

MYANMAR



UNHCR's presence | 2013

Number of offices	5
Total personnel	174
International staff	24
National staff	62
JPOs	2
Others	86

| Overview |

Operational highlights

- UNHCR participated in inter-agency efforts to respond to the emergency situation and the needs of 140,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) in Rakhine State.
- The organization led shelter-support efforts and was a key construction actor, assisting 25,000 of an identified 70,000 vulnerable IDPs in Rakhine State with adequate shelter ahead of the monsoon season. In Kachin State, UNHCR provided 24,000 people with temporary shelter through construction and renovation work.

- Camp coordination and management structures were established and maintained in IDP sites in Kachin State and Rakhine State, contributing to the protection environment.
- UNHCR increased understanding amongst the authorities, donor and diplomatic communities, UN agencies and other actors about issues related to people without citizenship, through awareness-

raising workshops and advocacy with them.

- Given progress towards a nationwide ceasefire and potential political dialogue between the Government and non-State actors, UNHCR raised relevant authorities' awareness about requirements in formulating durable solutions for IDPs in Kachin State and in south-eastern Myanmar.

- In Rakhine State, continued tension between communities and several violent incidents disrupted and restricted UNHCR's operations.
- A letter of understanding was signed by the Myanmar authorities, expanding UNHCR's role and area of operation in the south-east, allowing greater scope for protection activities and humanitarian assistance.

People of concern

In Myanmar, more than 800,000 people were estimated to be without citizenship, almost all of whom lived in Rakhine State.

Almost 400,000 IDPs and people in IDP-like situations were located in Rakhine State, Kachin State, Shan

State and in south-eastern Myanmar, where UNHCR operated. The majority have been displaced by armed conflict. Some 140,000 were displaced by inter-communal clashes in Rakhine State, the majority being people without or lacking citizenship.

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
IDPs	Myanmar	337,000	337,000	-	-
People in an IDP-like situation	Myanmar	35,000	35,000	-	-
Stateless*	Stateless people	810,000	100,000	-	-
Returned IDPs including people in an IDP-like situation	Myanmar	27,400	12,400	-	-
Returnees (refugees)	Thailand	3,000	-	-	-
	Various	10	-	-	-
Total		1,212,410	484,400		

* People without citizenship

| Results in 2013 |

Achievements and impact

The following matrix contains examples of objectives and targets set for UNHCR's programme interventions in this operation in 2013. Short commentaries on the

end-year results and impact on people of concern are provided, including indications of why targets may not have been met.

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained			
<p>Result/impact: UNHCR, the Government of Myanmar and other actors provided temporary shelter for the majority of the 140,000 IDPs in Rakhine State. The Office constructed 699 temporary shelters (mainly eight-unit longhouses) for more than 125,000 IDPs, including 25,000 vulnerable individuals living in coastal and flood-prone areas ahead of the monsoon season (May-October). In Kachin and northern Shan States, 23,900 people benefitted from 3,328 UNHCR-renovated shelter units and 890 newly-constructed units. Such shelter improved the physical security of the IDPs.</p> <p>Gap: Temporary shelter, constructed by UNHCR and others, covered the needs of approximately 90 per cent of the IDP population in Rakhine State in 2013. In Kachin and northern Shan States, 45 per cent of IDPs were estimated to need Sphere-standard (i.e. minimum humanitarian standards) shelters.</p>			
Extent to which emergency shelter meets Sphere standards	Internally displaced people (IDPs) in Rakhine	100%	100%
	IDPs in Kachin	100%	100%
# of individuals provided with emergency shelter	IDPs in Rakhine	43,000	125,000
	IDPs in Kachin	10,000	23,900

