



Country card

Myanmar

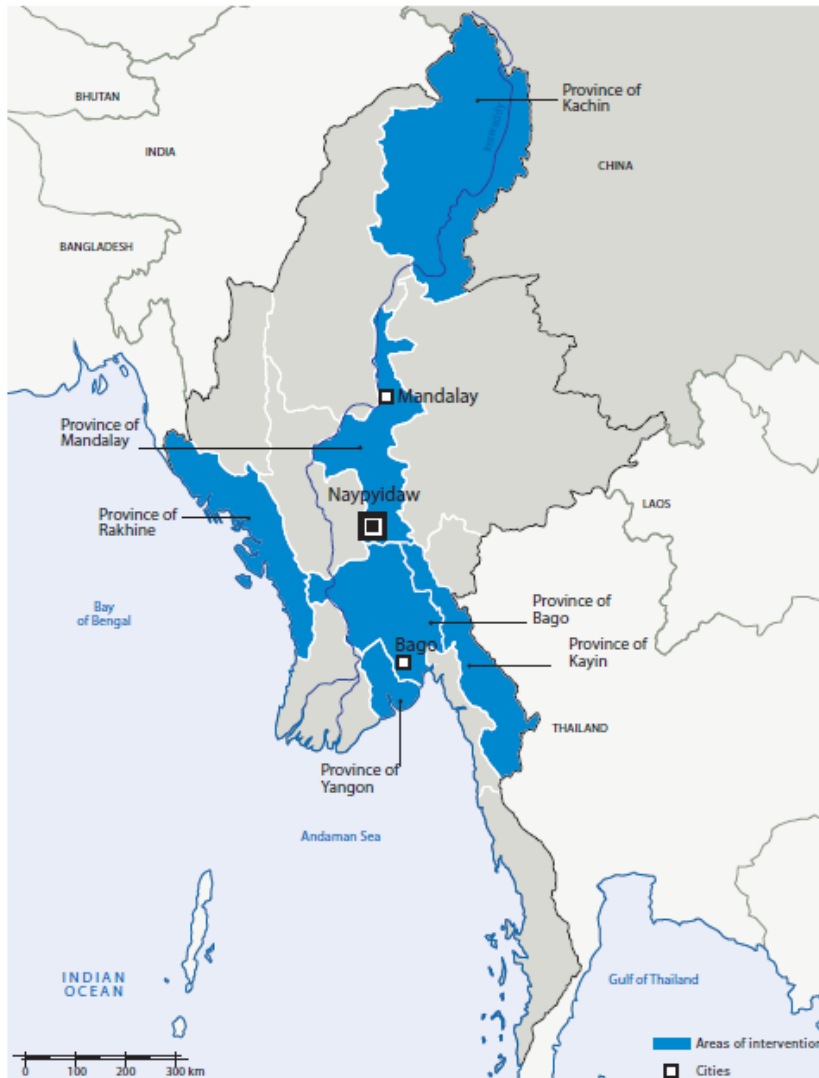




# HI Team and intervention areas

The HI Myanmar program has 61 staff members.

## Myanmar





# General data of the country

## a. General Data

Country <sup>1</sup>	Myanmar	Neighbouring country Thailand	France
Population	54.05 Millions	69.62 Millions	67.05 Millions
HDI	0.584	0.765	0.891
IHDI	0.448	0.635	0,891
Maternal mortality	320	12	10
Population under UNHCR mandate	UNHCR is currently addressing IDP in Kayin, Kachin, Shan and the whole Muslim population in Rakhine.	102.245	368.352
Gender-development Index	0.95	1	0.98
INFORM Index	6.3	4.1	2.2
Fragile State index	94	70.8	30.5
Mine victims	The total number of casualties in Myanmar is unknown. The Landmine Monitor recorded 4,623 mine/ERW casualties (616 killed; 3,889 injured; 118 unknown) through the end of 2018.  2018 = 430 (79	The Landmine Monitor recorded 3865 mine/ERW casualties (52 killed; 331 injured; 360 unknown) through the end of 2018.  2017 = 11 (2 Killed & 9 injured)	

<sup>1</sup> [https://hinside.hi.org/intranet/jcms/pl1\\_2540344/en/2020-update-country-indicators-2ndary-data/-/donnees-secondaires-mises-a-jour](https://hinside.hi.org/intranet/jcms/pl1_2540344/en/2020-update-country-indicators-2ndary-data/-/donnees-secondaires-mises-a-jour)



