



**UNHCR**

**GLOBAL APPEAL 2015  
UPDATE**

# MYANMAR



## | Overview |

### Working environment

- Fresh displacement was witnessed in 2014 with continued clashes between the Myanmar national army and non-state groups in Kachin and northern Shan States.
- UNHCR is part of the inter-agency response to internal displacement in Kachin State and northern Shan State, as well as Rakhine State, addressing the needs of more than 240,000 internally displaced people (IDPs).
- In Kachin State, the Government limits humanitarian agencies' access to IDP sites and aid organizations must seek permission to access areas not under government control.
- In Rakhine State, the ability of humanitarian agencies to deliver assistance has been severely limited by the political context, while conditions for IDPs deteriorate. More than 800,000 individuals in Rakhine State lack citizenship, in addition to other groups potentially at risk in other parts of Myanmar.

#### Planned presence

<b>Number of offices</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Total personnel</b>	<b>201</b>
International staff	30
National staff	68
JPOs	3
Others	100

#### 2015 plan at a glance\*

<b>1.5 million</b>	People of concern (PoC)
<b>USD 67.8 million</b>	Overall funding requirements
<b>240,000</b>	Internally displaced people assisted through an inter-agency response in Rakhine and Kachin States
<b>810,000</b>	People without citizenship

\* All PoC figures refer to projected 2015 end-year information at time of planning (mid-2014)

- UNHCR is assisting 230,000 IDPs living in protracted displacement situations in selected communities in the south-east of Myanmar.
- In the south-east of the country, UNHCR is also monitoring small-scale refugee returns from temporary camps along the Thai

border, where some 120,000 refugees from Myanmar are hosted, and is preparing for larger return movements. With ceasefire negotiations underway in 2014, return prospects may increase, though conditions for return remain challenging.

# People of concern

The main groups of people of concern to UNHCR in Myanmar in 2015 include people without citizenship, IDPs, refugees, returnees and host communities.

In 2012, violence in Rakhine State forced around 140,000 people to flee their homes. The majority live in government-designated IDP camps near the state capital, Sittwe, and in surrounding townships.

In Kachin State and northern Shan State, more than 100,000 IDPs are displaced and in need of continued humanitarian assistance. They are living in camps in both government-controlled areas, and those under the control of non-state actors.

UNHCR also assists the more than 810,000 people without citizenship in Myanmar.

In south-eastern Myanmar, UNHCR supports communities hosting the estimated 230,000 IDPs living where the organization is operational.

The Office is also preparing for the potential return of some of the 120,000 refugees from Myanmar currently living in temporary camps in Thailand. It is planning support for around 20,000 potential returnees in 2015, although conditions are not yet sufficient to support any organized voluntary return.

## Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2015		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Returnee arrivals during year (ex-refugees)	Myanmar	10,050	5,000	40,500	20,000
Internally displaced	Myanmar	587,000	312,000	514,000	264,000
People in IDP-like situations	Myanmar	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Returnee arrivals during year (ex-IDPs)	Myanmar	55,000	30,000	78,000	53,000
Stateless	Stateless	810,000	60,000	810,000	40,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,497,050</b>	<b>442,000</b>	<b>1,477,500</b>	<b>412,000</b>

## | Response |

### Needs and strategies

Significant numbers of IDPs in Kachin and Rakhine States continue to live in camp settings. UNHCR is the sector lead for protection. As part of the inter-agency response, it also leads the shelter, camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), as well as non-food item (NFI) cluster.

In Rakhine State, humanitarian space is severely limited and undertaking basic relief activities has met severe challenges. The situation for most IDPs deteriorated in 2014, particularly health coverage and NFI distributions. The premises and warehouses of the United Nations and most international NGOs were attacked and ransacked in early 2014.

The inter-agency response in Rakhine State has repeatedly emphasized the need for durable solutions for IDPs. At present, there is a continued policy by the Government to physically separate the conflicting communities, which limits reconciliation efforts or space for supporting coexistence.

More than 100,000 IDPs live in Kachin and northern Shan State. Continued clashes between the Myanmar national army and non-state actors in Kachin and northern Shan States in 2014 led to more displacement and a need for an emergency response. The inter-agency response relies on permission from the Myanmar Government to access IDPs in areas under the control of the Kachin Independence Organization (KIO). As a result, only *ad hoc* missions are undertaken to these areas, limiting the response.

UNHCR will pursue its protection activities and support shelter, CCCM activities, and NFI needs for both Kachin and Rakhine State in 2015. The extent of support offered will rely on developments in the operational areas, particularly levels of access.

In the south-east of Myanmar, UNHCR continues to perform return monitoring to identify the destination of refugees settling back in Myanmar. The aim is to build a profile of areas where interventions can be planned if the scale of returns increases, enabling the Office to respond once spontaneous returns increase. Planning for return is ongoing, including consultations with Myanmar refugees on the Thai border.

# Main objectives and targets for 2015

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2015.

Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what - under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process - has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2015 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context,

strategic priorities and experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (priority area). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2015, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
<b>BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES</b>			
<b>Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained</b>			
Temporary shelters constructed in 2013, designed to last until durable solutions could be identified, are rapidly deteriorating in Rakhine State. There has been a lack of progress in resolving the tensions surrounding inter-communal conflict in 2012 and the physical separation of communities continues. Shelter construction, repair and maintenance will likely feature as part of UNHCR's support to the Government of Myanmar in 2015 under the shelter cluster. In Kachin and northern Shan States, additional displacement in 2014 has widened the shelter gap, with continued emergency and temporary shelter needs. However, UNHCR hopes that durable solution opportunities will allow for progress on standard-setting for permanent shelters.			
<b>Number of long-term/permanent shelters provided</b>	<b>Communities affected by displacement nationwide</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,150</b>
	<b>Communities affected by displacement in Rakhine State</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS</b>			
<b>Camp management and coordination refined and improved</b>			
CCCM support is vital to ensure effective interventions by all humanitarian actors in Rakhine and Kachin IDP situations. CCCM in Kachin State needs to expand to encompass additional IDP sites not covered in 2014 and in Rakhine IDP sites, needs to be strengthened. CCCM activities include camp-running costs, maintenance of shelter and other communal infrastructure, camp focal points, and promote IDP involvement in coordination. Activities will enhance community protection, pending durable solutions.			
<b>Extent to which roles and responsibilities for camp managers and camp service providers are defined, agreed and documented</b>	<b>Communities affected by displacement nationwide</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>20%</b>
	<b>Communities affected by displacement in Rakhine State</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>20%</b>

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
<b>SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION</b>			
<b>Risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) reduced and quality of response improved</b>			
<p>UNHCR and UNFPA continue to invest in strengthening referral services for SGBV survivors, as well as training and raising awareness of SGBV among key partners, governmental and other actors. In 2014, there have been reported SGBV incidents in Rakhine and Kachin State.</p> <p>Insufficient psychological, social and medical service providers, as well as a reluctance by survivors to approach legal and others services out of fear of community repercussions, present challenges.</p>			
<b>Extent to which community is active in SGBV prevention and survivor-centred protection</b>	<b>Communities affected by displacement nationwide</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>priority area</b>
	<b>Communities affected by displacement in Rakhine State</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>priority area</b>
<b>COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION STRENGTHENED AND EXPANDED</b>			
<b>Peaceful coexistence with local communities promoted</b>			
<p>More than 800,000 people without citizenship are estimated to exist in Rakhine State, with the majority in the north. Due to lack of citizenship, their access to services is limited. Tensions resulting from inter-communal violence in Rakhine State remain evident. UNHCR has been assisting communities to work together through projects aimed to foster coexistence, which will continue in 2015.</p>			
<b>Number of peaceful coexistence projects implemented</b>	<b>Individuals without citizenship</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>FAIR PROTECTION PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTATION</b>			
<b>Level of individual documentation increased</b>			
<p>While conditions are not yet conducive for refugee returns, there are signs of spontaneous return in small numbers. UNHCR is preparing a response, in case the numbers increase in 2015. It is unlikely that refugees will have up-to-date documents and assistance will be required to regain documentation, which is essential to access services and fully re-establish their presence in Myanmar.</p>			
<b>Number of identity documents issued for PoCs</b>	<b>Refugee returnees</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>

## | Implementation |

### Coordination

While UNHCR's main government partner in Myanmar will continue to be the Ministry of Immigration and Population and the Ministry of Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs, UNHCR is also an active member of the Humanitarian Country Team in Myanmar. In Kachin and Rakhine States, UNHCR continues to lead the protection

sector and remains the cluster lead agency for shelter, NFI and CCCM. UNHCR also leads the protection sector at national level, which includes UN agencies, international NGOs and several others, including national organizations, and works to raise awareness of protection concerns, enabling an efficient response.

## Partners

### Implementing partners

#### NGOs:

Bridge Asia Japan, Community and Family Services International, Danish Refugee Council, Kachin Baptist Convention, *Karuna* Myanmar Social Services Bhamo, *Karuna* Myanmar Social Services – Myitkyina, Lutheran World Federation, *Malteser Hilfsdienst* Germany, Marie Stopes International, Myanmar Red Cross Society, Shalom (*Nyein*) Foundation, *Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale*

### Operational partners

#### Government agencies:

Ministry of Immigration and Population; Ministry for Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs; Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement

#### NGOs:

Action Against Hunger, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, *Médecins Sans Frontières* - Netherlands and Switzerland, Metta Development Foundation, Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam, Relief International, *Solidarités Internationales*, *Trócaire*, World Vision