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
Population had an adequate supply of basic and domestic items			
<p>Result/impact: The Rakhine State IDP emergency was addressed through a sustained inter-agency effort, with UNHCR leading in shelter/non-food items (NFI) /camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), and the protection sector. Emergency NFI needs for 140,000 IDPs were met. In Kachin State, protracted IDP needs were well covered in Government-controlled areas.</p> <p>Gap: Humanitarian access was restricted in selected IDP sites in Rakhine State and remote villages were difficult to reach. In Kachin State, there were challenges in assessing the needs and delivery of assistance to areas not covered by Government activity. Approval to undertake missions in areas not covered by the Government increased in 2013, but general restrictions on access continued.</p>			
% of displaced families who received non-food items	IDPs in Kachin	75%	65%
	IDPs in Rakhine	100%	100%
Services for people with specific needs strengthened			
<p>Result/impact: CCCM structures were established and maintained in IDP sites in Kachin State with focal points for extremely vulnerable individuals. CCCM activities were undertaken in 132 IDP sites in Kachin (benefitting 52,000 IDPs), enhancing the general protection environment for people with special needs.</p> <p>Gap: UNHCR worked with camp administration and, more specifically, women's groups, to identify the specific needs of the IDP population. In Kachin, access restrictions in areas not covered by the Government presented challenges in assessing the needs of, and implementing activities for, people with specific needs.</p>			
# of most vulnerable individuals who received support	IDPs in Kachin	2,000	2,071
FAVOURABLE PROTECTION ENVIRONMENT			
Laws to aid people without citizenship developed or strengthened			
<p>Result/impact: UNHCR worked to raise officials' understanding of issues related to people without citizenship, through 20 workshops and briefing sessions with relevant Government and parliamentary actors, as well as advocacy with other partners.</p> <p>Gap: While the authorities' engagement with UNHCR on statelessness improved significantly, the 1982 Citizenship Law was not amended, nor its interpretation altered, to be consistent with international standards. While UNHCR had planned as many as 80 events under a comprehensive plan, it implemented only 19 of them, largely due to a lack of funds.</p>			
Extent to which law and policy are consistent with international standards on prevention of statelessness	People without citizenship	30%	25%
# of events/workshops/training sessions organized to reduce or prevent statelessness	People without citizenship	80	19
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
The risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is reduced and the response to it is improved			
<p>Result/impact: SGBV referral pathways were established and under further development in the states of Kachin and Rakhine and the south-east. Within the protection sector, UNFPA assumed leadership of SGBV support. The main emphasis was on preventing incidents and raising awareness (e.g. seven women's committees were formed in Rakhine State IDP sites).</p> <p>Gap: Service providers with adequate referral mechanisms were limited in Kachin and Rakhine States, and the south-east, and the women's committees required further capacity building. As a result, not all reported SGBV survivors received assistance.</p>			
% of reported survivors of SGBV who receive assistance	IDPs in Kachin	40%	10%
	IDPs in Rakhine	100%	30%
	IDPs in the south-east	60%	45%
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF-RELIANCE			
Community mobilization is strengthened			
<p>Result/impact: In the south-east of Myanmar, UNHCR and partners strengthened community-based organizations (CBOs), in order to build the self-management capacities of communities. Planning and training was held for more than 2,100 CBO members, 40 per cent of whom were female.</p> <p>Gap: The overall geographical spread of villages, which are located in some areas controlled by the Government and in others, by various non-state actors, was one of the main challenges in this activity given the need to have the support and involvement of all parties prior to implementation.</p>			
Percentage of community leadership structures comprised of women, community leaders, and members receive life-skills and leadership training	IDPs in the south-east	50%	40%
Local communities co-exist peacefully			
<p>Result/impact: UNHCR implemented almost all planned projects, aimed at promoting co-existence between communities under a challenging operational environment.</p> <p>Gap: The continued tension between communities made it difficult to maximize the impact of UNHCR's efforts to support effective inter-community dialogue.</p>			
Extent local communities supported the continued presence of PoC	People without citizenship in Rakhine State	50%	50%
Number of peaceful co-existence projects implemented	People without citizenship in Rakhine State	12	11

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Immigration and National Registration Department, Ministry of Immigration and Population

NGOs:

Action contre la Faim, Bridge Asia Japan, Community and Family Services International, Danish Refugee Council, *Malteser Hilfsdienst* Germany, Marie Stopes International, Myanmar Red Cross Society, Kachin Baptist Convention, *Karuna* Myanmar Social Services - Bhamo, *Karuna* Myanmar Social Services - Loikaw, *Karuna* Myanmar Social Services - Myitkyina, Lutheran World Federation, *Shalom Nyein* Foundation, *Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale*, and Save the Children International

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, and State governments

NGOs:

International Rescue Committee, *Médecins sans Frontières* (MSF) – Netherlands, *Médecins sans Frontières* – Switzerland, Norwegian Refugee Council, and World Vision

Others:

International Development Law Organization and PEACE Law Firm

Assessment of results

Conditions were not conducive for the return of refugees from Thailand, but at UNHCR's initiative, consultations by relevant stakeholders were accelerated, including more regular cross-border dialogue between offices in Myanmar and Thailand. The issue of statelessness in Myanmar remained a concern for UNHCR, with limited progress in efforts to encourage the Government to bring its policy and practice closer to international standards.

The inter-agency humanitarian response in Kachin and Rakhine States focused on assisting IDPs displaced by armed and communal conflict. There was progress in addressing basic needs in both situations while protection concerns remained. Durable solutions benefitting all IDPs are yet to be found in Rakhine, Kachin or other parts of the country. In the south-east of Myanmar and Kachin State, further development remained dependent on on-going political dialogue and the agreement of a national ceasefire deal.

The situation in Rakhine State, which had stemmed from communal violence in 2012, deteriorated during 2013, with a further narrowing of humanitarian space and a serious decline in the scope for solutions to all IDPs. UNHCR, as part of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), continued to advocate for solutions, improvement in the protection environment and peaceful coexistence and dialogue.

Implementation challenges also persisted, in particular in Rakhine State, often related to delays in authorization from the authorities for activities, or restrictions on access to areas of operation. In Kachin, humanitarian actors have unhindered access to areas controlled by the Government. However, there was limited access to the border areas which required either negotiations with government and non-state actors, or the provision of humanitarian support through local NGOs.

