or rehabilitate critical energy, road, and WASH infrastructure and services.

SHELTER AND SEASONAL RESPONSE

Rakhine State

- In early June, the Government of Burma hosted a workshop with the UN to discuss the development of a national strategy for the closure of IDP sites in Burma. Government of Burma representatives noted plans to comply with international norms and seek international cooperation on IDP site closures. The workshop followed a recommendation in the Rakhine Advisory Commission’s final report that the Government of Burma develop a strategy for closing all IDP camps in Rakhine
- Humanitarian organizations continue to stress that planned IDP site closures must account for the needs of displaced or resettled populations—such as freedom of movement, the option to return to areas of origin, livelihoods opportunities, and security—and that decisions regarding return or resettlement must be made in consult with affected populations.
- USAID/OFDA is supporting humanitarian partners to conduct DRR and capacity-building activities across Rakhine. With USAID/OFDA support, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted an early warning simulation exercise—comprising activation of early warning systems, dissemination of early warning information in local communities, and evacuation drills—for participants from Rakhine’s Minbya, Myebon, Pauktaw, and Sittwe townships on June 19. IOM additionally facilitated a June 21–22 workshop—which included 30 participants from Rakhine State Government, as well as counterparts from the Government of Burma’s Department of Disaster Management and Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief, and Resettlement—to further develop and strengthen the Rakhine State Disaster

Management Plan. USAID/OFDA has supported IOM to conduct DRR initiatives focused on improving the resilience of vulnerable communities, including IDP populations, in Rakhine since 2014.

Bangladesh

- Humanitarian actors continue to respond to the needs of displaced populations and host communities in Cox’s Bazar resulting from the May-to-October cyclone and monsoon seasons. From May 11 to July 24, more than 415 weather-related incidents—including strong winds, landslides, flooding, and fire—impacted approximately 35,800 people in the district and resulted in the death of at least one refugee, ISCG reports. Heavy rainfall in early July displaced nearly 1,370 refugees, affected more than 3,600 people, and damaged approximately 380 shelters in Cox’s Bazar. In response, relief actors, including USG partners, distributed food assistance and repaired health and sanitation facilities, roads, and shelters damaged by monsoon-related events.
- According to ISCG, relief actors in Cox’s Bazar had rehabilitated approximately 1,250 shelters damaged by weather-related incidents, installed approximately 150,000 tie-down kits, and upgraded approximately 203,900 shelters with bamboo, rope, and plastic sheeting—representing 97 percent of the more than 212,000 shelters targeted for upgrades—as of July 24. In addition, IOM is reinforcing communal buildings, such as mosques, to be used as temporary communal shelters for refugees displaced by flooding and landslides; as of July 17, IOM had reinforced 13 of 22 mosques identified for upgrades in the Kutupalong-Balukhali displacement site.
- As of late July, relief actors had relocated more than 30,370 refugees from areas at highest risk of landslides in Cox’s Bazar; however, an estimated 216,200 refugees remained in areas at risk of flooding or landslides, ISCG reports.
- In coordination with the Government of Bangladesh, humanitarian organizations continue to strengthen local disaster management capacity among vulnerable host communities in Cox’s Bazar through infrastructure upgrades, logistics support, and training for local disaster management committees. In early June, IOM conducted disaster preparedness and response trainings for more than 500 community volunteers in Cox’s Bazar’s Teknaf sub-district in coordination with the community-led Cyclone Preparedness Program, established by the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society to mitigate the risks of and respond to cyclones. Cumulatively, the program had trained nearly 770 community volunteers in Teknaf as of July 11, according to IOM.
- From June 24–28, USAID staff conducted an assessment trip to Cox’s Bazar to evaluate the humanitarian situation and conditions related to the ongoing cyclone and monsoon seasons. After consultation with host community members and USG partners, USAID/OFDA staff reported that local disaster management capacity in Cox’s Bazar host communities remains adequate.

LOGISTICS SUPPORT AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

Bangladesh

- Humanitarian organizations in Cox’s Bazar had completed the Logistics and Engineering Hub at Madhu Chara—located less than one mile north of the Kutupalong refugee site—as of July 10. The hub includes storage space for humanitarian supplies, as well as newly available overnight facilities and office space for humanitarian workers, according to ISCG. More than 175,000 cubic feet of storage space is available to humanitarian organizations through the Madhu Chara, Teknaf, and Ukhiya logistics hubs, representing an increase of more than 77,000 cubic feet since January.
- Between January and June, the ISCG Logistics Sector, led by USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP), and the Government of Bangladesh Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, handled more than 473,000 cubic feet of humanitarian cargo, facilitated trainings on warehouse management for representatives of 13 humanitarian organizations, and promoted logistics coordination and information sharing among relief actors.
- Since January, the Logistics Sector has also produced and disseminated maps depicting physical access constraints in Cox’s Bazar displacement sites. Updated regularly in consultation with the Bangladesh Armed Forces and humanitarian organizations, the maps are used for operational planning and for advocacy to ensure humanitarian supply lines to vulnerable populations in Cox’s Bazar remain open, particularly during the monsoon season.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Rakhine State

