



BURMA – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

JUNE 29, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

53.8 million

Total Population of Burma
UN – November 2017

8.3 million

People Residing in Conflict-Affected Areas in Burma
UN – November 2017

862,900

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

706,364

Estimated People Newly Displaced to Bangladesh
UN – June 2018

128,900

Estimated IDPs in Rakhine State Prior to August
UN – November 2017

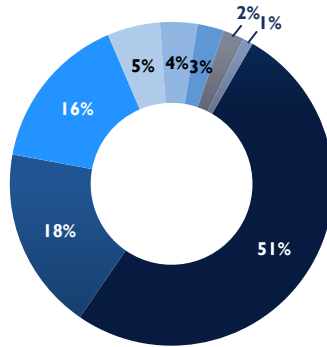
90,000

Estimated IDPs in Kachin State
UN – January 2018

9,600

Estimated IDPs in Northern Shan State
UN – January 2018

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2017–2018



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (51%)
- Protection (18%)
- Health (16%)
- Nutrition (5%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (4%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (3%)
- Shelter & Settlements (2%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2018



- Local & Regional Food Procurement (51%)
- Food Vouchers (24%)
- Complementary Services (14%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (7%)
- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (4%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Ongoing violence and insecurity in Rakhine State prompts nearly 706,400 people to flee to Bangladesh
- Access constraints continue to impede humanitarian assistance in Burma’s Kachin, Rakhine, and Shan states
- USG partners respond to monsoon-related damage in Bangladesh and Burma, amid continued preparedness activities

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE BURMA RESPONSE IN FY 2018

USAID/OFDA	\$10,583,073
USAID/FFP	\$62,962,874
STATE/PRM ³	\$122,398,490

\$195,944,437

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Insecurity and military operations in Burma’s Rakhine State have prompted an estimated 706,400 people to flee to neighboring Bangladesh since August 2017, according to the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)—a humanitarian response coordinating body comprising UN agencies, international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders. Cumulatively, approximately 919,000 Burmese refugees were sheltering in Bangladesh’s Cox’s Bazar District as of June 21, ISCG reports.
- Monsoon rains in Cox’s Bazar from May 11–June 17 resulted in one death, injured more than 30 refugees, and affected more than 28,400 people at displacement sites. In response, relief actors are distributing emergency food assistance and repairing infrastructure damaged by monsoon-related incidents.
- U.S. Government (USG) partners continue to conduct monsoon preparedness and response activities in Burma and Bangladesh, while providing critical emergency food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance to conflict-affected populations.

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’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

INSECURITY, DISPLACEMENT, RETURNS, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Rakhine State

- August 2017 attacks by the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) on checkpoints and police posts and resultant Government of Burma military operations have displaced nearly 706,400 Rohingya refugees from Rakhine to Bangladesh, while humanitarian access to vulnerable populations in Rakhine remains restricted. Government of Burma-imposed bureaucratic impediments—including limited travel authorization (TA) approvals, inconsistent TA application procedures, and short validity of authorizations—are hindering the assessment of humanitarian needs and provision of emergency assistance, particularly in northern Rakhine’s Buthidaung, Maungdaw, and Rathedaung townships, the UN reports. In addition, government-mandated movement restrictions, insecurity, and intercommunal tensions are constraining the ability of up to 260,000 Rohingya remaining in northern Rakhine to access markets and agricultural fields. An estimated 128,000 people—including a significant number of Rohingya—remained displaced in Rakhine as of February 2018, according to the UN.
- On June 6, the Government of Burma, the UN Development Program (UNDP), and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) to support the voluntary repatriation of Burmese refugees in Bangladesh. The MoU, which had not been publicly released as of June 29, intends to establish a framework for cooperation between the Government of Burma and the UN to create conditions conducive to dignified, safe, sustainable, and voluntary repatriation and implement livelihood programs that will benefit all communities in Rakhine. The MoU also reaffirms commitments to a comprehensive and durable solution to population displacement and the implementation of the Rakhine Advisory Commission’s recommendations. However, humanitarian organizations and conflict-affected populations continue to emphasize that conditions in Rakhine are not conducive to safe, dignified, and voluntary returns.

