



Myanmar Humanitarian Fund



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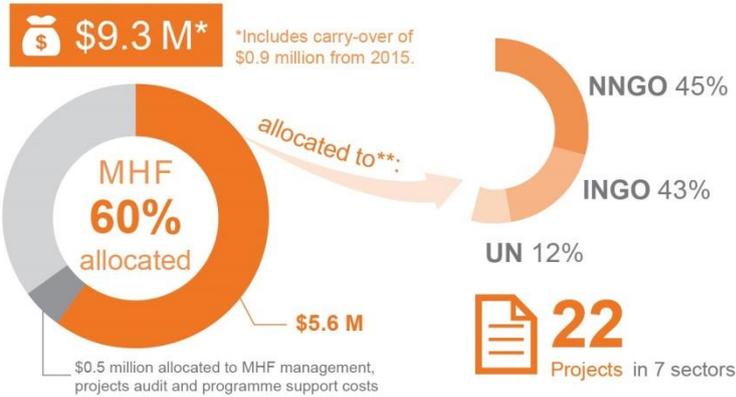
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Myanmar Humanitarian Fund: 2016 Overview



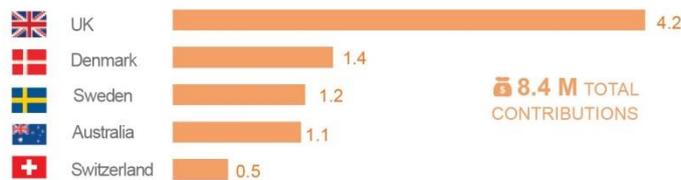
The Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) mobilizes resources for partners to respond to critical humanitarian needs in Myanmar. It provides funding to both national and international humanitarian organizations for activities that are in line with the Humanitarian Response Plan developed by the United Nations and partners. In 2016, a total of US\$ 5.6 million was allocated to 22 projects targeting 185,300 people in need in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan states.

TOTAL FUNDING (US\$)



**Allocated funds by type of partners include direct funding and funding received as sub-implementing partner

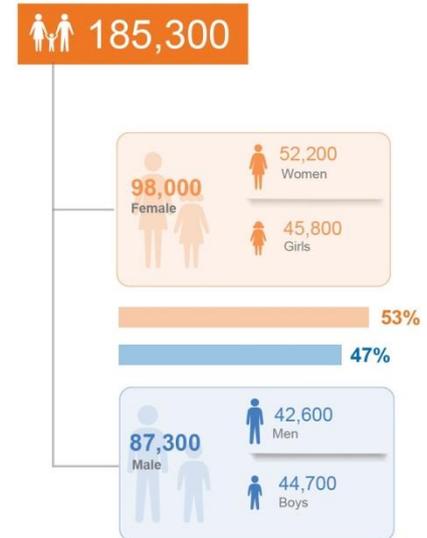
Contributions by donor in 2016 (in million US\$)



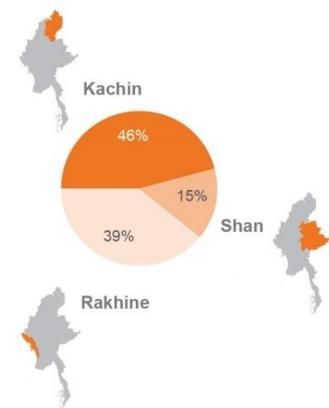
Funds allocated by sector/cluster (in thousand US\$)



OF PEOPLE TARGETED



Funding by geographic area



***RRM includes multi rapid response support on nutrition, food, shelter and NFI, and protection

Timeline of MHF allocations in 2016 (US\$)



Creation date: 09 Feb 2016 Sources: OCHA Feedback: mhf-myanmar@un.org www.unocha.org/myanmar www.reliefweb.int

GMS Business Intelligence: <https://gms.unocha.org/bi>

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1. FOREWORD BY THE HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Myanmar's new democratically-elected government took over at the end of March 2016, with a huge popular mandate and enormous international optimism. The State Counsellor, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and her National League for Democracy (NLD), have brought a fresh tone and approach to government, but they face great challenges in grappling with the legacy of decades of civil war and authoritarian rule. About 218,000 people – of whom about 80 per cent are women and children – remain internally displaced in camps and host villages in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states as a result of conflict, violence and inter-communal tensions. In addition, many thousands of people were newly displaced or re-displaced in Myanmar in late 2016 and early 2017. There are also many other conflict-affected vulnerable people who lack access to services and who continue to need protection and assistance. Myanmar is one of the most disaster prone countries in Asia. People remain highly vulnerable to natural disasters including cyclones, tropical storms and earthquakes.

