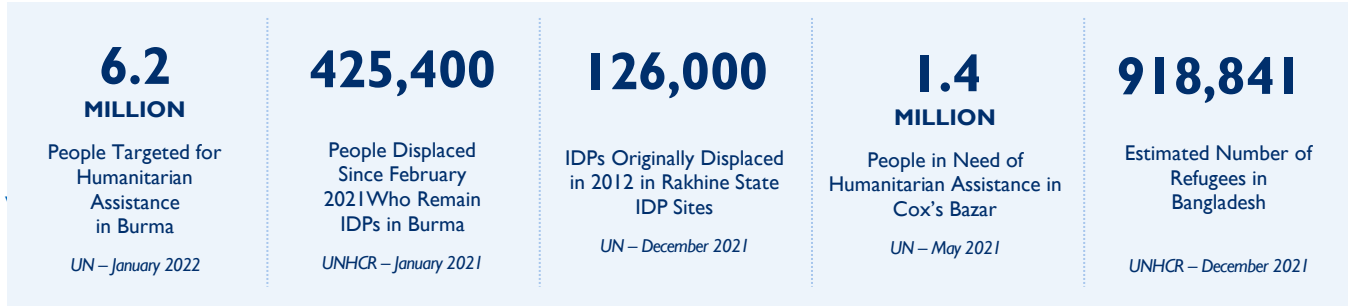


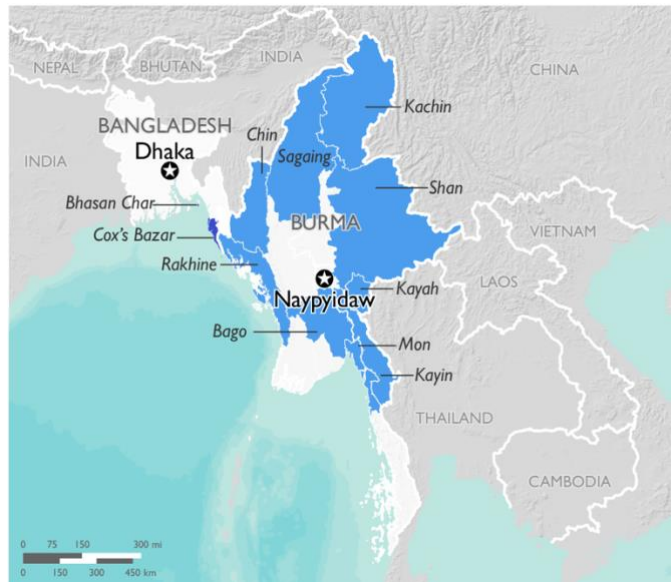
Burma and Bangladesh – Regional Crisis Response

FEBRUARY 1, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- The 2022 Burma HRP targets approximately 6.2 million people for life-saving humanitarian support, reflecting a significant rise in humanitarian needs across the country since the February 1, 2021, coup d’état.
- An estimated 425,400 people remained displaced throughout Burma as of January 24 due to clashes since February, representing an increase of nearly 130,000 people compared with mid-December, according to UNHCR.
- A series of fires in Bangladesh’s Cox’s Bazar Rohingya refugee camps in January damaged or destroyed hundreds of shelters and other structures, as well as injured dozens of refugees.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Burma and Bangladesh Response in FY 2021	USAID/BHA ¹	\$179,673,854
	State/PRM ²	\$254,655,911
Total		\$434,329,765

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 6

¹ USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)
² U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

2022 HRP Targets 6.2 Million People for Humanitarian Assistance in Burma

The UN 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Burma requires approximately \$826 million to provide life-saving assistance to 6.2 million people throughout 2022 as ongoing violence, economic instability, political crises, and the adverse socioeconomic effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic continue to exacerbate humanitarian needs countrywide. The escalation of armed clashes throughout 2021, particularly in northwestern and southeastern Burma, has generated increased displacement and humanitarian needs, with more than 795,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) nationwide as of January 24, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). This figure includes approximately 425,400 IDPs displaced between February 2021 and 2022, as well as an estimated 370,000 people experiencing protracted displacement prior to the February 1 coup. While many displaced individuals remain in urgent need of essential commodities and humanitarian assistance, access restrictions—including COVID-19-related movement regulations, travel authorization requirements, ongoing insecurity in areas of active violence, and physical barriers erected by military authorities—continue to constrain the ability of humanitarian actors to deliver life-saving assistance to populations in need.

