

## Humanitarian funding analysis: South Kachin, Myanmar



### 1. Key messages

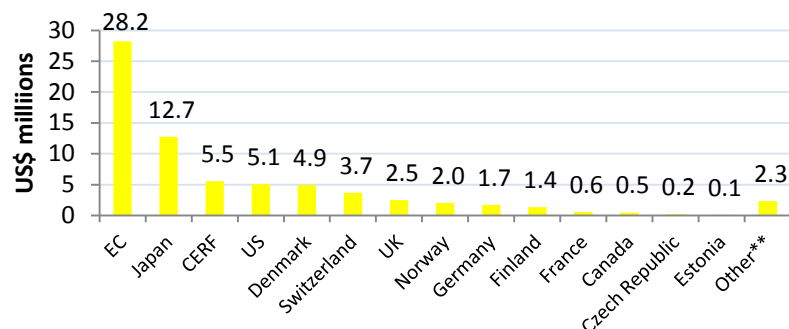
- **US\$71.4m** has been reported disbursed to Myanmar so far in 2014
- This includes a recent **CERF allocation of US\$5.5m**
- Further **unreported funds allocated by UK and Australia of US \$2m m each** (tbc)
- There is **no publicly available current UN appeal** (Strategic Response Plan) for 2014 for Myanmar in general, or Kachin specifically.
- The Kachin conflict in Myanmar was ranked by ECHO as the **top forgotten crisis**.

Key donors	Disbursed 2014
<b>ECHO</b>	US\$28.2 million
<b>Japan</b>	US\$12.7 million
<b>Central Emergency Response Fund</b>	US\$5.5 million
<b>US</b>	US\$5.1 million
<b>Denmark</b>	US\$4.9 million

### 2. Recent funding provided to Myanmar (FTS reported)

Donors have disbursed **US\$71.4m humanitarian funding to Myanmar so far in 2014**. ECHO is by far the largest donor giving US\$28m - over 10 times more than the UK. Japan is the second largest donor, giving \$12.7. CERF and the US have each given more than \$5m. Denmark has emerged as a new major donor in 2014, giving US\$4.9m .

Figure 1: Committed funding received in 2014 for Myanmar



\*\*Other = private, UN agencies and carryover donations Source: UN OCHA FTS data

### 3. Recent funding provided (not yet reported to OCHA FTS)

UN and donor sources in Myanmar have indicated that **additional funding has been made available from Australia and DFID** for the current crisis but not yet reported on FTS. Contributions from donors are likely to be in the region of US\$2m each, but yet to be confirmed. The recent UK International Development Committee report on 'Democracy & Development in Burma' states that **£13.8m is committed for humanitarian response and IDP support in Kachin state**.

Additional funding is also likely to be drawn from the **Emergency Response Fund** (see section 6 below), to help fill gaps, but this will not be a large amount.

OCHA met with humanitarian agencies working in Kachin in the last few days to discuss funding gaps. **No particular gaps were identified in the areas of food security, shelter or WASH**. However, agencies highlighted that **urgent protection issues** are not being addressed due to a lack of funding.

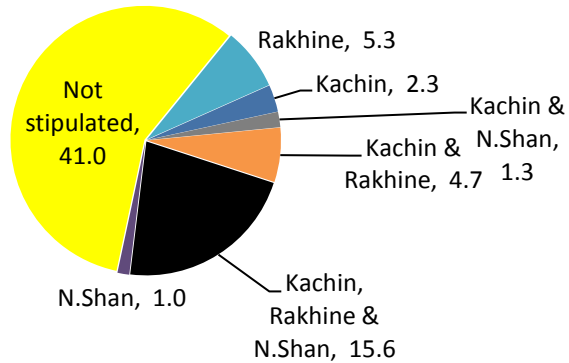
OFDA and ECHO missions are currently ongoing in Kachin and may result in additional funding pledges.

### 4. Recent funding directed to Kachin

Of the total reported to the FTS as given to Myanmar in 2014, **US\$2.3 m has been marked in FTS as directed to Kachin** specifically. However an additional **US\$21.6m is for Kachin together with other states**, and US\$41m is not geographically specified in the reporting. (see figure 2 on following page).

## 2 | Funding to South Kachin, Myanmar

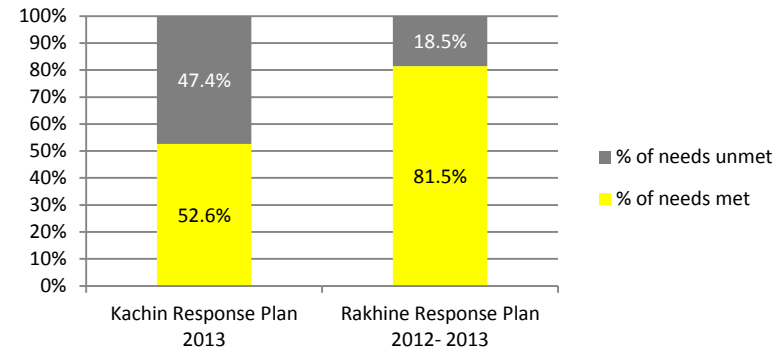
Figure 2: Humanitarian assistance to Myanmar in 2014 by state (US\$ millions)



Source: UN OCHA FTS data

reflect the recent outbreak of fighting between the Myanmar Government Armed Forces and the Kachin Independence Army and subsequent (re)displacement of vulnerable families. The forthcoming Strategic Response Plan will include these areas.