Kachin and Shan States

- Escalating conflict between Government of Burma military forces and the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) displaced an estimated 13,500 people in Kachin State from January–May 2018, representing a 42 percent increase from the 9,500 people displaced in the state during 2017, according to the UN. The UN estimates that approximately 103,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) were sheltering at displacement sites in Kachin and northern Shan states as of May; however, conflict has displaced some populations multiple times, while others displaced in 2018 have since returned to areas of origin.
- On May 21, Government of Burma armed forces issued a letter requiring the Kachin Baptist Convention (KBC)—a local organization and the primary NGO delivering humanitarian assistance to IDPs in Kachin—to cease humanitarian efforts and travel within KIA-controlled areas of the state, local media report. Following the notice, Government of Burma authorities blocked multiple KBC aid convoys, according to the NGO. While UN agencies and other relief actors provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs in Government of Burma-controlled areas, Government of Burma military forces have prevented the UN from accessing areas under KIA control.

Bangladesh

- Cumulatively, approximately 919,000 Burmese refugees were sheltering in Cox’s Bazar as of June 21, according to ISCG. Although new arrivals have slowed significantly since the onset of the crisis, relief actors recorded more than 160 new refugee arrivals between June 7 and 20, ISCG reports.
- The ISCG Logistics Sector—led by USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP)—reports a shortage of warehousing, particularly in southern Cox’s Bazar. Available facilities are close to capacity, and land for the construction of new storage sites remains limited. While six mobile storage units are operational at the recently established Logistics and Engineering Hub in Madhu Chara, and the Teknaf Logistics Hub in Leda is providing more than 800 cubic meters of storage for humanitarian supplies, the Logistics Sector reports the need for construction and maintenance of additional logistics infrastructure to improve humanitarian access and service delivery in Cox’s Bazar.

NATURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Burma

- On May 29, a tropical depression made landfall over Rakhine's Ann, Kyauktaw, and Manaung townships, resulting in three deaths, one injury, and damage to nearly 150 homes and more than 30 public buildings, local government authorities report. Strong winds and waves also limited humanitarian actors' ability to conduct activities requiring boat transit, a common method for transporting relief commodities in the region. Relief actors report that Government of Burma early warning systems—supported by USAID/OFDA since FY 2012—operated effectively during the storm, facilitating information sharing between national, state, and local levels, as well as dissemination of information through social media and loudspeakers. With approximately \$2.6 million in FY 2016–2017 funding, USAID/OFDA works with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the U.S. Forest Service, as well as USG partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM), to improve national and local early warnings systems in Burma.
- Heavy rainfall in mid-June generated flooding and landslides throughout Burma, resulting in at least 19 deaths—including six deaths in Rakhine—and displacing more than 10,000 households as of June 20, according to local media. However, as of June 21, floods had receded and the majority of displaced populations in Rakhine and throughout Burma had returned to areas of origin. The Government of Burma and the Myanmar Red Cross Society provided cash support, emergency food assistance, and relief commodities to affected communities.
- Relief actors, including USG partners, continue to support preparedness and response activities for Burma's ongoing May–October cyclone and monsoon seasons. USAID/OFDA supports partners to conduct disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities in Rakhine to strengthen the capacity of communities and local and regional authorities to mitigate, prepare for, and respond to the effects of disasters. On June 19, IOM conducted an early warning simulation exercise—including activation of early warning systems, dissemination of early warning information throughout local communities, and evacuation drills—for participants from Rakhine's Minbya, Myebon, Pauktaw, and Sittwe townships.
- From June 21–22, IOM facilitated a workshop to develop the Rakhine State Disaster Management Plan. The two-day workshop included 30 participants from the Rakhine State Government, as well as counterparts from the Government of Burma Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief, and Resettlement and the Government of Burma Department of Disaster Management. The workshop aimed to use risk assessment data to adapt disaster management strategies to the local context in Rakhine and strengthen planning capacity and coordination between state and national authorities. USAID/OFDA has supported IOM to conduct DRR initiatives in Rakhine since 2014, focusing on IDPs and other vulnerable communities.