- From May 21–25, a USAID partner distributed food assistance to nearly 22,900 people in central Rakhine IDP sites. During the same period, the partner supported nutrition programming for nearly 13,700 children, as well as malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The partner is also providing child protection support and WASH assistance in central Rakhine IDP sites.
- With USAID/FFP support, WFP continues to assist approximately 115,000 IDPs in central Rakhine and 100,000 crisis-affected people in northern Rakhine through distributions of emergency food assistance; blanket supplementary feeding services for children ages five years and younger and PLW; and implementation of cash-for-work activities, including farmland development, home gardening, pond renovation, and road construction. With USAID/FFP support, WFP is also strengthening Government of Burma capacity to monitor food security conditions by establishing a livelihoods and food security analysis unit within the Government of Burma Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief, and Resettlement.

Bangladesh

- In anticipation of increased humanitarian needs during the monsoon season, food security actors had pre-positioned approximately 30 metric tons (MT) of High Energy Biscuits (HEB) in Cox's Bazar, sufficient to support 8,000 families for three days, as of late June. To date, more than 2,100 households affected by heavy rainfall and flooding have received HEB, according to ISCG. Response actors reached more than 100,000 households in Cox's Bazar with general food distributions during week of June 25.
- Despite monsoon-related access challenges, WFP continues to provide USAID/FFP-funded emergency food and nutrition assistance to refugees and host communities in Cox's Bazar through more than 110 nutrition assistance centers, including more than 85 in host communities and more than 25 in displacement sites. In June, WFP provided in-kind food assistance to approximately 139,000 households and distributed electronic vouchers for food—which enable refugees to purchase nutritious foods, such as dried fish, eggs, pulses, rice, and vegetables, at local stores—to approximately 46,500 households, reaching a total of nearly 840,000 refugees with food assistance. During the month, WFP also supported nearly 262,800 refugee and host community children to receive fortified biscuits in schools and learning centers each day and provided nutrition services—including nutritional counseling sessions, growth monitoring activities, and monthly rations of specialized foods—to approximately 154,000 children and 33,700 PLW.
- WFP continues to support DRR programs, such as road widening, slope stabilization, and reinforcement of WFP distribution and storage sites, and engaged more than 12,000 Rohingya refugees per day in DRR cash-for-work activities in June. WFP-supported livelihoods activities also include self-help groups, trainings, and cash assistance, which is designed to improve dietary diversity among program participants and their families.
- Nutrition actors screened nearly 145,600 children for acute malnutrition from July 5–19, ISCG reports. During the period, relief organizations admitted approximately 890 children younger than five years of age experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) to inpatient or outpatient therapeutic treatment programs, as well as approximately 1,750 children ages 6–59 months experiencing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) to outpatient treatment programs, ISCG reports. In addition, nutrition actors identified and admitted to outpatient treatment more than 200 PLW experiencing MAM and provided nearly 6,900 PLW with counseling on best practices in infant and young child feeding.
- USG partner the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) recently trained more than 20 partner staff to support 14 mobile nutrition teams to deliver services to remote communities.
- Global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence decreased from 14.3 percent to 13.6 percent among refugee populations in Cox's Bazar's Nayapara displacement site between October/November 2017 and April/May 2018, according to preliminary results of a joint UN–NGO nutrition assessment. Despite the observed reduction in malnutrition levels in the sample, results indicate that continued health and nutrition support is required for Rohingya children in Cox's Bazar.

HEALTH AND WASH

Rakhine State

- USAID/OFDA WASH partners recently completed a series of improvements—including upgrades of latrines and sludge treatment units, renovation of pit latrines, expansion of water ponds, and rehabilitation pond embankments and drainage channels—in four IDP sites in Pauktaw in advance of the rainy season.

