



BURMA AND BANGLADESH

REGIONAL CRISIS RESPONSE

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

MARCH 11, 2020

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

985,658

People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Burma

UN – December 2019

107,191

IDPs in Burma's Kachin and Northern Shan

UN – December 2019

130,886

IDPs in Burma's Rakhine IDP Sites⁴

UN – December 2019

854,704

Total Number of Refugees in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar

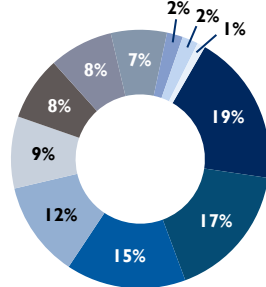
UNHCR – December 31, 2019

705,628

People Displaced from Burma to Bangladesh Since August 25, 2017

UNHCR – December 31, 2019

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2019



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (19%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (17%)
- Risk Management Policy & Practice (15%)
- Country-Based Pooled Fund (12%)
- Protection (9%)
- Shelter & Settlements (8%)
- Agriculture and Food Security (8%)
- Health (7%)
- Nutrition (2%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (2%)
- Other (1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2019



- Local, Regional, and International Procurement (38%)
- Food Vouchers (32%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (20%)
- Complementary Services (9%)
- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Intensified fighting in Rakhine results in civilian casualties
- Bangladesh Army installs fence posts around Cox's Bazar refugee camps
- 2020 Bangladesh JRP for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis requests nearly \$877 million to address humanitarian needs

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE BURMA AND BANGLADESH RESPONSE IN FYs 2019–2020

USAID/OFDA	\$38,508,664
USAID/FFP ²	\$149,512,742
State/PRM ³	\$284,270,560
Total	\$472,291,966

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- At the March 3 launch of the 2020 Bangladesh Joint Response Plan (JRP) for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis, the U.S. Government (USG) announced more than \$59 million in additional State/PRM funding for the Rohingya humanitarian response in Burma and Bangladesh, bringing the total USG contribution since August 2017 to nearly \$820 million.⁵
- The Bangladesh Army began erecting fence posts surrounding refugee camps in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar District in late January; current post locations indicate that some fencing is not consistent with existing camp boundaries, which could make some relief services inaccessible to refugees. The full extent and locations of planned fencing are currently unknown. Humanitarian organizations are concerned that fencing will restrict camp residents' movement and camp residents' and host community members' access to existing facilities, services, and shelters, some of which are located outside of the planned fences.

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

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

³ U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) funding includes additional regional contributions to UN and international organization partners supporting those most in need in the region, including ongoing programs for Burmese refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons (IDPs), while USAID funding includes new and ongoing activities in Burma's Kachin, Rakhine, and Shan states, as well as in Bangladesh.

⁴ This number reflects the number of IDPs in sites in central Rakhine State created after the outbreak of violence in Rakhine in 2012. It does not include the sites and settlements in Rakhine where people displaced by the recent clashes in the state are currently hosted.

⁵ The total USG contribution includes previously released FY 2020 funding not included in the March 3 funding announcement.