Bangladesh

- Monsoon-related incidents—including flooding, landslides, strong winds, and waterlogging—resulted in one death, injured more than 30 people, and affected approximately 28,400 people in Cox's Bazar displacement sites from May 11–June 17, ISCG reports. The incidents also damaged more than 3,300 shelters and key infrastructure—including bridges, drainage channels, health facilities, latrines, roads, and WASH infrastructure—in Cox's Bazar.
- In response to heavy rainfall, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) began portering emergency food assistance by foot to households unable to access food distribution sites in Kutupalong and provided 30 metric tons (MT) of high-energy biscuits (HEBs)—sufficient to support 8,000 households for three days—to food security partners on June 11. In addition, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) has established mobile nutrition sites in refugee settlements and is pre-positioning specialized food assistance in displacement sites for use following monsoon-related events.
- Relief actors distributed pre-positioned relief commodities on foot, while the Bangladesh Army conducted repairs and reestablished access to the main road to Cox's Bazar's Kutupalong displacement site, where more than 623,000 refugees are sheltering. Lower rainfall totals in recent days—approximately 4 inches of rain from June 14–21 compared to more than 21 inches of rain from June 9–13—allowed for rapid repair of infrastructure damaged as a result of flooding, landslides, and high winds. From June 14–21, humanitarian organizations constructed two 230-foot bamboo bridges, stabilized four landslide-prone slopes, and repaired damaged bridges, drainage channels, and roads in refugee sites.
- In late May, USAID/OFDA provided 1,000 rolls of plastic sheeting—sufficient shelter support for up to 50,000 people—to IOM for distribution to host community members in Cox's Bazar in the event of a cyclone or monsoon.

FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION, AND LIVELIHOODS

Regional

- USAID/FFP recently contributed \$7 million to WFP to support emergency food, nutrition, and early recovery activities in Burma, including in Rakhine, Kachin, and Shan. The contribution will enable WFP to reach approximately 115,000 IDPs in central Rakhine and 100,000 crisis-affected populations in northern Rakhine with emergency food assistance. WFP also plans to assist an estimated 46,500 food-insecure people with cash transfers in government-controlled areas of Kachin and 13,400 people with combined food and cash assistance in Shan. In addition, the contribution supports cash-for-work activities—including farmland development, road construction, pond renovation, and home gardening—for 25,000 resettled former IDPs and food-insecure non-IDP communities in Rakhine, Kachin, and Shan.
- With support from USAID/FFP, WFP is scaling up nutrition interventions in Rakhine. WFP assistance includes blanket supplementary feeding services for children younger than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women, as well as infant and young children feeding promotion and counseling to prevent acute malnutrition. With USAID/FFP assistance, WFP will support approximately 22,500 children and women in Kachin, northern Shan, and Rakhine with nutrition interventions for seven months.

Rakhine State

- Despite limited humanitarian access to Rakhine, WFP reached approximately 180,000 conflict-affected individuals in Rakhine—including 70,000 people in northern Rakhine and 110,000 people in central Rakhine—with humanitarian assistance in April.

Kachin and Shan States

- USAID/FFP partner WFP reached approximately 59,000 IDPs in Kachin and Shan with emergency food assistance during the month of April. In addition, from January–April, a USAID/OFDA NGO partner supported emergency interventions in Kachin’s Mansi, Tanai, and Waingmaw townships to address emerging humanitarian needs of displaced populations. The NGO also supports income-generating activities for vulnerable populations in 80 Government of Burma-controlled areas in Kachin and nearly 60 KIA-controlled areas, as well as vocational training for more than 10 individuals in Kachin’s Bhamo city and Lwegel town. Vocational training initiatives have enabled individuals displaced from rural areas to adapt to urban environments and build skills to support livelihood activities.

Bangladesh

- WFP is coordinating with the ISCG Food Security Sector (FSS) to provide emergency in-kind food assistance—including lentils, rice, and vegetable oil—to newly arrived refugees in Cox’s Bazar. In May, WFP provided emergency food assistance—including in-kind assistance and e-vouchers—to an estimated 850,600 refugees in Cox’s Bazar. In addition, WFP and partners treated an estimated 24,300 women, including refugees and host community members, for moderate acute malnutrition and distributed nutritious supplementary food to approximately 163,200 refugee women and children.
- On June 11, WFP activated FSS emergency response activities, following heavy rains on June 10. WFP began portering food assistance in northern Kutupalong and issued 30 MT of HEB—sufficient to sustain 8,000 households for three days—to FSS partners.
- Global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence decreased among refugee populations in Cox’s Bazar’s Nayapara camp—from 14.3 percent to 13.6 percent—between October/November 2017 and April/May 2018, according to preliminary results from a joint UN–NGO nutrition assessment. Despite the observed reduction in malnutrition in the sample, results indicate that continued health and nutrition assistance is required for Rohingya children in Cox’s Bazar.
- IOM, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), is strengthening farming activities and recovery of agriculture-based livelihoods. This assistance includes seed distributions and the provision of essential agricultural production kits, including power tillers, irrigation pumps, and sprayers for organic pesticides. Since March 2018, approximately 37,550 beneficiaries—including 25,000 Rohingya refugees and 12,550 host community members—have received micro-gardening kits and food storage items through the program.