Nine years since its inception, the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) has established itself as a critical tool for humanitarian actors due to its flexibility, focus on localization, strong accountability, and complementarity with other funding mechanisms. During 2016, four reserve allocations of funds were launched to assist more than 185,000 people in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states, of whom about 77 per cent were women and children. The interventions supported through the Fund have increased access to basic services. In Kachin and Shan states, through the MHF, international and national non-governmental organizations have been able to establish a rapid response mechanism to quickly respond to new emergencies.

The Fund is continuing to grow in size and received US\$8.4 million from five donors in 2016: Australia, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. This was the result of enhanced donor confidence in the management and use of the Fund, as well as efforts by OCHA to increase the number of donors and the overall size of the Fund. It has been re-affirmed as a vital and effective funding source for humanitarian partners working in Myanmar.

In keeping with outcomes of the World Humanitarian Summit, the MHF is committed to increasing the localization of humanitarian aid, particularly through building capacity and providing funding to national NGOs and local civil society organizations. Emphasis is placed on the need to listen more closely to the needs of affected communities and to better linking humanitarian and development work, while maintaining full respect for humanitarian principles.

The MHF is part of broader engagement by the humanitarian community in Myanmar, including through the Humanitarian Response Plan, to ensure that all people affected by conflict, violence, insecurity and/or natural disasters have access to the protection and assistance they need. This includes a particular focus on vulnerable people including women and children, the sick, the elderly and people with disabilities.

I would like to offer my thanks to the contributing donors to the MHF in 2016. I look forward to continuing our close cooperation with a broad range of partners during 2017 to address critical humanitarian needs through the strategic use of funds.

Renata Lok-Dessallien
UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator

2. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

At the beginning of 2016, an estimated 547,000 people were in need of humanitarian assistance in Myanmar. This included about 424,000 vulnerable people in Rakhine and about 123,000 people in Kachin and Shan states.

In Kachin State, as a result of the armed conflict that restarted in 2011, about 86,000 people remain displaced in 141 camps/sites, of which about 77 per cent are women and children. More than 40 per cent of the displaced people are located in areas beyond Government control where international actors have limited humanitarian access but where local humanitarian organizations continue to be able to operate, despite increasing constraints. In Shan State, there are some 11,000 displaced people remaining in 38 camps that were established in 2011. About 78 per cent of these people are women and children.

In the final quarter of 2016, the humanitarian situation in Kachin and northern Shan became increasingly worrying with intensified fighting between the Myanmar Military and ethnic armed groups newly displacing thousands of people. Partners have witnessed a dangerous trend of intensified fighting in and near civilian areas of Kachin and Shan states posing grave protection risks. With fluid front lines and so many people on the move in conflict areas, there are serious risks posed by landmines. There are persistent reports of forced recruitment by armed groups. During 2016, humanitarian access continued to be severely constrained throughout non-Government controlled parts of Kachin and Shan. Since June 2016, the Government has not permitted any cross-line access for the United Nations and other international organizations to provide food and other humanitarian support to about 40,000 displaced people living in areas beyond Government control.

Rakhine is one of the least developed areas of Myanmar, with a diverse ethnic and religious population. Historical tensions, issues of identity, religion and ethnicity, longstanding under-development, human rights concerns and militarization remain the defining features of the operational environment for humanitarian organizations in Rakhine State. The situation is critical for more than one million Muslims, most of whom call themselves 'Rohingya', whose citizenship status remains unresolved and who continue to be subject to discriminatory policies and practices.

In central Rakhine, the majority of displaced persons remain confined in camps and continue to face severe movement restrictions, limiting their access to healthcare, education and livelihoods opportunities and increasing dependence on humanitarian assistance. The 120,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have lived in camps since 2012 are accommodated in over-crowded collective shelters known as 'long-houses'. The long-houses and other facilities in the IDP camps were originally constructed in 2012-13 as a temporary measure. Many of these buildings require continuous maintenance or repairs to ensure that minimum living standards are met. The future of these camps remains a critical issue for the year ahead.