	Killed & 351 injured) vs 202 (48 killed and 154 injured) in 2017		
GINI index	30.7	36.4	31.6
Development aid (in million USD)	\$1,542,800,000 in 2017	228M US	
Humanitarian Mine Action Aid (in million USD)	\$2,872,606 in 2018 vs \$6,225,762 in 2017		

## b. Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

Humanitarian law instruments	Status
Mine Ban Treaty	not signed
Convention on Cluster Munitions	not signed
UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Ratified (2011)
Convention on Conventional Weapons	not signed

## c. 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 (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>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Notice that many prefer NSA (non-state actor) to EAO, as NSA can be used also for the political branch of those organizations.



## 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.

# Summary of HI presence 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.



# Overview on ongoing projects

Sectors of services where HI conducts projects and focus on beneficiaries and operational partnerships

Main sectors of intervention	Objective of project in the sector	Main activities	Beneficiaries	Final Beneficiaries	Partners	Location	Dates of beginning and end of the project and donors and funding it
Rehabilitation	Strengthening community and Institutional resilience to natural hazards in Myanmar ; and providing rehabilitation support for people with	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	Conflict affected communities	MPHA; ICRC, KBC, KDG	Kayin, Bago, Kachin	01/08/2019 – 31/10/2020 (FCDO/UK-Aid; MHF) 01/04/2020- 31/12/2020 (Luxembourg MoFA)



	disabilities affected by conflict in Kayin state						
Inclusive disaster risk reduction	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	Urban communities affected by disasters and communicable diseases	Yangon General Hospital; Mandalay General Hospital; North Okkalapa General Hospital ; Yangon and Mandalay Children Hospitals ; ActionAid; PLAN; UNHABITAT ; UK-Med	Mandalay, Yangon,	01/04/2020 – 30/09/2021 (ECHO / Luxembourg MoFA) 17/08/2020 – 16/07/2023 (BMZ)
Inclusive livelihoods	Improvement of socioeconomic conditions of accident survivors and	Identification, needs assessment and referral of PwD and their families to appropriate livelihood	Mine/ERW survivors and PwD and their families	Communities affected by conflict	Myanmar Physically Handicapped Association (MPHA); Department of Social Welfare	Bago, Kayin	01/01/2018 – 31/12/2022 (Luxembourg MoFA)





	victims through livelihood services	services ; set up of Victim Assistance Centres; production of Service Providers Directory			(DSW)		
Psycho-social support	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	Communities affected by conflict	Myanmar Physically Handicapped Association (MPHA); ICRC and the MRCS IASC Commitments to Affected Populations	Bago, Kayin, Kachin	01/04/2020-31/12/2020 (Luxembourg MoFA) 01/08/2019 – 31/10/2020 (FCDO/UK-Aid; MHF)
Humanitarian Mine Action	Communities living in targeted landmine/ ERW affected areas better manage related	Real-time data management system for mine action database Implementation of a sustainable model for RE and capacities	Communities	Communities affected by conflict	KDG (Kachin Development Group) KBC People in Need	Kachin	01/09/2020 – 31/08/2021 (Centre de Crise et de Soutien) 01/02/2020-30/11/2020






	risks (community-based RE delivery and risk management)	to report risks Mine Risk Education and Non-Technical survey					0 (MHF)
Maternal and Child Health	Disability and/or health complications is prevented (physical and/or mental) through enhanced early identification/detection of difficulties and early intervention	Early emergency intervention through provision of physical and functional rehabilitation services and/or MHPSS services in case of disaster (man-made or natural) to avoid development of complication/disability (both mental health issues and/or physical	Children Under-5  Children with disabilities  Pregnant and Lactating women  Women with disabilities  Health Personnel  Community workers	Communities affected by conflict	ACF	Rakhine	1/07/2019 – 31/10/2020 (FCDO – UK-Aid)



		limitations) Emergency physical and functional rehabilitation services (direct or through partners) including provision of technical aids					
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# Donors

<p>Myanmar Humanitarian Fund</p> 	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg</p> 
<p>European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid</p>  <p>European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid</p>	<p>Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Programme Facility</p> 
<p>Fondation de France</p> 	<p>Centre de Crise et de Soutien</p> 
<p>Australian Government</p>  <p>Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade</p>	<p>BMZ</p> 