Working with others

UNHCR is an active member of the HCT in Myanmar.

In Kachin and Rakhine States, UNHCR led the protection sector and the shelter and non-food items (NFI), as well as camp coordination and camp management clusters.

At a national level, the organization worked to coordinate protection advocacy as the lead agency for the Humanitarian Protection Working Group, which includes UNFPA, UNICEF, OCHA, DRC, NRC, Save the Children, World Vision, and several other organizations.

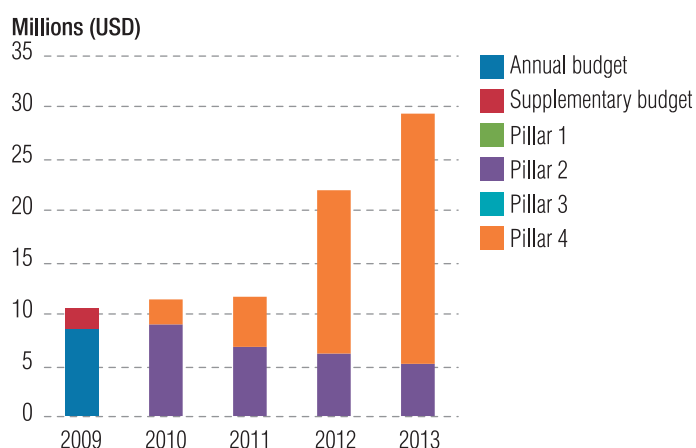
UNHCR participated in the human rights-themed working group, together with ILO, OHCHR and UNICEF, and under UN Security Council Resolution 1612 on children in armed conflict, UNHCR participated in monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

Financial information

Expenditure in Myanmar | 2009 to 2013

The final 2013 comprehensive budget for UNHCR's operation in Myanmar was USD 68.5 million. This included supplementary requirements for the operation in Rakhine State following the violent inter-ethnic clashes in 2012, which continued in 2013. Resources and expenditure had increased over the previous five years, primarily due to the development of the IDP emergencies in Kachin State (in 2011) and Rakhine State (in 2012) and subsequent responses.

Funding in 2013 allowed for overall expenditure of USD 29.3 million, corresponding to 43 per cent of overall requirements.



Budget, income and expenditure in Myanmar | USD

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	13,203,885	12,064,783	43,212,902	68,481,570
Income from contributions ¹	20,659,896	2,399,504	17,997,703	41,057,104
Other funds available / transfers	-13,631,059	4,956,784	6,666,043	-2,008,232
Total funds available	7,028,838	7,356,288	24,663,746	39,048,872

EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTIVE

Favourable Protection Environment

Law and policy	0	287,570	149,983	437,554
Administrative institutions and practice	0	0	123,436	123,436
Access to legal assistance and remedies	0	57,750	135,104	192,854
Public attitude towards people of concern	0	121,135	0	121,135
Subtotal	0	466,455	408,523	874,978

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Identification of statelessness	0	122,860	0	122,860
Registration and profiling	0	0	151,879	151,879
Civil registration and status documentation	0	209,316	119,372	328,688
Subtotal	0	332,176	271,250	603,426

Security from Violence and Exploitation

Protection from effects of armed conflict	0	0	729,559	729,559
Prevention and response to SGBV	0	58,686	432,159	490,845
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	0	59,024	0	59,024
Protection of children	0	0	381,364	381,364
Subtotal	0	117,710	1,543,083	1,660,793

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>				
Health	0	340,673	196,936	537,609
Reproductive health and HIV services	0	349,241	231,743	580,985
Water	0	57,704	347,745	405,449
Sanitation and hygiene	0	172,001	2,017,512	2,189,513
Shelter and infrastructure	0	203,900	8,454,649	8,658,549
Basic and domestic items	0	66,163	4,360,559	4,426,722
Services for people with specific needs	0	189,679	746,881	936,560
Education	0	260,427	140,137	400,564
Subtotal	0	1,639,789	16,496,163	18,135,951
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>				
Community mobilization	0	387,350	51,891	439,241
Coexistence with local communities	0	252,787	0	252,787
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	0	223,376	43,102	266,478
Subtotal	0	863,513	94,992	958,505
<i>Durable Solutions</i>				
Voluntary return	0	0	67,551	67,551
Subtotal	0	0	67,551	67,551
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>				
Camp management and coordination	0	0	975,131	975,131
Emergency management	0	0	100,629	100,629
Subtotal	0	0	1,075,760	1,075,760
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>				
Logistics and supply	0	970,385	889,836	1,860,222
Operations management, coordination and support	0	418,983	1,657,342	2,076,325
Subtotal	0	1,389,368	2,547,179	3,936,546
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	0	264,762	1,714,449	1,979,211
Total	0	5,073,772	24,218,950	29,292,722

¹ Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.