Displacement Escalates Across Northwestern Burma Amid Intensifying Clashes while Humanitarian Needs Persist

Heightened clashes between the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) and People's Defense Forces (PDFs) continued to intensify across northwestern Burma's Chin State and Sagaing and Magway regions throughout December and January, prompting increased displacement and exacerbating humanitarian needs. Nearly 168,000 individuals across the northwest remained displaced due to hostilities, including indiscriminate MAF airstrikes, raids, and heavy artillery shelling, as of January 24, with violence destroying more than 1,500 civilian houses between February and December 2021, according to the UN. Throughout December, MAF airstrikes in central Sagaing's Taze Township displaced an estimated 10,000 people, while MAF-PDF clashes in southeastern Chin's Kanpetlet Township displaced approximately 1,600 people. Additionally, persistent insecurity and armed clashes continued to generate significant civilian casualties—with 11 civilian deaths reported in early December in Sagaing alone—as well as recurring displacement and loss of property, the UN reports.

Displaced populations across Chin, Magway, and Sagaing remain in urgent need of food, fuel, medical supplies, shelter, and other essential items, the UN reports. However, humanitarian access to violence-affected populations remains challenged by insecurity, military checkpoints, and challenges acquiring travel authorization approvals. While local organizations have delivered some basic assistance to newly displaced people, current relief operations remain insufficient to address the scale of emerging needs, according to the UN. Despite access constraints, USAID/BHA partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) delivered two-month food rations to hundreds of IDPs in Chin's Mindat Township in late December and early January and continues to advocate for increased access to violence-affected populations.

Violence Continues to Generate Civilian Casualties, Displacement Throughout Southeastern Burma in December and January

Fighting between the MAF, ethnic armed organizations (EAOs), and PDFs intensified across southeastern Burma's Kayah, Kayin and southern Shan states in December and January, with an estimated 237,700 people remaining internally displaced as of January 24 due to violence since February, UNHCR reports. Armed clashes across the southeast since mid-December has also displaced an additional 9,700 individuals into neighboring Thailand, with an estimated 600 people from Burma remaining in Thailand as of mid-

January. Notably, in Kayah, continued violence displaced approximately 80 percent of the population in Loikaw Township in recent weeks and prompted tens of thousands of people to flee from Kayah to southern Shan during January, UNHCR reports. Meanwhile, ongoing airstrikes and clashes in and near towns and displacement sites hosting IDPs across the southeast has prompted many newly displaced households to relocate to secondary locations, likely compounding vulnerabilities among IDPs. For example, on January 17, a MAF airstrike affected an IDP camp in Kayah, resulting in at least three deaths and displacing hundreds of IDPs to secondary locations, media and relief actors report. The incident follows a December 2021 MAF attack which resulted in 35 civilian deaths—including two USAID/BHA partner Save the Children Federation (SCF) staff members—traveling by road in Kayah State’s Hpruso Township, according to SCF. Armed clashes have also intensified between the MAF and PDFs near the Burma–Thailand border in Kayin, the UN reports.

Across the southeast, IDPs remain in urgent need of food, health care, protection services, safe drinking water, shelter support, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance, according to the UN. However, MAF roadblocks and the deactivation of telecommunication services by military authorities across the region since mid-December continues to challenge relief efforts. Meanwhile, intensifying armed clashes and regional insecurity recently prompted several humanitarian partners to temporarily suspend their operations in some areas of the southeast.