A series of attacks on Border Guard Police posts on 9 October 2016 which killed nine police personnel, as well as subsequent security operations by government forces, triggered a new humanitarian crisis in the northern part of Rakhine State. Hundreds of houses and buildings were burned, many people were killed and thousands fled their homes. More than 70,000 affected Muslim people crossed into Bangladesh and an estimated 20,000 people were internally displaced.

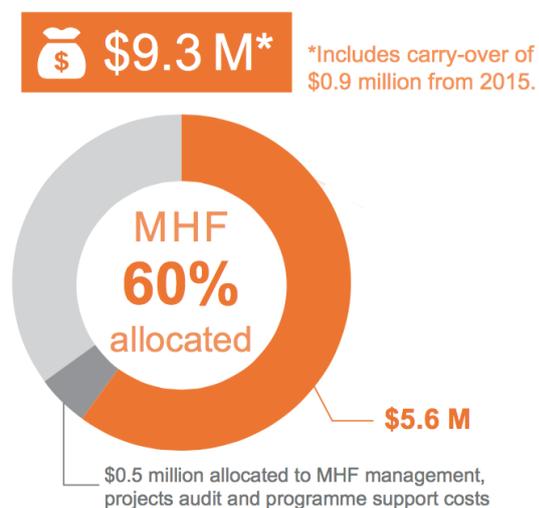
Allegations of widespread human rights violations have been documented among those who have newly arrived in Bangladesh. In the aftermath of the attacks, humanitarian services for vulnerable populations were suspended until the end of the year creating new needs and exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities.

Myanmar was also affected by more natural disasters in 2016. Monsoon flooding in 2016 temporarily displaced more than half a million people and many others were severely affected, particularly in terms of food security. Strong winds, heavy rains and hail storms in April affected around 40 townships across Chin, Kachin, Mandalay, Rakhine, Sagaing and Shan. From February to June 2016, Myanmar also experienced the effects of El Niño including extreme temperatures, unusual rainfall patterns, dry soil, high risk of fires and acute water shortages. Water shortages were compounded by damage to many ponds during the previous floods in 2015, leading to an overall reduction in available pond water. Myanmar regularly experiences earthquakes. The 6.8 magnitude earthquake that hit Myanmar in August was the fourth tremor higher than magnitude 6.0 since 2008. While the damage in this sparsely populated region was relatively small, an earthquake of this size in Yangon would be likely to have a far greater impact.

3. ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

In 2016, the MHF undertook an in-depth review of its performance and internal processes, including the allocation preparation process, in close collaboration with partners and the MHF Advisory Board. As a result, consultations on needs analysis and prioritization were decentralized to the field level and complemented by strategic discussions in Yangon involving clusters/sectors/working groups, the MHF Advisory Board and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). The aim of this reflection process was to best position the MHF to continue supporting needs identified in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) while retaining maximum flexibility to fund emergency needs or special humanitarian requirements.

During 2016, US\$5.6 million was allocated to humanitarian activities through the MHF. This represents 60 per cent of the total available amount of US\$9.3 million for 2016. This was made up of new annual donor contributions of US\$8.4 million and a carryover of US\$900,000 from 2015. In addition to the US\$5.6 million allocated to humanitarian response activities, the Fund also committed nearly \$500,000 to address internal MHF administrative and management issues, including US\$269,000 for direct costing of the OCHA Humanitarian Financing Unit, project audit fees and programme support costs. The Fund further reserved US\$800,000 for emergency use and US\$1 million to meet anticipated needs in northern Rakhine depending on the lifting of humanitarian access restrictions which had not happened by year's end. A final contribution of \$1.4 million arrived on 30 December 2016 and is available for use in 2017.

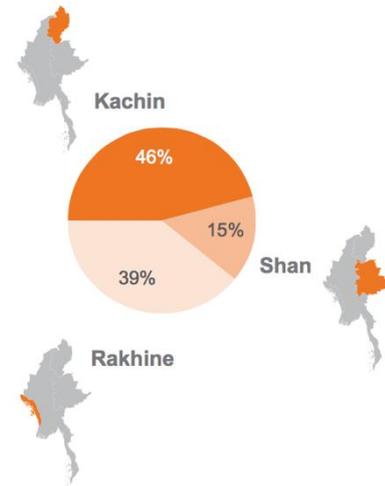


The sector/cluster which benefited most from MHF allocations in 2016 was the cluster handling Shelter, Non-Food Items (NFIs) and Camp Coordination/Camp Management (CCCM). A total of US\$1.73 million was allocated to five projects in these areas, including shelter rapid response capacity in Kachin and Shan States through local partners. Food security¹, education, health and protection activities were each funded with allocations of between US\$0.8 and US\$0.9 million.

