



The Myanmar and Thailand Program (MyTh) was created the 1st of January 2016, and its regional office is located in Yangon. This country factsheet reports data on Myanmar.

General data of the country

a. Data

Country	Republic of the Union of Myanmar			
Population (2016)	52.88 million			
HDI (2015)	0.556 (rank 145)			
IHDI	N.A.			
Child mortality (2013)	50.8 for 1000 births			
Population within UNHCR mandate (2016)	1 302 375 ¹			
GINI	n.a.			
INFORM Index (2018)	Rank 12	Value		Value
	Inform Risk	6,4 ²	Vulnerability	5,5
	Hazard & Exposure	7,5	Lack of Coping Capacity	6,4
Fragile State index 2017	Total: 95.7 Rank: 35			
	Demographic Pressures	7,3 6.8	Legitimacy of the State	8,7 6
	Refugees and IDPs	8,3 7	Public Services	8,7 5
	Group Grievance	9,9 7	Human Rights	8,6 9
	Human Flight	6,0 4	Security Apparatus	8,4 9
	Uneven Development	7,9 7	Factionalized Elites	8,6 3
	Poverty and Economic Decline	6,4 5.9	External Intervention	7,3

¹ http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern

² <http://www.inform-index.org/Results/Global>

Number of all land mine casualties known by 2015	3,693 (419 991 (488 killed; 3,156 385 injured; 118 unknown) since 1999. 159298 in 2015 ²⁰¹⁶ ³ (0 in Thailand and Bangladesh in 2016)
GINI	N.A.
Net official development assistance received (2015)	\$1.534 million (Bangladesh: \$2504 million, Thailand: \$228 million)
International contributions for mine action (2016)	\$ 6.3 million (Bangladesh: 0, Thailand: \$ 1.1 million)

Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

→ Mine Ban Treaty / Status:	Not signed
→ Convention on Cluster Munitions / Status:	Not signed
→ Convention on Conventional Weapons / Status:	Not signed
→ UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities / Status:	Ratified (2011)

b. Geopolitical analysis

1. Social/cultural/demographic elements

Myanmar is a very diverse country where, according to the census run in 2014, at least 135 ethnicities coexist, speak different languages and practice different religions. The country is articulated in 7 regions (Ayeyarwaddy, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Sagaing, Taninthayi, Yangon) and 7 states: Chin, Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Mon, Rakhine (Arakan), Shan. The states are usually the areas of the country where the Union Government and independent entities related to the main local minority coexist, often shifting between open war and moments of relative calm. In 2017, part of the territory located in the states is under the control of the Union, while the rest is ruled by parallel entities linked to the Ethnic Armed Groups (EAO).⁴

2. Economic elements⁵

Since the transition to a civilian government, Burma has begun an economic overhaul aimed at attracting foreign investment and reintegrating into the global economy. Economic reforms have included establishing re-writing the Foreign Investment Law in 2012 to allow more foreign investment participation, enacting a new Anti-corruption Law in September 2013, and granting licenses to nine foreign banks in 2014 and four more foreign banks in 2016.

The government's commitment to reform, and the subsequent easing of most Western sanctions, led to accelerated growth. Myanmar's abundant natural resources, young (and cheap) labour force, and proximity to Asia's dynamic economies have attracted foreign investment in the energy sector, garment industry, information technology, and food and beverages

Despite these improvements, living standards have not improved for the majority of the people residing in rural areas. Burma remains one of the poorest countries in Asia – approximately 26% of the country's 51 million people live in poverty.

³ <http://www.the-monitor.org/en-gb/our-research/landmine-monitor.aspx>

⁴ Notice that many prefer NSA (non-state actor) to EAO, as NSA can be used also for the political branch of those organizations.

⁵ The CIA factbook

Presence of HI in the country





Negotiation between HI and the Myanmar government started in 1994, but the first operations started in 2008, following cyclone Nargis. The program, mainly focused on emergency response, was closed at the end of the response operations. In 2013, after a new exploratory mission, the program was reopened, initially focused on the possibility of starting Humanitarian Mine Action. In 2015, 3 VAC (Victims Assistance Centers) were opened in Kayin and Bago. In 2017, the signature of the MoU with the Ministry of Health started the operations in Safe Hospital Initiative (DRR) and MCH. Since 2017, to answer a component of conflict sensitivity in the South East and in Kachin, HI is leading a partnership with KDHW and provides support both in government and non-government controlled areas in Kachin.