BURMA

Conflict, Displacement, and Humanitarian Access

- Clashes between the Arakan Army (AA) and Government of Burma forces from February 8 to 19 displaced at least 5,000 people in Chin and Rakhine states, according to the UN. As of February 19, the Rakhine State Government (RSG) reported that nearly 57,000 people remained displaced across central and northern Rakhine due to conflict between the AA and Government of Burma forces, and the UN reported that nearly 2,000 people remained displaced in neighboring Chin. The conflict continues to pose a high risk to civilians, with civilian casualties reported almost daily, the UN reports.
- An artillery shell struck a primary school in Rakhine's Buthidaung Township on February 13, resulting in injuries to at least 17 school children, the UN reports. Following the incident, USG partner the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) expressed concern regarding increased reports of child casualties and frequent infringements on the civilian character of schools in recent months—including reported occupations of schools by military personnel—as a result of fighting between the AA and Government of Burma forces in Rakhine. The UN agency called on parties to the conflict to refrain from interfering with educational facilities in accordance with international law.
- On February 3, the Government of Burma issued a three-month suspension on mobile internet services in Chin's Paletwa Township and Rakhine's Buthidaung, Maungdaw, Myebon, and Rathedaung townships, citing public interest and security requirements. Meanwhile, the Government of Burma continues to enforce a June 2019 mobile internet services suspension in Rakhine's Kyauktaw, Minbya, Mrauk-U, and Ponnagyun townships. Relief actors have expressed concern that the internet shutdown adversely affects the safety of more than 1 million civilians in conflict areas, as many people use mobile devices to monitor their proximity to clashes. In addition, the shutdown hinders humanitarian organizations' ability to communicate with beneficiary communities regarding activity information and could impede civilian access to education, food, health services, and livelihoods activities.
- On January 22, the RSG announced plans to close Rakhine's Kyauktalongyi IDP camp—where approximately 960 displaced people resided as of late January—in Kyaukphyu Township as part of the national strategy for IDP resettlement and camp closures. The RSG had previously announced the closure of three IDP camps—Kyauktaw's Nidin camp, Myebon's Tong Paw camp, and Pauktaw Township's Kyin Ni Pin camp—which had cumulatively hosted an estimated 9,500 IDPs.
- The Sittwe Township Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) conducted a monitoring mission to Kyauktaw's Nidin town and Nay Pu Khan resettlement site on January 10. Although the RSG closed Nidin IDP camp in 2018 and relocated camp residents to the nearby Nay Pu Khan resettlement site, the humanitarian community considers the camp's former residents to be IDPs as they were not consulted on the relocation and continue to experience movement restrictions. The ICCG assessment team—including UN and non-governmental organization (NGO) representatives—met with host community members and IDPs during the visit. The assessment team concluded that while some humanitarian assistance is available and operating effectively in the area, the mental and physical wellbeing of IDPs continues to deteriorate, and IDP access to basic services—such as education, health care, livelihoods activities, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services—is diminishing due to hindered humanitarian access to the area. Prior to the assessment, the RSG had not permitted relief organizations—with the exception of the UN World Food Program (WFP)—to access Nidin town since January 2019 under the RSG's ongoing blanket restriction on non-food assistance outside of urban areas in conflict-affected townships, including Kyauktaw.

Nutrition and WASH

- With USG support, UNICEF and implementing partners continued to provide nutrition assistance—including distributing ready-to-use therapeutic foods—to residents in Rakhine's Kyauktaw, Minbya, Mrauk-U, Myebon, Pauktaw, and Sittwe townships in December. Additionally, UNICEF's partners supported nutrition treatment at outpatient therapeutic sites in Buthidaung, Maungdaw, and Sittwe, treating approximately 310 children younger than five years of age for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in Rakhine in December.
- Additionally, UNICEF continued to conduct WASH activities for IDPs in Rakhine in January, constructing nearly 100 latrine facilities in new IDP sites in central and northern Rakhine to support IDPs recently displaced by the AA–Government of Burma conflict.

BANGLADESH

Cyclone Season Preparedness

- In late January, USAID/OFDA and State/PRM staff conducted a joint visit to cyclone shelter rehabilitation sites and local disaster management capacity building activities supported by USG partners the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Cox's Bazar's Teknaf and Ukhiya sub-districts. With USG support, IOM and UNHCR are rehabilitating more than 90 cyclone shelters in host communities to support vulnerable populations in advance of anticipated extreme weather events during the upcoming cyclone season. IOM is also providing trainings and workshops to local disaster management committees to build first responder disaster management capacity. Approximately 1.2 million host community members and refugees residing in and around Teknaf and Ukhiya, including in refugee camps, are highly vulnerable to extreme weather events, aid workers report.
- In January, USAID/OFDA partner WFP transitioned 40 rehabilitated cyclone shelters in Cox's Bazar back to local communities to support disaster preparedness. With USAID/OFDA funding, WFP had strengthened these cyclone shelters by extending water systems; installing solar panels; repairing doors, roof slabs, and windows; and rewiring electricity, in addition to rehabilitating pathways to improve access to the shelters. In the event of future disasters, each shelter has the capacity to host approximately 1,000 people. Additionally, with USAID/OFDA support, WFP launched a pilot training-of-trainers curriculum to strengthen volunteer capacity for disaster risk reduction activities in Cox's Bazar. The pilot, launched on January 19, will train community volunteers on cyclone preparedness elements, such as basic disaster management skills, first aid, leadership skills, and search-and-rescue. Trained host community and refugee volunteers will then provide training in their communities to ensure effective response to disasters as they arise. Humanitarian agencies in Cox's Bazar are also conducting disaster preparedness activities in anticipation of Bangladesh's April-to-June tropical cyclone season.