HEALTH AND WASH

Rakhine State

- Humanitarian organizations continue to address critical WASH-related needs at central Rakhine IDP sites. As of late April, UNICEF, two USAID/OFDA-supported NGOs, and other relief agencies had treated nearly 240 water collection points—more than 95 percent of targeted water points—and desludged more than 5,100 latrines—more than 80 percent of targeted latrines—in central Rakhine. In addition, relief actors provided sanitary supplies and soap to vulnerable populations, addressing more than 80 percent of assessed WASH-related IDP needs.

Kachin and Shan States

- Restrictions on humanitarian access to non-government-controlled areas in Kachin and Shan continue, limiting the availability of basic information on WASH conditions in communities targeted for assistance, UNICEF reports. In addition, ongoing conflict in many areas of Kachin and Shan is limiting vulnerable populations' access to health care services. With USAID/OFDA support, UNICEF is working to build the capacity of local health care staff, promote improved health and hygiene practices, and conduct outreach services to improve maternal and child health among IDPs and conflict-affected populations.

Bangladesh

- An outbreak of diphtheria—a highly contagious infectious airborne disease—in Cox's Bazar displacement sites continues, with health actors reporting nearly 8,000 suspected diphtheria cases from November 8–June 17, ISCG reports. Health actors continue to conduct large-scale vaccination campaigns targeting nearly 111,800 children younger than two years of age and approximately 25,800 pregnant women.
- On May 13, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) completed an oral vaccination campaign for acute watery diarrhea (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. Multiple vaccination campaigns against AWD, cholera, measles, rubella, and polio have increased immunization coverage; however, congested living conditions, inadequate access to safe drinking water, and malnutrition continue to pose serious health risks to refugees in Cox's Bazar, WHO reports.
- WHO and health sector partners continue preparations to ensure continuity of critical health services for both host community members and refugees in Cox's Bazar during the ongoing May–October cyclone and monsoon seasons. As of early June, WHO had trained 16 mobile medical teams—each comprising a doctor, a nurse, a midwife, a pharmaceutical dispenser, and a protection officer—to deploy in the case of floods, landslides, or an infectious disease outbreak. The teams will provide immediate life-saving assistance and facilitate medical referrals for specialized care.
- Given the increased risk of disease outbreaks during cyclone and monsoon seasons, WHO has pre-positioned 75 MT of cholera treatment supplies and 20 interagency emergency health kits—sufficient to meet the needs of up to 200,000 people for three months—in Cox's Bazar. In addition, WHO has established more than 20 diarrhea treatment centers, with the capacity to support nearly 600 people, and several hundred oral rehydration points in Cox's Bazar's displacement sites.
- To mitigate the risk of flood-related disease outbreaks, IOM supported two AWD-related trainings in recent weeks, including training on developing community actions plans to prevent AWD, as well as planned response activities in the event of an outbreak. In addition, relief actors have distributed hygiene kits to more than 363,800 people and desludged more than 20,600 latrines to date.

PROTECTION AND SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS

Rakhine State

- From June 12–21, UN Special Envoy on Burma Christine Schraner Burgener visited Burma to meet with representatives from the Government of Burma, humanitarian agencies, and conflict-affected communities. Following the visit, Special Envoy Burgener emphasized the importance of ending government-imposed movement restrictions and granting citizenship to eligible individuals to enable safe, dignified, and sustainable returns of IDPs and refugees.

- USAID/OFDA partners continue to respond to protection concerns in Rakhine, including reports of child labor, early and forced marriage, family separation, sexual exploitation and abuse, and trafficking.

Kachin and Shan States

- Protracted armed conflict in Kachin and Shan have exposed children to forced recruitment into armed groups and sexual violence, the UN reports. In response, USAID/OFDA supports UN agencies and NGOs to provide emergency protection activities, including through the establishment of community-based child protection groups linked with mobile psychosocial support and the development of case management teams.