Regarding the percentage allocated by the MHF towards each cluster/sector against the total each cluster/sector received in 2016, the MHF allocations were as follows:

- Funding to the Education Sector represented 43 per cent of the total reported funding received by the sector
- Funding the Health Cluster represented 30 per cent of the total reported funding received by the cluster
- Funding to the Shelter/NFI/CCCM Cluster represented 12 per cent of the total reported funding received by the cluster.

Funding by geographic area



Please see annex II for more details.

During 2016, four reserve allocations were launched, with \$5.6 million allocated to a total of 22 projects and 19 different partners. These projects targeted more than 185,000 people, or 18 per cent of the total targeted population in the 2016 HRP. By geographical area, the MHF allocated 46 per cent of funds for activities implemented in Kachin State, 39 per cent in Rakhine State and 15 per cent in Shan State.

Reserve allocations

The **First Reserve Allocation** was launched on 6 May, 2016, supporting immediate responses to priority shelter needs in some displacement camps in Rakhine State, particularly Sittwe, Pauktaw and Myebon townships. The MHF was asked to cover a critical funding gap identified by the Shelter/NFIs/CCCM cluster, in close coordination with the Rakhine State Government. The allocation focused on the maintenance and repair of shelter facilities before the start of the rainy season in June 2016, ensuring the basic dignity of IDPs and reducing potential public health risks facing the camp population. This allocation of \$1 million facilitated a rapid response which alleviated the immediate suffering of 20,000 displaced persons in Rakhine. The intervention was led by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) with the support of an international NGO as a sub-implementing partner: the Lutheran World Federation (LWF). This was the first time that the MHF funded activities by a United Nations agency.

The **Second Reserve Allocation** was also opened on 6 May, 2016, in order to complement the above shelter intervention with other urgent humanitarian responses in water, sanitation and hygiene in priority displacement camps in Pauktaw, Myebon and Kyaukpyu townships. The need for this

¹ The total allocation of fund for the food security sector was \$895,555, which includes an allocation of \$400,000 for rapid response mechanisms in Kachin and Shan through local partners.

additional support in Rakhine was identified through regular monthly monitoring activities of the WASH cluster in collaboration with the Shelter/NFIs/CCCM cluster. This allocation supported urgent repairs and maintenance of WASH facilities in preparation for the rainy season starting in June 2016. Emergency latrine maintenance, de-sludging work and the provision of emergency water supplies were fundamental to avoiding disease outbreaks in these locations. In addition, drainage works prior to the rainy season helped avoid pools of stagnant water which can lead to vector-borne disease outbreaks. This allocation of \$300,000 to two international NGOs (Oxfam and Relief International) benefited 5,772 displaced people in the above mentioned townships in Rakhine State.

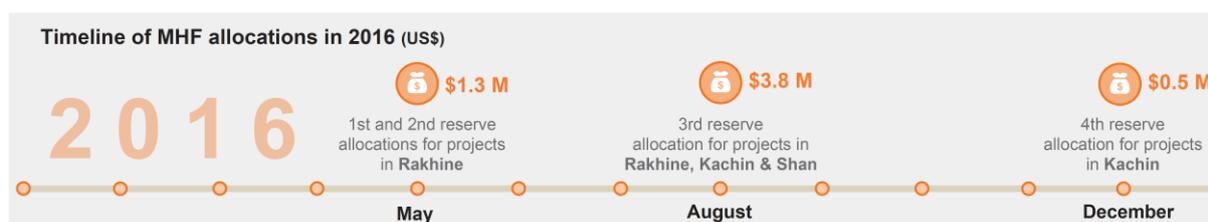
The **Third Reserve Allocation** was launched on 20 August 2016, supporting the humanitarian priorities identified through an in-depth analysis of progress against indicators in the Mid-Year HRP Monitoring Report, feedback from the Inter-Cluster/Sector Coordination Group (ICCG) and other humanitarian stakeholders at the Yangon and sub-national levels, the funding levels recorded by the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and additional information. Taking the 2016 HRP and the 2016 Mid-Year HRP Monitoring Report as reference documents, the allocation targeted the highest priority life-saving humanitarian responses in the following four sectors: education, health, protection and shelter. In addition, a special funding envelope to humanitarian rapid response mechanisms in Kachin and Shan States was included to increase flexibility in the event of sudden onset crises. This envelope is aimed at alleviating immediate suffering by people in emergency need through in-kind and cash relief assistance, mainly in the sectors of shelter/non-food items, food assistance and protection (without excluding other key sectors when justified). Selection priority was given to projects implemented directly by national NGOs or carried out by consortia involving national NGOs.