Protection and Education

- In late January, the Bangladesh Army began erecting fence posts around refugee camps in Cox's Bazar; however, the military had not yet installed fencing material to link the posts as of early March. Once completed, the fencing may be inconsistent with existing camp boundaries, according to the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)—a humanitarian coordinating body in Bangladesh comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders.
- Refugee protection hotline use declined by more than 60 percent between July and December 2019, with UNHCR attributing the decline to Government of Bangladesh-imposed restrictions on mobile telecommunications—including reduced carrier connectivity and mobile credit limitations—in Cox's Bazar refugee camps. The 24-hour hotline service provides refugees referrals to counseling and emergency protection-related services. More than 500 refugees utilized the hotline in July; after telecommunications restrictions were imposed in September, fewer than 200 refugees accessed the hotline in December. Hotline operators continue to address callers' concerns about arrest and detention, documentation, legal assistance, missing persons, physical safety, and sexual and gender-based violence (GBV). The USG and humanitarian partners are advocating reduced restrictions on telecommunications in Cox's Bazar.
- On February 11, a fishing boat carrying more than 130 Rohingya refugees from Cox's Bazar capsized near Saint Martin's Island in the Bay of Bengal, resulting in 21 confirmed deaths, according to the Government of Bangladesh. The Bangladesh Coast Guard and Navy had rescued more than 70 people as of February 16, with approximately 40 people remaining unaccounted for as of February 18. Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) is providing survivors with mental health support services. Additionally, the UN continues to coordinate with the Government of Bangladesh to raise awareness of the risks of sea travel among refugees and local populations.
- While children in Cox's Bazar refugee camps lack access to formal education due to Government of Bangladesh restrictions, relief organizations are providing informal education to refugee children. As of February 10, UNICEF and the agency's partner organizations were providing informal education in Burmese, English, mathematics, and science to approximately 315,000 refugee children through more than 3,200 learning centers in Cox's Bazar refugee camps. Additionally, the Government of Bangladesh recently authorized UNICEF to construct an additional 50 learning centers in Cox's Bazar. The UN agency also plans to introduce the Burma curriculum on a pilot basis for Rohingya refugees in

April, initially aiming to reach 10,000 Rohingya students ages 11 to 14 years. For the pilot implementation phase, the program plans to target older students, who typically have limited access to educational opportunities, and will facilitate students' reintegration into the Burmese education system if conditions in Burma become conducive to dignified, safe, sustainable, and voluntary returns.

Food Security, Nutrition, and Health

- The 2020 Bangladesh JRP for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis, released on March 3, requests nearly \$877 million to meet the needs of approximately 1.3 million people, including an estimated 855,000 refugees and 444,000 host community members. Food security assistance remains the highest priority need in 2020, comprising nearly 30 percent of the appeal, followed by WASH, shelter, site management, protection, health, education, and nutrition assistance. At the JRP launch in Geneva, the USG announced more than \$59 million in additional State/PRM funding for the Rohingya humanitarian response in Burma and Bangladesh, bringing the total USG contribution since August 2017 to more than \$820 million. The funding provides support in all sectors of the response, including communication with communities; education; emergency telecommunications; food security; health; humanitarian coordination; logistics; nutrition; protection, including addressing GBV and child protection; shelter and non-food items; site management; and WASH.
- USAID/FFP partner WFP has begun adjusting the number of emergency food assistance recipients in Cox's Bazar to correspond with the number of Rohingya refugees registered during the recently completed Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR Joint Registration Exercise. As of February 1, only individuals with UNHCR-provided registration cards are eligible to receive emergency food assistance; previously, refugees utilized Government of Bangladesh-provided documentation—granting individuals the status of Forcibly Displaced Myanmar National—to access relief services.
- Following an August 2019 analysis of refugee expenditures and vulnerability levels, the Food Security Sector (FSS), including WFP, revised the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)—a measurement of the cost of accessing essential food and non-food goods at markets—from more than \$80 per month for a five-person household to approximately \$100 per month, with the food component accounting for nearly 70 percent of monthly household expenditure. The FSS noted that refugee households' use of negative coping mechanisms, including incurring debt and selling in-kind assistance, demonstrate that the previous MEB was insufficient. Subsequently, WFP increased the value of its electronic food voucher (e-voucher) transfers from \$9 to \$10 per household member per month.
- From December to mid-February, more than 600 refugee households purchased food from WFP's farmers' market each day, generating approximately \$135,000 in total income for more than 20 local farmers and traders. The farmers' market program is designed to dually benefit refugee and local host community populations, providing refugees access to fresh and nutritious food and host community farmers opportunities to earn additional income. During a January 27–28 field visit, USAID/FFP staff observed the farmers' market in Ukhiya, where refugees used WFP e-voucher cards to purchase a wide variety of dried fish, fresh produce, and live poultry. Vendors included several host community farmers selected from UN Food and Agriculture Organization and WFP livelihoods activity participants, who earn a higher income selling at the market than to a wholesaler, WFP reports. Additionally, in January, WFP opened a new e-voucher outlet in Ukhiya, bringing the total number of WFP e-voucher outlets across the refugee camps to 13.
- WFP provided emergency food assistance to nearly 875,000 Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar in January. The assistance included distributing in-kind food to approximately 370,000 people and providing e-vouchers—which are redeemable for up to 20 varieties of food at retail outlets and shops—to approximately 505,000 people. During the same period, nutrition actors, including UNICEF, screened nearly 348,000 children ages five years and younger for acute malnutrition, admitting more than 2,300 children experiencing SAM to treatment programs and referring nearly 3,500 children experiencing moderate acute malnutrition to targeted supplementary feeding programs, the ISCG reports.
- Between October and January, measles cases increased in the Cox's Bazar refugee camps, with MSF recording more than 2,300 new cases, approximately 50 percent more cases than all reported measles cases in 2018; the figure includes more than 650 cases identified in January alone. Children represent 80 percent of MSF's measles patients, and increasing numbers of patients recently experienced complications and subsequent admission to MSF isolation wards. As of February 16, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) had completed a measles outbreak response immunization campaign, vaccinating more than 290,000 children ages 6 months–10 years in the refugee camps.