Rohingya Refugee Relocations from Cox’s Bazar to Bhasan Char Continue

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) relocated approximately 460 and 750 Rohingya refugees from Cox’s Bazar to Bhasan Char—a silt island in the Bay of Bengal—in mid-December and early January, respectively, according to relief actors. As of early January, more than 17,000 refugees resided on the island, UNHCR reports. Meanwhile, since late 2021, the GoB has continued to facilitate temporary visits for Rohingya refugees from Bhasan Char to relatives in Cox’s Bazar, the first-time refugees have been able to return to the mainland camps since relocations to the island began in December 2020. These household visits are part of a new program allowing groups of refugees residing on Bhasan Char to temporarily return to Cox’s Bazar for household reunifications twice per month, according to international media.

Fires at Refugee Camps in Cox’s Bazar Affect Thousands of Refugees

Fires continue to pose significant risks to refugees living in the Cox’s Bazar refugee camps. Three separate fires occurred across Cox’s Bazar Rohingya refugee camps in January, resulting in dozens of injuries, damaging or destroying hundreds of structures—including more than 400 refugee shelters and an International Organization for Migration (IOM) severe acute respiratory infection isolation and treatment center—and affecting thousands of individuals. Residents in the camps are at significant risk of fire due to overcrowding, as well as the use of bamboo and tarpaulin, two highly flammable materials, to construct shelters. Additionally, barbed wire fencing that surrounds the camps can impede people from fleeing fire-affected areas quickly, according to relief actors. Following a fire on January 9 in Camp 16, USAID/BHA partner WFP provided food packs and hot meals each day in affected areas until refugees were able to resume cooking activities following the distribution of cooking and shelter supplies. Similarly, WFP also provided hot meals to all affected individuals following another fire in Camp 5 until refugees were able to resume cooking on their own. Following the fire in Camp 16 on January 9, State/PRM partner IOM deployed a medical team immediately following the fires and delivered more than 490 emergency relief kits, as well as temporary shelter items. Meanwhile, State/PRM partner UNHCR supported affected individuals to replace identity documents which were lost or destroyed in the fire while WFP replaced lost or stolen SCOPE cards, and relief actors conducted a joint needs assessment of fire-affected areas to inform further response efforts.

December COVID-19 Vaccination Campaign in Cox's Bazar Reaches Nearly 307,000 Refugees

Health actors administered the first dose of a two-dose COVID-19 vaccine to nearly 307,000 refugees ages 18 years and older as part of a December vaccination campaign in Cox's Bazar, reaching nearly 80 percent of the campaign's targeted beneficiaries, Health Sector partners report. Delayed delivery of vaccines and vaccine cards to participating facilities and other challenges hampered the campaign's reach. Subsequently, health actors commenced a second-round vaccination campaign on January 26 to provide second or first COVID-19 vaccine doses to eligible refugees in the camps, targeting nearly 307,000 refugees in the coming weeks. As of January 30, nearly 78,000 refugees 18 years and older had received two vaccine doses and 314,000 refugees had received at least one vaccine dose in the camps from December to January. These campaigns follow campaigns in August and September that reached nearly 33,400 Rohingya refugees ages 55 years and older with two COVID-19 vaccine doses. Meanwhile, as of January 31, there have been 3,836 confirmed COVID-19 cases among refugees in Cox's Bazar since May 2020, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO).

KEY FIGURES



\$126 Million

in dedicated USAID/BHA support for food security and activities in FY 2021

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

USAID/BHA supports WFP to provide emergency food assistance—including cash transfers, food vouchers, and local, regional, and international procurement (LRIP) of in-kind food assistance—to populations in Burma and Bangladesh. During November 2021, WFP provided food assistance to 884,000 refugees in Cox's Bazar, as well as reached more than 44,000 mothers and 164,000 children with malnutrition prevention and treatment services. In addition, WFP reached approximately 321,000 IDPs and other vulnerable individuals with routine cash and food distributions across Burma's Chin, Kachin, Rakhine, and northern Shan states throughout December. This assistance is in addition to WFP emergency response operations reaching violence-affected communities in northwestern and southeastern Burma.

