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NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
On:	8 March 2022
To:	Working Party on Humanitarian Aid and Food Aid (COHAFA)
Subject:	The humanitarian situation in Myanmar - presentation by Solidarités International

Following the COHAFA meeting of 9 February, delegations will find in Annex presentation made by Solidarités International⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾.

¹ Solidarités International (SI), identification number in the EU Transparency Register: 630081038878-45.

² This document contains a presentation by an external stakeholder and the views expressed therein are solely those of the third party it originates from. This document cannot be regarded as stating an official position of the Council. It does not reflect the views of the Council or of its members.



MYANMAR – MARCH 2022

SOLIDARITES INTERNATIONAL MISSION IN MYANMAR

OVERVIEW



KEY FIGURES

13 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN MYANMAR

160 000 BENEFICIARIES SUPPORTED IN 2021

WORKING CLOSELY WITH 3 NATIONAL AND LOCAL PARTNERS

MAIN DONORS: ECHO, CDCS, FCDO, CIAA, UNICEF, MHF

PROGRAMS

EMERGENCY SUPPORT TO CRISIS AFFECTED POPULATIONS

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOOD

HR

305 NATIONAL EMPLOYEES

15 INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYEES



- **A Resurgence of armed conflict and deepening civil unrest** across the country
- **No prospect of peaceful resolution** of the security and political situation
- **Increasing violence** committed against civilian population and civil servants and massive impacts towards communities' protection
- **Increased vulnerability towards socio-economic risks** (25 M people out of 54M are now living in poverty)
- **Growing exposure towards natural disasters and pandemic risks** (Myanmar is among the five countries most exposed to natural disasters)

4.4

0 Very low Very high 5



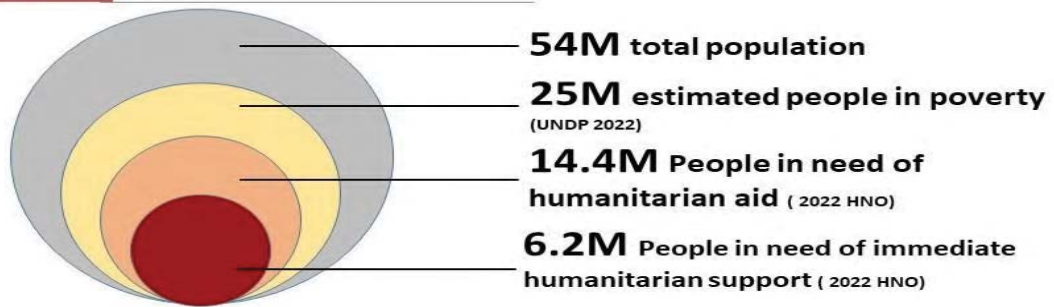
- Population in need of humanitarian support went from 1M to 14.4M in less than 1 year
- More than 370,400 displaced for the past decade unable to return to their areas of origin and at risk to be left behind (not even mentioning almost 1M Rohingyas still leaving in Bangladesh)
- Number of displaced population increasing by more than 100% in 2021 only.
- A shrinking humanitarian access with higher level of exposure of humanitarian stakeholders

4.0

No constraints

Extreme constraint





A MAJOR DETERIORATION OF THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION OVER THE PAST 12 MONTHS

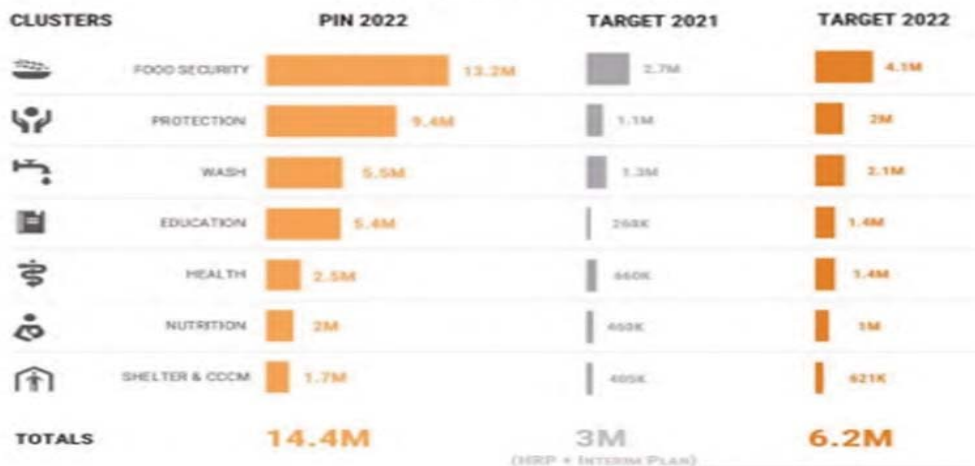
- Population in need of immediate humanitarian support (2022 HRP target x 6):
 - January 2021: **1 Million**
 - July 2021: **3 Millions**
 - January 2022: **6.2 Millions**
- In the meantime, institutional funding requirements went from 276M last year to 826M in 2022 (2022 HRP target x 3)