#### Others:

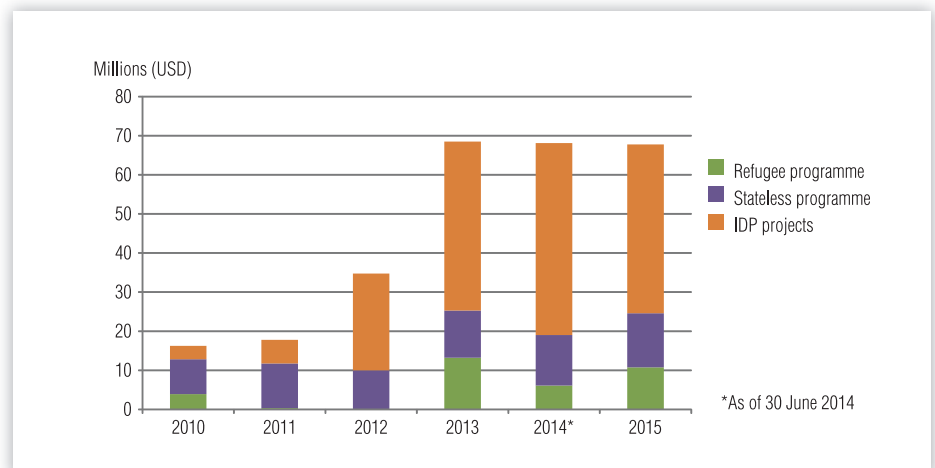
ICRC, International Development Law Organization, IOM, Myanmar Relief Foundation, OCHA, PEACE Law Firm, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

## | Financial information |

The budget for UNHCR's operation in Myanmar has been rising since 2012, when a ceasefire between the Myanmar army and the KIO broke down.

Increased interest among refugees in returning to Myanmar requires budget estimates that cover potential activities, should conditions be deemed conducive. Significant financial support may be needed in 2015 to support shelter repair and maintenance in Rakhine and Kachin States. Given the above, the 2015 budget for Myanmar is set at USD 67.8 million.

### Budgets for Myanmar | 2010–2015



## 2015 budget for Myanmar | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>2014 revised budget (as of 30 June 2014)</b>	<b>6,095,294</b>	<b>12,940,291</b>	<b>49,073,119</b>	<b>68,108,703</b>
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>				
Law and policy	0	367,365	775,258	<b>1,142,623</b>
Administrative institutions and practice	0	0	215,639	<b>215,639</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	180,000	593,683	0	<b>773,683</b>
Public attitude towards people of concern	0	310,366	738,355	<b>1,048,721</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>1,271,413</b>	<b>1,729,252</b>	<b>3,180,666</b>
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>				
Identification of statelessness	0	540,731	0	<b>540,731</b>
Registration and profiling	0	0	239,277	<b>239,277</b>
Individual documentation	1,000,000	0	151,019	<b>1,151,019</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	0	3,190,549	94,232	<b>3,284,780</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>3,731,280</b>	<b>484,528</b>	<b>5,215,807</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>				
Protection from effects of armed conflict	0	777,683	2,659,105	<b>3,436,788</b>
Prevention and response to SGBV	150,000	205,366	1,482,343	<b>1,837,709</b>
Protection of children	50,000	0	0	<b>50,000</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>983,049</b>	<b>4,141,449</b>	<b>5,324,497</b>
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>				
Health	0	1,015,948	0	<b>1,015,948</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	0	238,418	0	<b>238,418</b>
Water	250,000	0	1,198,704	<b>1,448,704</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	600,000	0	0	<b>600,000</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	3,371,411	0	11,730,326	<b>15,101,737</b>
Basic and domestic items	1,400,000	375,366	5,733,547	<b>7,508,913</b>
Services for people with specific needs	0	812,366	866,078	<b>1,678,444</b>
Education	0	1,118,258	0	<b>1,118,258</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,621,411</b>	<b>3,560,355</b>	<b>19,528,655</b>	<b>28,710,421</b>
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>				
Community mobilization	0	444,818	869,801	<b>1,314,619</b>
Coexistence with local communities	600,000	976,357	2,387,439	<b>3,963,796</b>
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	2,850,000	790,376	1,986,486	<b>5,626,861</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,450,000</b>	<b>2,211,550</b>	<b>5,243,726</b>	<b>10,905,276</b>
<b>Durable solutions</b>				
Voluntary return	155,000	0	4,590,305	<b>4,745,305</b>
Reintegration	35,000	0	0	<b>35,000</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>190,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,590,305</b>	<b>4,780,305</b>
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>				
Coordination and partnerships	15,000	0	166,362	<b>181,362</b>
Camp management and coordination	0	0	3,023,055	<b>3,023,055</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,189,417</b>	<b>3,204,417</b>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>				
Logistics and supply	50,000	669,066	1,533,281	<b>2,252,347</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	40,000	1,421,372	2,737,619	<b>4,198,991</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>2,090,437</b>	<b>4,270,900</b>	<b>6,451,338</b>
<b>2015 total budget</b>	<b>10,746,411</b>	<b>13,848,084</b>	<b>43,178,231</b>	<b>67,772,726</b>