USAID/BHA also supports coordination and capacity-building activities among food security agencies in the two countries to strengthen response efforts. USAID/BHA assistance to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP, and two non-governmental organization (NGO) partners supports food and nutrition assistance and complementary nutrition support in Burma and Bangladesh, while State/PRM assistance to IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR, and NGO partners supports the delivery of complementary livelihoods and nutrition services to vulnerable individuals in Bangladesh.



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USG partners implementing stand-alone protection interventions

PROTECTION

The USG supports 13 partners to address protection concerns among displaced and violence-affected populations in Burma's Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Rakhine, and Shan states; host communities and Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar; and Rohingya refugees across Southeast Asia. USG-supported protection activities in Burma and Bangladesh focus on

increasing access to protection services, including gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services, child-friendly spaces, community-based mental health and psychosocial support, and legal assistance. USG partners also work with the broader humanitarian community in Burma to advocate for access to life-saving humanitarian assistance and to promote the delivery of protection services in areas with significant humanitarian access constraints. State/PRM partner UNHCR provides protection assistance—including counseling, legal advice, and mediation; home visits to identify persons with specific needs and refer them to service providers; and awareness campaigns on child protection and the prevention of drowning, GBV, and trafficking—to more than 143,000 refugees in Cox’s Bazar. Meanwhile, in December, USAID/BHA partner the International Rescue Committee (IRC) provided case management and psychosocial support services to 10 GBV survivors in Cox’s Bazar Rohingya refugee camps.



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USG partners implementing critical shelter and settlements programming

SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS

USAID/BHA works with partners in Bangladesh to enhance community resilience to cyclones and other natural disasters by conducting disaster risk reduction activities in host communities in Cox’s Bazar and Bandarban districts. State/PRM-supported shelter assistance in Bangladesh includes emergency shelter repairs and distribution of shelter materials such as plastic sheeting to prevent roof leaks, complemented by site coordination capacity-building activities. USG partners are also providing cash assistance for host community members and refugees to purchase local shelter materials to improve the ability of shelters to withstand natural disasters. Between March and November 2021, IOM and its partners constructed approximately 3,100 shelters for individuals affected by fires in Cox’s Bazar last March. Additionally in November, UNHCR supported more than 65,000 refugees in Cox’s Bazar with shelter care and maintenance community-led projects, while also providing support to over 6,300 households to strengthen or repair their shelters. In Burma, USAID/BHA partners continue to construct and repair durable shelters and distribute essential household items for vulnerable IDPs in Kachin, Kayin, Rakhine, and Shan.



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USG partners implementing critical WASH programming

WASH

The USG supports WASH programming in Cox’s Bazar and across Burma to ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, prevent communicable disease outbreaks, and mitigate the risk of wasting—the deadliest form of malnutrition—among vulnerable children and mothers. With State/PRM funding, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), IOM, Terre des Hommes, UNHCR, and UNICEF are addressing critical WASH needs in Cox’s Bazar by improving drainage and waste removal systems, installing handwashing stations and latrines, providing hygiene supplies and safe drinking water, and strengthening community awareness of proper WASH practices to reduce the spread of COVID-19 and other communicable diseases. In December, USAID/BHA