A total of 24 proposals were received for this allocation. Following an initial screening, 22 project proposals were deemed eligible to proceed to the strategic review. Out of the 22 eligible proposals, 18 were recommended for funding, while four were not prioritized after analysis by the Review Committee. Specific feedback was provided by the Advisory Board on the proposed projects with regard to prioritizing funding for Myanmar NGOs in line with the World Humanitarian Summit outcomes (e.g. the Charter for Change and the Grand Bargain) and the MHF Performance Indicators. Representatives of national NGOs within the MHF Advisory Board appreciated the work of the Review Committee and the MHF's efforts to respond to the commitments made at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul.

An allocation of \$3.8 million was approved to improve living conditions for 151,000 crisis-affected people and to address critical funding gaps in priority sectors. This time, 50 per cent of the approved projects (9 out of 18) were for national NGOs.

A final **Fourth Reserve Allocation** was opened on 27 December 2016. The allocation targeted emergency food assistance and/or cash interventions for a three-month period to support displaced people in six displacement camps in Waingmaw and Chipwi townships in non-Government-controlled areas (NGCAs) of Kachin State. The allocation strategy was informed by the findings of the Food Security Sector in Kachin and confirmed by national NGO networks and other stakeholders as active implementers of programmes in the area. The allocation complemented wider humanitarian efforts in conflict-affected parts of Kachin State. This allocation of US\$495,000 facilitated a timely and effective response to critical food gaps for more almost 8,600 displaced persons. This assistance was delivered by a national NGO partner, the Kachin Baptist Convention (KBC), which has

demonstrated operational capacity, reach and presence in the affected areas and strong expertise in the sector.



Complementarity with other funding sources

Complementarity with other funding sources was maintained during 2016. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the MHF have been streamlined into a joint planning process to fill gaps and address new emergency situations².

During the monsoon floods in 2016, discussions of a possible coordinated allocation of funds for the CERF Rapid Response Window and the MHF Reserve took place. However, after analysis of the funding gaps and the response situation at the time, the Humanitarian Coordinator decided to submit a stand-alone CERF Rapid Response Application of US\$3.6 million to assist 80,000 vulnerable people in flood-affected regions. This complemented the Government-led humanitarian flood response which was supported by humanitarian partners.

In addition to improved coordination with the CERF, OCHA guided a discussion in late 2016 on improving coordination of MHF allocations with other existing in-country funds including the Three Millennium Development Goal Fund (3 MDGs), the Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund (LIFT), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the Peace Support Fund (PSF), the Joint Peace Fund (JPF), and the recently established Humanitarian and Resilience Programme (HARP), funded by the United Kingdom Department for International Development (UK/DFID). The aim of this innovative approach in Myanmar is to increase the effectiveness of resource allocation in line with the commitments made at the World Humanitarian Summit to strengthen the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and to improve efficiencies in humanitarian funding.

Cross-cutting issues

In 2016, cross-cutting issues were carefully considered throughout the entire MHF programme cycle. The MHF collaborated with **gender** and **protection** technical staff provided by clusters/sectors and agencies during the strategic and technical reviews of project proposals, particularly in the case of proposals linked to the protection sector and related working groups. As per the MHF operational handbook, specialized entities, such as the Cash Working Group, were also involved in the preparation of the allocation strategy and the various review processes.

The Advisory Board supported the need to promote gender equality, which became a mandatory requirement (Gender Marker 2A/2B) for every project approved by the Humanitarian Coordinator. Approved projects are now required to address the differentiated needs of women, men, boys and

² The OCHA Humanitarian Financing Unit manages the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund which provides grants to humanitarian partners in support of the HRP as well as unplanned needs. The Humanitarian Financing Unit also facilitates all aspects related to the CERF application and reporting processes in-country, which helps to ensure coordinated action among both pooled funds (global and in-country).

girls in their needs analysis, proposed activities, outcomes, and targets. In this regard, the MHF refers to country-specific protection policies and guidelines contained in the *HCT Statement of Commitment to Protection*, endorsed in December 2016. It also operates in line with the *Statement on the Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action* which was endorsed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Principals in 2013.

