



The Myanmar and Thailand Program (MyTh) was created the 1<sup>st</sup> 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)	56,890,418 million			
HDI (2017)	0.578 (rank 148)			
IHDI	0,466			
Child mortality (2018)	48,6 for 1000 births			
Population within UNHCR mandate	UNHCR is currently addressing IDP in Kayin, Katchin, Shan and the whole Muslim population in Rakhine.			
Gender-related Development Index	n.a			
INFORM Index (2018)	Rank 14	Value		Value
	Inform Risk	6,6	Vulnerability	4,6
	Hazard & Exposure	8,1	Lack of Coping Capacity	7,1
Fragile State index 2018	Total: 96,1 / Rank: 22			
	Demographic Pressures	6,3	Legitimacy of the State	8,6
	Refugees and IDPs	9,2	Public Services	8,6
	Group Grievance	9,8	Human Rights	9,0
	Human Flight	6,9	Security Apparatus	9,0
	Uneven Development	7,4	Factionalized Elites	8,3
	Poverty and Economic Decline	5,6	External Intervention	7,4
Number of all land mine casualties known by 2017	4,193 (537 killed; 3,538 injured; 118 unknown) mine/ explosive remnants of war (ERW) casualties since 1999. 202 (48 killed and 154 injured) in 2017			
GINI	0,456 (rank 106)			
Net official development assistance received (2016)	\$1,501,000,000 in 2016			
International contributions for mine action (2016)	\$ 6,225,762 2017 (Switzerland, UK, New-Zealand, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Belgium)			

## Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

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→ 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

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### 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 (Ayeyawady, Bago, Magway, Mandalay, Sagaing, Taninthayi, and 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).<sup>1</sup>

### 2. Historical background

After the independence from Great Britain, gained in 1948, Myanmar went through almost 60 years of unrest. The central government, led by a series of military juntas and oriented to what has been called “the Myanmar way to socialism”, was opposed by numerous ethnic minorities claiming independence. Ethnic and religious diversification, control of the numerous natural resources and of drug traffic, material and psychological oppression from the central government are among the main reasons of the long lasting turmoil. The population living in the conflict areas has long coped with war, double taxation, internal displacement, land confiscation. Some have left the country, including the 100.000 refugees located in Thailand since 1984. The country has been almost completely isolated until the early 2000s, with the exception of relations with China.

### 3. Economic elements

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.

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<sup>1</sup> Notice that many prefer NSA (non-state actor) to EAO, as NSA can be used also for the political branch of those organizations.

#### 4. Conflict





Since October 2016, new fighting exploded in Shan and Kachin, creating new displacements among the population

### Presence of HI in the country

Negotiation between HI and the Myanmar government started in 1994, but the first operations are dated 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.

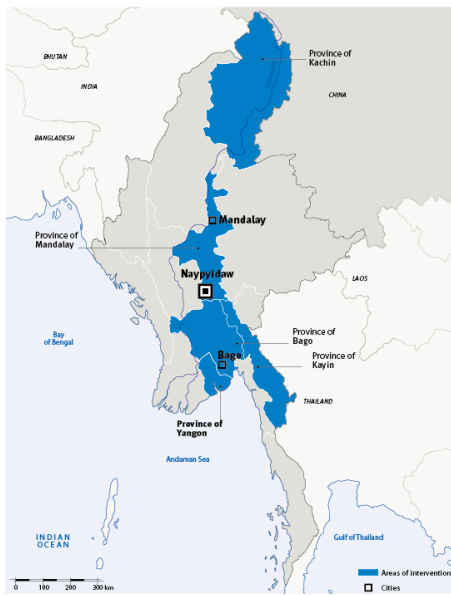
### Projects

Sector of intervention	Current source of funding	Since	Funding granted till...
Inclusion Mainstreaming	MHF (OCHA); HARP (DFID); Child Fund, Access to Health (pool fund)	2016	March 2020
Rehabilitation (VA)	MoFA LUX; HARP (DFID)	2014	September 2022
Livelihoods(VA)	MoFA LUX	2016	September 2022
Psycho-Social Support (VA)	HARP (DFID)		March 2020

<p><b>Myanmar Humanitarian Fund</b></p> 	<p><b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxemburg</b></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><b>UNICEF</b></p> 	<p><b>US Department of State, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement</b></p> 





## HI team in Myanmar

Myanmar





In February 2019, the Myanmar is employing 61 staffs (including 5 expatriates, 2 volunteers) sharing their time between the 4 offices.

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

Sector	Objectives	Type of intervention	Target Beneficiaries	Partners	Place
 <p><b>Rehabilitation</b></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	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	MPHA; ICRC, KBC, KDG	Kayin, Bago, Kachin
 <p><b>Inclusive disaster risk reduction</b></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	Yangon General Hospital; Mandalay General Hospital; ActionAid; OXFAM; PLAN; IOM; UNHABITAT	Mandalay, Yangon,
 <p><b>Inclusive livelihoods</b></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><b>Psycho-social support</b></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, Kachin

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<b>Support to CSOs</b> 	Improve inclusion of PwD at local and national level and in remote areas	Advocacy project to render the Yangon Public Transports inclusive of Persons with Disabilities	PwD and their families Active members of CSOs DPOs	Myanmar Federation of Persons with Disabilities (MFPD)	Yangon
<b>Mine risk education</b> 	Communities living in targeted landmine/ERW affected areas better manage related risks (community-based RE delivery and risk management )	Real-time data management system for mine action database Implementation of a sustainable model for RE and capacities to report risks	Communities	Myanmar Physically Handicapped Association (MPHA)	Kayin; Bago