CONTEXT

- In early June 2011, a ceasefire between the Government of Burma and the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) broke down when fighting between Government of Burma security forces and the KIA erupted in southeastern Kachin State, resulting in population displacement. Conflict in Kachin and northern Shan states among armed groups and Government of Burma forces continues to generate additional displacement and humanitarian needs. As of December 2019, more than 107,000 people remained displaced in Kachin and northern Shan, with many IDPs residing in areas outside of Government of Burma control with limited humanitarian access. The Government of Burma announced a unilateral ceasefire with the KIA in December 2018, which expired in September 2019.
- Since November 2018, escalating clashes between the AA and Government of Burma forces have displaced at least 57,000 civilians, mostly ethnic Rakhine, in central and northern Rakhine State. Government of Burma-imposed access restrictions beginning in January 2019 in affected townships are hindering efforts to provide assistance to displaced populations and interrupting ongoing programs that aim to continue delivering services to approximately 100,000 people in need.
- Intercommunal violence in 2012 displaced tens of thousands of people in Rakhine State, according to the UN. As of December 2019, nearly 131,000 people affected by the 2012 clashes remained displaced. These displaced populations, as well as other vulnerable individuals, continue to lack access to basic services and livelihood opportunities due to continuing tensions and movement restrictions. Many IDPs in Rakhine are Rohingya, a minority group not recognized by the Government of Burma and denied rights to citizenship, freedom of movement, and public services. As of December 2019, an estimated 600,000 ethnic Rohingya remained in Rakhine.
- Following attacks by the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army on northern Rakhine State checkpoints and police posts in October 2016 and August 2017, Government of Burma forces launched military operations in Buthidaung, Maungdaw, and Rathedaung. Since August 25, 2017, insecurity and violence have prompted more than 744,000 people to flee from Burma to Bangladesh. UNHCR estimates that the total number of Burmese refugees in Cox's Bazar is approximately 915,000 people as of September 2019.
- On December 20, 2019, U.S. Ambassador Scot Marciel redeclared a disaster for Burma due to the ongoing complex emergency.
- USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, and State/PRM staff 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-BANGLADESH RESPONSE IN FY 2020¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$3,200,000
	Humanitarian Assistance	Burma	\$6,900,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$8,000,000
IOM	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$30,670,487
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Food Security and Nutrition, GBV Prevention and Response, Health, Livelihoods, Psychosocial Support, WASH	Thailand	\$19,406,311
UNHCR	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$21,875,000
	Humanitarian Assistance	Burma	\$3,750,000
	Humanitarian Assistance	Regional	\$3,075,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$13,900,000
WHO	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$1,999,830

TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$112,776,628
TOTAL USG FUNDING IN FY 2020⁵	\$112,776,628