In addition to gender sensitivity, the MHF analysed specific needs analysis and activities for other **vulnerable groups**, i.e. elderly persons, persons with chronic diseases or disabilities, and other people with special needs. The MHF systematically applied an age, gender and diversity (AGD) approach in project implementation monitoring and reporting.

In relation to **strengthening localization** in line with commitments at the World Humanitarian Summit, the MHF engaged in wide-ranging efforts to support and strengthen national capacities to respond to humanitarian emergencies. The MHF continues to support the transition, where appropriate, of international organizations from playing a 'delivery' role to having a more advisory/enabling role in support of national and local humanitarian actors. Stronger engagement with local NGOs and civil society networks is critical to these efforts and emphasis is increasingly being placed on supporting networks which promote the empowerment of women such as the Gender Equality Network. Efforts were also made to increase the amount of funding channelled to national and local responders as part of the HCT's commitment to strengthen local capacities whenever feasible. Where possible, funding is directly allocated to national actors, moving them away from the traditional 'implementing partner' role to one of project delivery. In 2016, the MHF either directly or indirectly allocated 45 per cent³ of its funds to local NGOs (exceeding the 25 per cent target set globally as part of 'The Grand Bargain'). The MHF also prioritized operational support to national NGOs including through its Rapid Response Mechanism, to ensure that stocks are immediately available for emergency use.

4. PERFORMANCE

General Country-Based Pooled Fund outcomes as per the OCHA Policy Instruction

OUTCOME 1: "Improve the effectiveness of the humanitarian response by directing funding towards priority humanitarian needs. Priority needs are identified through an inclusive and participatory process, which includes national actors (e.g. NGOs)."

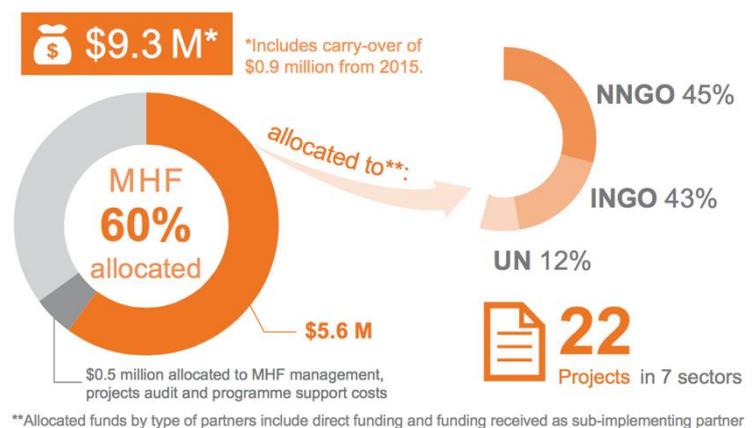
One of the MHF priorities for 2016 was to make more evidence-based and informed decisions in the allocation of funds. While needs were assessed at the field level, this was complemented by in-depth analyses of achievements to date and the evolving context. Using reference documents including the 2016 HRP, the Quarterly HRP Monitoring Reports and funding information recorded by FTS, OCHA's Humanitarian Financing Unit facilitated consultations to identify priority activities through existing

³ According to GMS Business Intelligence, the allocation amounts by type of partner are: 39% to national NGOs, 43% to international NGOs and 18% to UN. The percentages presented in the report correspond to the percentage of actual funding allocated by the different type of partners, including direct funding and funding received as implementing partners.

coordination mechanisms (e.g. Cluster/Sector meetings, general coordination meetings and Area Humanitarian Country Team meetings), ensuring direct involvement from implementing partners.

Throughout 2016 the appetite for increasing support to local humanitarian action in Myanmar proved to be strong. It is well understood that when a natural disaster strikes or conflict breaks-out in Myanmar, local organizations are the first to respond to those in need, together with the affected people and local authorities. In areas affected by armed conflict in Kachin and Shan States, national organizations with their wide local networks are uniquely placed to continue providing support to affected populations. The OCHA Humanitarian Financing Unit made an effort to actively listen to national partners and local NGO networks, such as the Joint Strategy Team (JST) which is leading the humanitarian response in non-Government controlled areas of Kachin and Shan. For example, the Kachin Area HCT determined that providing more effective support to newly displaced, re-displaced and crisis-affected populations in Kachin and Shan non-Government-controlled areas required more tailored support for national NGO-led rapid response mechanisms. The Humanitarian Financing Unit undertook a set of consultations with the JST and some of its members to define priority needs and preferred modalities of response. As result, the third Reserve Allocation launched on 20 August 2016 included a specific envelope for rapid response mechanisms to sudden onset situations and provided US\$455,000 to two national NGOs (Karuna Mission Social Solidarity or KMSS and Metta Development Foundation) to benefit more than 30,000 people.