partner IRC screened nearly 44,000 people in host communities for COVID-19 and other health concerns, admitting 265 COVID-19-positive individuals to isolation and treatment centers for care. IRC also distributed approximately 3,500 hygiene kits—with enough face masks, sanitary pads, soap, and water containers to support more than 17,000 people—in Cox’s Bazar host communities during the month.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- On February 1, 2021, Burma’s military staged a coup d’état against the civilian government during which soldiers detained senior civilian government officials, including State Counselor Aung San Suu Kyi and President Win Myint and announced a one-year state of emergency. In August 2021, military authorities extended the initial one-year state of emergency to August 2023. Since February, clashes between the MAF, EAOs, and other local non-state armed groups across Burma have escalated, resulting in increased displacement and humanitarian needs, particularly in southeastern and northwestern Burma, as well as in Kachin, and Shan. Coup-related instability has also resulted in access challenges, restricted banking operations, and limited cash availability, challenging the provision of humanitarian assistance by relief actors.
- Burma’s military forces launched large-scale and indiscriminate military operations—which the international community has since characterized as ethnic cleansing—in Rakhine’s Buthidaung, Maungdaw, and Rathedaung townships following Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army attacks on northern Rakhine checkpoints and police posts in October 2016 and August 2017. More than 767,000 people had fled Burma since August 2017 into neighboring Bangladesh and taken shelter in Cox’s Bazar’s 34 refugee camps as of December 2021, while other refugees are sheltering in host communities, UNHCR reports. Refugee populations largely rely on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs, including food, shelter, and WASH services. The Government of Bangladesh limits refugees’ access to basic education services, capacity to engage in income-earning activities, and freedom of movement. Refugees and host communities in Cox’s Bazar are also vulnerable to natural hazards, such as cyclones and flooding.
- As of January 2021, an estimated 600,000 ethnic Rohingya—a minority group not recognized by Burma’s military forces and denied rights to citizenship, freedom of movement, and public services—remained in Rakhine. Many IDPs in Rakhine are Rohingya, including approximately 126,000 people affected by the 2012 clashes who remained displaced as of May. In addition, approximately 83,000 civilians, mostly ethnic Rakhine, remained displaced in Rakhine and Chin states as mid-November 2021 due to clashes between the Arakan Army and the MAF that erupted in 2018. Displaced populations, as well as other vulnerable individuals, continue to lack access to basic services and livelihood opportunities due to ongoing tensions and movement restrictions.
- On December 28, 2021, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires Thomas L. Vajda re-issued a disaster declaration for Burma due to the ongoing complex emergency.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE BURMA–BANGLADESH RESPONSE IN FY 2021

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
FUNDING IN BURMA FOR THE REGIONAL CRISIS RESPONSE			
USAID/BHA			
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	Health; WASH	Chin, Kayin	\$1,500,000
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), Protection	Kachin, Rakhine, Shan	\$1,200,000
IOM	Shelter and Settlements	Rakhine	\$1,600,000
IRC	Health, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Rakhine, Shan	\$3,600,000
Mercy Corps	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA), MPCA, WASH	Kayah, Kayin, Mon, Shan	\$1,595,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	ERMS, HCIMA, MPCA, Shelter and Settlements	Bago, Chin, Kayah Kayin, Mon, Rakhine	\$2,400,000
SCF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Rakhine, Shan	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Kachin, Rakhine, Shan	\$4,179,734
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$1,600,000
WFP	Food Assistance–Cash Transfers, LRIP; Nutrition	Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Rakhine, Shan	\$18,000,000
	Food Assistance–Cash Transfers, LRIP; Nutrition	Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Rakhine, Shan	\$11,500,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING IN BURMA			\$49,674,734
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Humanitarian Assistance - Multi-Sector	Burma	\$15,200,000
UNHCR	Humanitarian Assistance - COVID-19 Response	Burma	\$6,000,000
	Humanitarian Assistance - Multi-Sector	Burma	\$13,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN BURMA			\$35,100,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING IN BURMA			\$84,774,734
FUNDING IN BANGLADESH FOR THE REGIONAL CRISIS RESPONSE			
USAID/BHA			
CARE	Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Cox's Bazar	\$2,000,000
IOM	Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and Practice (DRRPP), ERMS	Cox's Bazar	\$2,300,000
IRC	Health, Protection, WASH	Cox's Bazar	\$1,700,000
UNICEF	Nutrition	Cox's Bazar	\$1,999,120