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE BURMA-BANGLADESH RESPONSE IN FY 2019¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Rakhine	\$1,342,810
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Protection	Kachin, Rakhine, Shan	\$1,000,000
IOM	ERMS, Health, Humanitarian Policy Studies or Analysis, Protection, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Rakhine	\$1,300,000
IRC	Health, Protection	Kachin, Rakhine, Shan	\$1,200,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	ERMS, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM), Multipurpose Cash Assistance	Kachin, Rakhine, Shan	\$1,350,000
Save the Children Federation (SCF)	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Rakhine	\$2,200,000
Solidarités International	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Kachin, Rakhine	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Protection, WASH	Kachin, Rakhine, Shan	\$4,503,114
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIM	Burma	\$400,000
	Country-Based Pooled Fund ³	Burma	\$4,500,000
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Protection, WASH	Rakhine	\$1,358,385
	Program Support		\$133,224
TOTAL USAID/OFDA RESPONSE FUNDING FOR THE BURMA COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$21,287,533
Action Contre la Faim (ACF)	ERMS, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Bangladesh	\$3,700,000
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)	Risk Management Policy and Practice	Bangladesh	\$617,905
CARE	Protection, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Bangladesh	\$2,600,000
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements	Bangladesh	\$1,200,000
IOM	ERMS, Risk Management Policy and Practice	Bangladesh	\$4,300,000
Solidarités International	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Risk Management Policy and Practice	Bangladesh	\$3,692,000
WFP	Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements	Bangladesh	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$111,226
TOTAL USAID/OFDA DRR FUNDING IN BANGLADESH			\$17,221,131
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN BURMA AND BANGLADESH			\$38,508,664
USAID/FFP⁴			
SCF	Cash Transfers for Food	Burma	\$2,535,334
UNICEF	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Burma	\$1,105,507
WFP	Local, Regional, and International Procurement	Burma	\$13,901,255
	Cash Transfers for Food	Burma	\$7,947,646

	Complementary Services	Burma	\$520,258
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE BURMA COMPLEX EMERGENCY			\$26,010,000
ACF	Cash Transfers for Food	Bangladesh	\$5,567,850
	Complementary Services	Bangladesh	\$1,432,150
WFP	Food Vouchers	Bangladesh	\$42,373,964
	Local, Regional, and International Procurement	Bangladesh	\$43,516,768
	Complementary Services	Bangladesh	\$6,750,000
	Cash Transfers for Food	Bangladesh	\$5,862,010
World Vision	Cash Transfers for Food	Bangladesh	\$7,450,081
	Food Vouchers	Bangladesh	\$6,114,150
	Complementary Services	Bangladesh	\$4,435,769
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE ROHINGYA RESPONSE IN BANGLADESH			\$123,502,742
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING IN BURMA AND BANGLADESH			\$149,512,742
STATE/PRM			
A Call To Serve	Health	Malaysia	\$396,627
Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation	Health	Malaysia	\$498,026
Health Equity Initiatives	Health, Psychosocial Support	Malaysia	\$600,000
Humanity and Inclusion	Humanitarian Assistance for Persons with Disabilities, including Cross-Border Mine Risk Education	Thailand	\$593,327
International Catholic Migration Commission	GBV Prevention and Response	Malaysia	\$592,846
ICRC	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$5,100,000
	Humanitarian Assistance	Burma	\$10,700,000
IOM	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$24,720,526
	Humanitarian Assistance	Thailand	\$350,000
IRC	Agriculture and Food Security, GBV Prevention and Response, Health, Livelihoods, Nutrition, Psychosocial Support, WASH	Thailand	\$18,842,580
UNHCR	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$70,425,000
	Humanitarian Assistance	Burma	\$8,950,000
	Humanitarian Assistance	Regional	\$3,225,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Assistance	Bangladesh	\$26,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$171,493,932
TOTAL USG FUNDING IN FY 2019⁵			\$359,515,338
TOTAL USG FUNDING IN FYs 2019–2020⁵			\$472,291,966

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 USG funding represents publicly announced funding as of March 3, 2020.

³ Country-based pooled funds are country-based multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments managed by OCHA under the guidance of the Humanitarian Coordinator.

⁴ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change once purchased.

⁵ Funding for populations in Burma and Bangladesh affected by the violence in Rakhine State totals nearly \$820 million—including nearly \$693 million in Bangladesh and nearly \$127 million in Burma—since the outbreak of violence in August 2017. This includes nearly \$480 million in State/PRM funding, more than \$277 million in USAID/FFP funding, and more than \$62 million in USAID/OFDA funding for populations affected by the violence in Rakhine State and other vulnerable populations. The fact sheet total includes funding from October 1, 2018, through March 3, 2020.

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.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.