As a result of these efforts to apply a more localized approach, 45 per cent of total MHF funding allocated to partners in 2016 went to national NGOs, 43 per cent to international NGOs, and 12 per cent to UN agencies⁴. The Fund targets 50 per cent of its overall allocations to national NGOs, exceeding the 25 per cent target set in the Grand Bargain commitments, and aims to channel 80 per cent of all allocations to NGOs (national and international).



OUTCOME 2: “Strengthen the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), while leveraging his/her humanitarian coordination role.”

In March 2016, the HCT endorsed a proposal to appoint a Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator to support the RC/HC. This decision was approved by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator. This position has allowed for the HC to delegate when necessary to allow for more in depth strategic discussions and to facilitate faster decision-making on project proposals.

⁴ Please refer to footnote 3.

The four reserve allocations launched during 2016 were guided by the advice of the MHF Advisory Board. This facilitated informed decision-making on the project proposals recommended for funding. The Deputy HC, on behalf of the HC, contributed to more timely and strategic decision-making by providing preliminary endorsement of the project proposals as recommended by the MHF Review Committee and the Advisory Board. The Deputy HC's quick action allowed the MHF to more effectively meet emerging humanitarian needs and critical funding gaps in Myanmar.

The decision to broaden representation on the MHF Advisory Board 2016 to include national and international partners from both the UN and NGO sectors also leveraged the HC's coordination role, making the strategic allocation of funds more inclusive and transparent.

Other MHF actions linked to the implementation of the Grand Bargain include:

- Targeting 80 per cent of overall MHF allocations to NGOs, and 50 per cent of overall allocations to national organizations
- Collaborating with other country-based funds for coordinated allocations
- Providing capacity development training to national organizations
- Developing a more diverse donor base for the MHF
- Creating a feedback and complaints mechanism for both affected people as well as MHF recipient organizations
- Protecting the Fund against fraud and corruption by strengthening the accountability framework

OUTCOME 3: "Mobilize resources and support coordination in support of the humanitarian planning framework i.e. Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)."

Under the leadership of the OCHA Head of Office in Myanmar, the Humanitarian Financing Unit reinforced its engagement and advocacy with humanitarian donors which have representation in-country. The MHF project selection process took into consideration the key humanitarian priorities stated in the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan, including the strengthening of linkages with long-term development interventions and the search for durable solutions. These priorities were also discussed with host communities and authorities where appropriate.

The OCHA Humanitarian Financing Unit led monitoring of all HRP funding contributions in 2016, including the reconciliation of data in-country with figures reflected in the global Financial Tracking System. This process was done on a regular basis throughout the year to help ensure contributions were accurately and quickly reflected in documents such as the quarterly HRP monitoring reports. During the reporting period, four quarterly monitoring reports were issued in consultation and collaboration with the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and HCT. By the end of 2016, the Humanitarian Response Plan had received 61 per cent or US\$116 million of the US\$189.5 million requested. The contributing donors to the MHF were also the top donors for overall humanitarian action in Myanmar with a total of US\$57.8 contributed to the 2016 HRP, which includes US\$8.4 million in contributions to the MHF. Of their total contributions to the 2016 HRP, Denmark and the United Kingdom were the ones that channelled the largest percentage through the MHF, followed by Sweden, Australia and Switzerland.

2016 MHF donors	Contribution to the 2016 HRP, including MHF US\$ million	Contribution to the 2016 MHF US\$ million	% of contribution to the 2016 HRP through MHF
Australia	11.1	1.1	10%
Denmark	6.1	1.4	23%
Sweden	7.3	1.2	16%
Switzerland	13.0	0.5	4%
United Kingdom	20.3	4.2	21%
Total	57.8	8.4	

As agreed by the Country-Based Pooled Fund (CBPF) Working Group in June 2016, OCHA Myanmar adopted the direct costing approach for its Humanitarian Financing Unit starting in 2016, with the creation of a separate budget to ensure adequate capacity and resources to manage of the MHF. After consultation with the MHF Advisory Board, the HC endorsed a budget (mainly staff costs) for the OCHA Humanitarian Financing Unit (US\$269,794), which was recovered from the contributions to the MHF in 2016.