WFP	DRRPP, ERMS, Food Assistance– Vouchers, HCIMA, Nutrition	Cox's Bazar	\$122,000,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING IN BANGLADESH			\$129,999,120
STATE/PRM			
Humanity and Inclusion	Health, Protection	Cox's Bazar	\$4,578,623
ICRC	Humanitarian Assistance - COVID-19 Response	Cox's Bazar	\$500,000
	Humanitarian Assistance - Multi-Sector	Cox's Bazar	\$3,600,000
IFRC	DRRPP, ERMS, Health, MPCA, Protection, WASH	Cox's Bazar	\$10,000,000
IRC	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Cox's Bazar	\$6,354,672
IOM	Humanitarian Assistance - COVID-19 Response	Cox's Bazar	\$2,440,000
	Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), DRRPP, ERMS, Health, HCIMA, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Cox's Bazar	\$29,500,000
Medical Teams International	Humanitarian Assistance - COVID-19 Response	Cox's Bazar	\$1,159,777
Terre des Hommes Foundation	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Cox's Bazar	\$3,190,200
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	Humanitarian Assistance - COVID-19 Response	Cox's Bazar	\$800,000
	Health, Protection	Cox's Bazar	\$4,400,000
UNHCR	Humanitarian Assistance - COVID-19 Response	Cox's Bazar	\$10,200,000
	CCCM, HCIMA, Health, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Cox's Bazar	\$61,900,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Assistance - COVID-19 Response	Cox's Bazar	\$7,800,000
	Education, HCIMA, Monitoring and Evaluation, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Cox's Bazar	\$21,900,000
WHO	Humanitarian Assistance - COVID-19 Response	Cox's Bazar	\$2,800,000
	Health, HCIMA, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Cox's Bazar	\$700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN BANGLADESH			\$171,823,272
TOTAL USG FUNDING IN BANGLADESH			\$301,822,392
REGIONAL FUNDING FOR THE BURMA AND BANGLADESH REGIONAL CRISIS RESPONSE²			
STATE/PRM			
Ara Trust	Humanitarian Assistance - Multi-Sector	India	\$161,460
Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation	Health	Malaysia	\$500,000
Health Equity Initiatives (HEI)	Health, Protection	Malaysia	\$600,000
Humanity and Inclusion	Humanitarian Assistance - Multi-Sector	Thailand	\$1,125,291
International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)	Health, Protection	Malaysia	\$600,000
IOM	Humanitarian Assistance - Multi-Sector	Indonesia	\$412,500

	Humanitarian Assistance - Multi-Sector	Thailand	\$500,000
IRC	Humanitarian Assistance - COVID-19 Response	Thailand	\$623,357
	Humanitarian Assistance - Multi-Sector	Thailand	\$17,201,252
IRC - The Border Consortium	Food, Nutrition	Thailand	\$19,668,779
UNHCR	Humanitarian Assistance - Multi-Sector	Regional	\$5,000,000
	Humanitarian Assistance - Multi-Sector	Thailand	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Assistance - Multi-Sector	Thailand	\$340,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM REGIONAL FUNDING			\$47,732,639
TOTAL USG REGIONAL FUNDING			\$47,732,639

TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR BURMA AND BANGLADESH IN FY 2021	\$179,673,854
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR BURMA AND BANGLADESH IN FY 2021²	\$254,655,911
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE BURMA AND BANGLADESH REGIONAL CRISIS IN FY 2021³	\$434,329,765

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. USAID/BHA and State/PRM funding includes funding for both refugees from Burma and asylum-seekers in the region, as well as IDPs inside Burma. Funding does not include USAID/BHA support for activities in Bangladesh that are not related to the Rohingya refugee response.

² Figures include supplemental International Disaster Assistance (IDA), Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA), and American Rescue Plan Act—Migration and Refugee Assistance (ARPA-MRA) funding committed for COVID-19 preparedness and response as of September 30, 2021.

³ Funding for populations in Burma and Bangladesh affected by the violence in Rakhine State totals nearly \$1.6 billion—including nearly \$1.3 billion in Bangladesh and nearly \$283 million in Burma—since the outbreak of violence in August 2017. This includes nearly \$840 million in State/PRM funding and nearly \$712 million in USAID/BHA funding for populations affected by the violence in Rakhine State and other vulnerable populations. USG funding represents publicly announced funding as of September 30, 2021.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

1. 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 [interaction.org](https://www.interaction.org).
2. 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, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
3. More information can be found at:
 1. USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [cidi.org](https://www.cidi.org)
 2. Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)