Figure 3: Proportion of recent UN Kachin and Rakhine appeals met and unmet



Source: UN OCHA FTS data

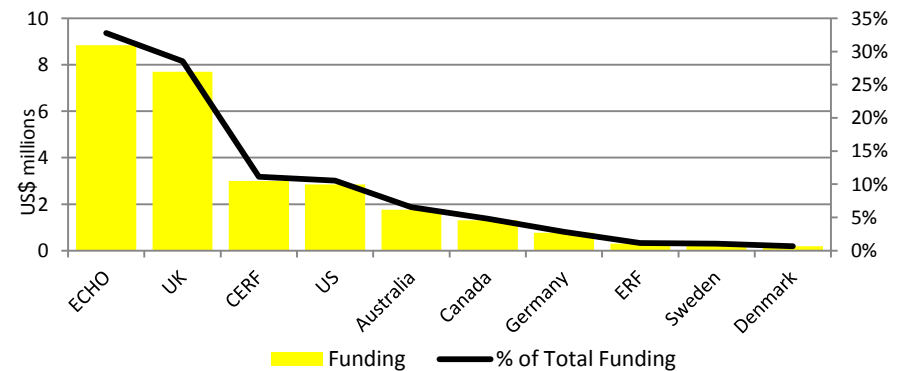
## 5. Appeals and response strategies

The only current appeal is the **Myanmar part of the 2014 UNHCR Global Appeal which is for US\$68.1m**. This covers the ongoing IDP response in Rakhine and Kachin States, as well as activities in other states. According to OCHA FTS data US \$12.9 million has been contributed and committed to UNHCR to date for Myanmar in 2014.

There was a **2013 OCHA Kachin Response Plan**, as well as one for Rakhine which was carried over from the previous year. These have now closed. Data on their funding is in figure 4 below. Under the new UN appeal system, a Humanitarian Needs Overview and Strategic Response plan for Myanmar was scheduled to be published in January 2014 and is expected soon. It has not been made public to date, due to ongoing discussions about target beneficiaries. In its absence, a working document is being used as a common planning framework.

OCHA's Global Overview of Humanitarian Response 2014 does provide an indication of priority areas of support in Myanmar in the coming year and has a focus on the two conflict-affected states of Kachin and Rakhine. But as it was published in December 2013, it does not

Figure 4: Top 10 donors to UN Kachin Response plan 2013



Source: OCHA FTS data

## 6. Pooled funding as part of the response

### i. Emergency Response Fund - disbursed

In 2014 **US\$2.8 million has so far been allocated from the Emergency Response Fund (ERF)** in Myanmar – known locally as the Humanitarian Multi-Stakeholder Fund (HMSF) – to respond to the needs of IDPs in Kachin State. The Fund is administered locally by OCHA and is designed to help respond to shocks and meet the short-term emergency needs of vulnerable groups in Myanmar. It is not clear how much of this ERF funding was directed to Kachin.

### ii. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) - disbursed

In April 2014, approximately **US\$5.5 million of CERF funding** was allocated from the CERF's Underfunded Emergencies window to help humanitarian partners sustain emergency aid operations in Myanmar. OCHA has indicated that additional CERF funding for the current situation in Kachin is unlikely.

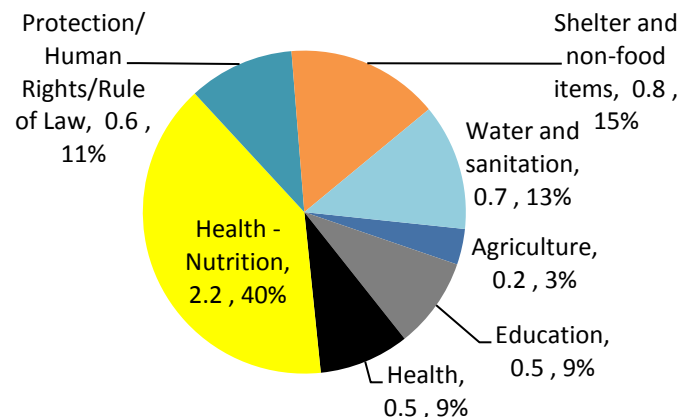
CERF allocation by region in 2014	US\$ millions
<b>Kachin State</b>	1.7
<b>Rakhine</b>	1.0
<b>Rakhine and Kachin State</b>	1.1
<b>Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan States</b>	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.5</b>

Source: OCHA FTS

This CERF funding represents 3% CERF total allocations so far this year. In 2013, Myanmar received almost \$8 million from CERF.

Of the US \$5.5m CERF funding, 40% has been allocated to the Health and Nutrition cluster, 15% to Shelter and NFIs and 11% to Protection.

Figure 5: CERF funding by Cluster, Myanmar 2014



Source: OCHA FTS and CERF website

## 7. Funding to clusters

Over **76% of the total \$US71.4m humanitarian funding reported for Myanmar in 2014 has either not been reported as allocated to a specific cluster or is marked as 'not specified'**. Of the remaining which has been specified, 13.7% has been allocated to the Food and Nutrition Cluster and 4.5% to the Water and Sanitation Cluster.

## 8. Other issues

In 2013, the **Kachin conflict in Myanmar was ranked as the top forgotten crisis** in ECHO's Forgotten Crisis Assessment index for 2013-2014. Kachin scored eleven out of a total of twelve points across four indicators: 1) vulnerability; 2) media coverage; 3) public aid per capita; and 4) qualitative assessment by DG ECHO.

There is also urgent attention to the **impending humanitarian crisis in Rakhine** following the expulsion of most international (and intimidation of local) staff from INGOs and UN bodies.

Access in the conflict-affected areas is difficult and sporadic, affecting the humanitarian planning and response.