Source: HNO 2022

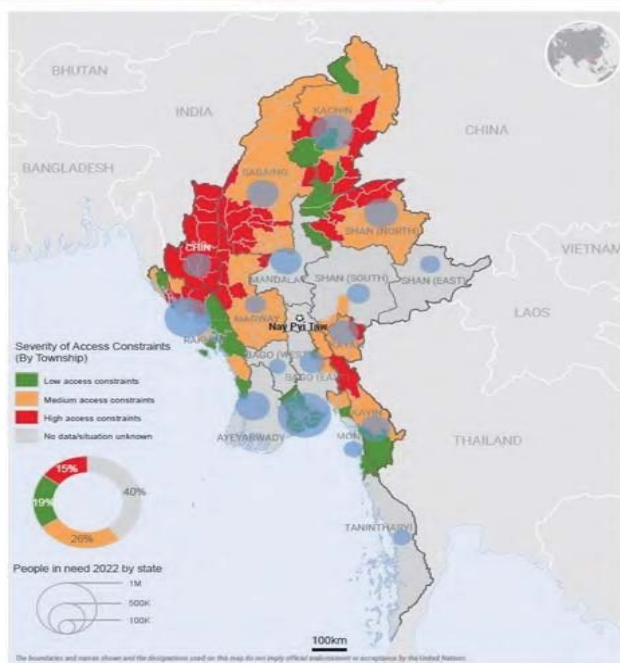
MAJOR HUMANITARIAN CHALLENGE

Access challenges are primarily affecting people in need

- Essential services remain severely impeded
- Increasing level of insecurity and multiplication of armed clashes
 - Regular telecommunications disruptions
 - Ongoing banking and liquidity crisis



Source: HNO 2022



- **Protection of humanitarian and health workers remains precarious**
- **Bureaucratic & Administrative Impediments** keep increasing:
 - **Visas:** Presence of international humanitarian workers divided by 10 over the past 12 months (from 980 to 115)
 - **MoU/Registration:** At least 45% of INGOs have expired MoU. Almost 30% INGO saw their registration expire.
 - Since 2016, INGOs are **not allowed to deliver aid to areas outside government control.**
 - **Difficulty to access cash liquidity remains.** Alternative cash providers option used by some INGOs (flexibility expected from donors)
- **Additional humanitarian access constraints** due to COVID-19 pandemic likely to be continue.
- **Difficulty to mobilize sufficient funds in order to provide a proportionate humanitarian response,** address emerging needs but also cover protracted situations.
- Concerns around **INGO law development** leading to even greater constraints.

- Keep **protection at the centre** of the humanitarian response.
- Develop **greater flexibility from humanitarian institutional fundings** considering context challenges and dynamics.
- Need to build up **more agile access strategies in country** (Geographical, administrative but also financial) and set agile cross border initiatives.
- Need to review intervention model through **greater level of localization:** stronger partnerships strategies involving Civil Society Organizations (CSO) & Community Based Organizations (CBO).
- **Optimize humanitarian coordination** in order to ensure stronger positioning and more efficient humanitarian response.

KEY QUESTIONS

1. How could Member States contribute to the **advocacy effort required to mitigate bureaucratic impediments and facilitate humanitarian access** to scale up the humanitarian response urgently required in Myanmar?
2. How do Member States envision to **adapt / increase their financial support** to both national and international stakeholders to address the new emerging needs of the Myanmar population?
3. While new emerging needs are now raising across different parts of the country, how do the Member States plan to **support new emerging needs while sustaining the support required on pre-existing needs from protracted crisis** in both Rakhine (Rohingyas crisis) and Kachin?
4. Given the current political & security situation in Myanmar, how can the Member States **support the civilians and humanitarian aid worker protection**?
5. The complex situation in Myanmar requiring strong humanitarian coordination mechanisms, how could the Member States **support the development of a strong leadership to ensure effective coordination among stakeholders** to deploy adequate response to the increasing humanitarian needs?

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