Projects

Domain	Donors	Location	Duration
Health (Protection)	MHF	Kachin	13/11/2017-13/08/2018
Rehabilitation	MOFA LUX	Kayin State	01/01/2017-31/03/2018
Armed Violence Reduction (Victim Assistance)	WRA	Kayin State and Bago Region	01/10/2016 - 30/01/2019
Armed Violence Reduction (Victim Assistance)	UNICEF	Kayin State	01/02/2017-30/03/2018

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Rehabilitation and Livelihood	MOFA LUX	Kayin State	01/01/2018-31/12/2022
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<p>Myanmar Humanitarian Fund</p> 	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxemburg</p>  <p>THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs</p> <p>Directorate for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs</p>
<p>UNICEF</p> 	<p>US Department of State, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement</p> 

Myanmar







HI team in Myanmar


In March 2018, the Myanmar is employing 40staff (6 international).

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Projects ongoing : Sectors of services where HI conducts projects and focus on operational partnerships ongoing

Sector	Objectives	Type of intervention	Target Beneficiaries	Partners	Location
 <p>Rehabilitation</p>	Strengthening community and Institutional resilience to natural hazards in Myanmar ; and providing rehabilitation support for people with disabilities affected by conflict in Kayin state and Kachin states	Capacity building of institutions, hospital staff, emergency units strengthening the quality of services offered to people with disabilities	PwD identified and located referred survivors to physical rehabilitation. Representatives of local and political authorities Representatives of international NGOs	Action Aid (lead) ; Myanmar Engineering Society (MES); Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) ; Myanmar Earthquake Committee (MEC) ; Action Contre La Faim (FR) ; HelpAge International (GBR); Action for Social Aid (ASA); OXFAM (GB) ; Plan International Deutschland e.V.; United Nations Human Settlements Programme; Yangon General Hospital; Mandalay General Hospital; Myanmar Physically Handicapped Association (MPHA); ICRC DRC; Trocaire; Kachin Development Group (KDG)	Ayeyarwaddy, Yangon, Mandalay, Kayin, Bago, Kachin
 <p>Inclusive DR/R/G/RD</p>	Strengthening community and Institutional resilience to natural hazards in Myanmar.	Capacity Building of Institutions, Hospital Staff (Emergency Units) ; advocacy (National Plans) ; capacity building of international actors on inclusive DRM; capacity building of DPOs	Partners' staff trained (technical, educational, etc.); Disaster management training centre Community members	Same as above + UN HABITAT ; ACTED; ADPC; American Red Cross; SEEDS ASIA; UNDP	Ayeyarwaddy, Mandalay, Yangon, Rakhine
 <p>Inclusive Livelihoods</p>	Improvement of socioeconomic conditions of accident survivors and victims through livelihood services	Identification, needs assessment and referral of PwD and their families to appropriate livelihood services ; set up of Victim Assistance Centres; production of Service Providers Directory	Mine/ERW survivors and PwD and their families	Myanmar Physically Handicapped Association (MPHA); Department of Social Welfare (DSW)	Bago, Kayin
 <p>Psycho-social Support</p>	Improvement of socioeconomic conditions of accident survivors and victims through PSS Services	Set up of Victim Assistance Centres ; Production of Service Providers Directory; Peer-to-peer counselling; PSS	Mine/ERW survivors trained in peer-to-peer counselling to support other victims	Myanmar Physically Handicapped Association (MPHA); ICRC and the MRCS IASC Commitments to Affected Populations	Bago, Kayin

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<p>Mine Risk Education</p> 	<p>Communities living in targeted landmine/ERW affected areas better manage related risks (community-based RE delivery and risk management)</p>	<p>Real-time data management system for mine action database Implementation of a sustainable model for RE and capacities to report risks</p>	<p>Communities</p>	<p>Myanmar Physically Handicapped Association (MPHA)</p>	<p>Kayin; Bago</p>