Bangladesh

- ISCG Shelter Sector partners are prioritizing shelter upgrades to mitigate the risk of damaging winds and flooding during the cyclone and monsoon seasons. As of June 21, shelter organizations had provided more than 190,900 households—90 percent of those targeted—with additional tarps, rope, and bamboo, and supported more than 75,300 households—36 percent of those targeted—with tie-down kits to strengthen existing shelters.
- In coordination with the Government of Bangladesh, relief actors continue to support rehabilitation of critical infrastructure in host communities affected by the refugee influx. As of June 21, relief actors and Government of Bangladesh authorities had rehabilitated nearly 25 miles of road and dredged more than six miles of canals in host communities in Cox’s Bazar’s Teknaf and Ukhiya sub-districts. Relief actors continue to closely monitor transportation infrastructure to ensure access to displacement sites and host communities is maintained.
- The Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) is bolstering efforts to mitigate the risks of trafficking and exploitation among refugees through awareness-raising for refugees and host communities on the risks of trafficking and assistance available to survivors. The PSWG is also addressing protection issues related to monsoon-related flooding and landslides; from June 5–20, the PSWG activated eight protection emergency response units in seven refugee camps to address protection related concerns, including child protection and gender-based violence (GBV), related to displacement following flooding and landslides. The PSWG recently trained nearly 230 protection emergency response unit staff, including staff with expertise in child protection and GBV, on coordination and emergency preparedness and response.

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On June 20, the Government of Australia announced \$18.4 million in funding for the delivery of emergency food, health, shelter, and protection assistance for refugees and host communities in Bangladesh through IOM, UNHCR, and WFP.
- The 2018 Interim Humanitarian Response Plan for Burma requests approximately \$183 million to assist 832,000 vulnerable people in Kachin, Kayin, Shan, and Rakhine states. As of June 25, international donors had contributed \$65.2 million in funding—or nearly 36 percent of the request, according to the UN.
- The 2018 Rohingya Refugee Crisis Joint Response Plan requests nearly \$951 million to address critical humanitarian needs of 1.3 million people—including Rohingya refugees and affected host communities—in Bangladesh from March–December 2018. International donors had provided \$225 million—nearly 24 percent of the requested total—as of June 25, the UN reports.

CONTEXT

- In early June 2011, a ceasefire between the Government of Burma and the KIA broke down when fighting between Burmese security forces and the KIA erupted in southeastern Kachin, resulting in population displacement. As of December 2017, an estimated 107,000 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. Local NGOs continue to access displaced populations in KIA-controlled areas, including along the Burma–China border; however, access to some areas remains inconsistent.
- Intercommunal violence in 2012 displaced tens of thousands of people in Rakhine, according to the UN. As of August 2017, approximately 120,000 people remained displaced in central 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, therefore, effectively stateless 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, Burmese security forces launched military operations in Buthidaung, Maungdaw, and Rathedaung. Since August 25, insecurity has prompted approximately 706,400 people to flee Burma to Bangladesh, bringing the total number of Burmese refugees in Bangladesh to nearly 919,000.
- 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 based in Bangkok, Thailand, remain in contact with humanitarian partners in Burma and Bangladesh and continue to conduct assessments in affected areas of Rakhine to evaluate humanitarian conditions, identify relief gaps, and recommend response options.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE BURMA RESPONSE IN FY 2018

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
American Refugee Committee	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Rakhine	\$817,486
Danish Refugee Council (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 (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
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/FFP			
UNICEF	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Bangladesh	\$2,636,334
	Local and Regional Procurement	Bangladesh	\$189,000
	Complementary Services: Nutrition	Bangladesh	\$4,737,540

WFP	Local and Regional Procurement	Bangladesh	\$11,112,710
	Complementary Services: ERMS	Bangladesh	\$3,067,290
	Food Vouchers	Bangladesh	\$4,000,000
	Complementary Services: Logistics Support and Relief Commodities; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Bangladesh	\$220,000
	Emergency Food Assistance and Nutrition Support	Bangladesh	\$30,000,000
	Emergency Food Assistance and Nutrition Support	Burma	\$7,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$62,962,874
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partners	Humanitarian Assistance	Malaysia, 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	Regional	\$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.

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.

⁴ USAID/FFP and State/PRM funding includes funding for both Burmese refugees and asylum seekers in the region, as well as IDPs inside Burma.

⁵ This total includes 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.

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>