Bangladesh

- Relief actors in Cox’s Bazar reported approximately 3,600 acute watery diarrhea (AWD) cases from July 15–21; cumulatively, relief actors have identified approximately 136,070 AWD cases to date in 2018, according to ISCG. As of July 19, health actors had not noted a spike in AWD cases due to the ongoing monsoon season, with AWD incidence remaining stable during the previous four weeks, ISCG reports. In May, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) completed an oral cholera vaccination campaign to mitigate AWD in Cox’s Bazar, reaching nearly 902,000 Rohingya refugees and host community members. In addition, health actors have distributed 24 MT of AWD kits for use in the event of an outbreak, ISCG reports.
- An outbreak of diphtheria—a highly infectious airborne disease—continues in Cox’s Bazar, with health actors reporting more than 7,800 suspected cases and 43 deaths at displacement sites between November 2017 and July 2018, UNICEF reports. More than 20 UNICEF-supported health care facilities provided medical services to approximately 8,900 people, including refugees and host community members, in Cox’s Bazar from June 17 to July 4, UNICEF reports.
- In late June, IOM facilitated training on isolation and triage protocols for health workers in the Kutupalong-Balukhali displacement site’s primary health care center to control the spread of communicable diseases such as chicken pox, mumps, and tuberculosis. Multiple vaccination campaigns against AWD, cholera, measles, rubella, and polio have increased immunization coverage; however, congested living conditions and inadequate access to safe drinking water continue to pose serious health risks to refugees in Cox’s Bazar, WHO reports.
- The ISCG Health Sector is monitoring and reporting on temporary closures of health facilities, as well as access constraints, resulting from severe weather in Bangladesh. The Health Sector is also supporting training and field simulation exercises for mobile medical teams that will remain on standby throughout the monsoon season.
- Humanitarian organizations in Cox’s Bazar continue to conduct WASH-related activities for camp residents, including hygiene promotion, latrine desludging and decommissioning, water quality surveillance, sand bagging and protection of latrines, and stockpile mapping, ISCG reports. The WASH Sector is also utilizing an online, interactive incident tracker to monitor and respond to weather-related damage to WASH facilities.

PROTECTION

Bangladesh

- Relief actors continue to provide critical protection assistance to displaced and host community populations in Cox’s Bazar. Protection actors have established 65 safe spaces for gender-based violence (GBV) case management, including 48 safe spaces for women and girls. Cumulatively, relief organizations have reached more than 336,800 individuals through GBV response and prevention interventions—including community-based GBV risk mitigation activities, engagement and empowerment programs for women and girls, and distributions of dignity kits—since March, ISCG reports.
- From July 5–19, protection staff from humanitarian organizations supported by State/PRM identified, accompanied, and assisted persons with specific needs from various camps during their relocation to safer grounds. Protection Emergency Response Units, composed of staff specializing in child protection, community mobilization, and GBV prevention and response, also remained on standby in case of a localized or camp-wide emergency.
- As of July 10, landslides had damaged 32 of the nearly 430 child-friendly spaces in Cox’s Bazar displacement sites and host communities; relief actors decommissioned or relocated 24 of the damaged facilities. Since March, more than 240,000 children have benefited from protection services, including case management and psychosocial support, at Cox’s

Bazar child-friendly spaces, ISCG reports. Child protection services are also available in Cox's Bazar host communities, where 10 relief organizations were conducting protection activities as of mid-July, according to ISCG. Protection programs include an extension of hotline services for host communities, legal support services, and trainings on birth registration, child labor, and early and forced marriage.

- In response to refugee concerns regarding family separation in the event of flooding, landslides, or other disasters, relief workers are distributing 250,000 water-resistant child safety bracelets to help trace unaccompanied and separated children, ISCG reports. To further reduce the risks of separation, protection actors have identified 25 lost child and caregiver meeting points for vulnerable communities. To date, community outreach workers have reached an estimated 20,000 households with risk mitigation messaging related to prevention of family separation and safeguarding key documents and personal belongings. In addition, relief actors have reached an estimated 87,000 people through outreach activities on emergency preparedness, ISCG reports.
- Since August 2017, more than 1,100 unaccompanied and separated children have been either reunited with caregivers or placed with a foster family, according to ISCG. In June, the Government of Bangladesh and ISCG began providing foster families with a monthly stipend for a period of six months to reduce the economic burden of fostering children. In addition, protection actors continue to provide case management services to more than 6,000 unaccompanied and separated children identified in Cox's Bazar.
- State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continues to coordinate with the Government of Bangladesh to verify and register refugee households. As of July 18, UNHCR and the Government of Bangladesh had registered nearly 9,800 individuals in more than 2,100 households; as part of the exercise, all registered individuals older than five years of age received an identification card, and all households received a family certificate. The exercise aims at consolidating a unified database for identity management, documentation, and provision of displaced population protection and assistance in Bangladesh.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The 2018 Interim Humanitarian Response Plan for Burma, released in November 2017, requests more than \$183 million to address the needs of 832,000 conflict- and disaster-affected people in Burma between January and December 2018. As of July 26, international donors had contributed approximately \$83.4 million toward the appeal, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service (FTS).
- The 2018 Bangladesh Joint Response Plan, released in mid-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 July 26, international donors had contributed \$281.4 million toward the appeal, according to FTS.

CONTEXT

- Intercommunal violence in 2012 displaced tens of thousands of people in Rakhine, according to the UN. As of March 2018, nearly 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: 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
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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>