General Country-Based Pooled Fund principles⁵

PRINCIPLE 1: Inclusiveness. "A broad range of humanitarian partner organizations (UN agencies and NGOs) participates in CBPF processes and receive funding to implement projects addressing identified priority needs."

Participants in the World Humanitarian Summit called for humanitarian preparedness and response efforts to be "as local as possible" and "as international as necessary." In 2016, the Fund engaged with local and national responders in a spirit of genuine partnership and aimed to reinforce, rather than replace, local and national capacities. The MHF allocated available resources to humanitarian needs as per the priorities set out in HRP and as identified by clusters/sectors. During 2016, the MHF directly or indirectly allocated 45 per cent of its funds to local NGOs⁶, exceeding the 25 per cent target set globally as part of the Grand Bargain. Furthermore, the MHF Advisory Board expanded membership, allocating six seats to NGOs (three national and three international). National NGO participation on the Advisory Board is crucial in the context of overall localization efforts.

The Fund also improved the balance of representation of different stakeholders within the Advisory Board. In addition to the HC as chairperson, the Humanitarian Financing Unit as secretariat, and the OCHA Head of Office, a more representative allocation of seats was agreed. This now includes four UN agencies, three national NGOs, three international NGOs and five donors⁷. The Advisory Board also invited two additional observers: a non-contributing donor (ECHO) and the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS). During 2016, Advisory Board members have been engaged in providing strategic advice to the HC and managers of the Fund on resource mobilization, allocation, and steps to ensure

⁵ The four (4) originally included in the Policy Instruction plus the fifth, Risk Management and Accountability, introduced through the Common Performance Framework (draft).

⁶ Please refer to footnote 3.

⁷ In order to make the advisory role more efficient and to facilitate consultations within the Advisory Board, a revision will be proposed during 2017 by the Humanitarian Financing Unit and the OCHA Head of Office to the HC, reducing the number of representatives by type of stakeholders.

accountability to the affected population through a feedback/complaints mechanism. The Advisory Board encouraged the Fund to enhance engagement and extend partnerships with local organizations who play a critical role in meeting humanitarian need, especially in areas with restricted humanitarian access.

Inclusiveness has been improved by efforts to increase awareness of the MHF and of how partners can access the funds. Visibility and communication of MHF funding allocations improved during 2016, but there remains scope for more to be done. To this end, a comprehensive communications strategy is currently being developed targeting a range of audiences (national partners, authorities, donors and other international stakeholders) and providing guidance for recipient organizations on visibility requirements for MHF-funded interventions.

PRINCIPLE 2: Flexibility. “The programmatic focus and funding priorities of CBPFs are set at the country level and may shift rapidly, especially in volatile humanitarian contexts. CBPFs are able to adapt rapidly to changing priorities and allow humanitarian partners to identify appropriate solutions to address humanitarian needs in the most effective way.”

Decisions on the allocation of funds during 2016 were informed by the key priorities established in the HRP and the emerging humanitarian situation on the ground. As outlined above, unlike other existing country-based funds in Myanmar, the MHF has taken substantial steps to localize its financial support to the national partners as first responders to emergencies. The MHF was able to adapt its internal processes to the challenging local context in order to facilitate timely allocation of funds and appropriate responses to critical humanitarian needs. While continuing capacity building with humanitarian actors, particularly national NGOs, the MHF adapted some of its procedures to facilitate the quick revision of project proposals without compromising its quality and the accountability framework. This low capacity of many national partners required intensive capacity development work, lengthening the allocation time but improving accountability in the longer-term.

Some partners with limited capacity in remote areas requested support and alternative ways to submit their proposals through the Grant Management System. In order for these local partners to have the same opportunity as other stakeholders to access funds, it was agreed in consultation with the MHF Advisory Board and cluster/sectors coordinators to temporarily allow proposal submission via email. During this period, the Humanitarian Financing Unit recorded and tracked all exchanges, incorporating the Review Committee’s strategic and technical comments and the responses of implementing partners in the Grant Management System. This process was appreciated by local partners operating in hard-to-reach areas. The Humanitarian Financing Unit carried-out stronger and tailored capacity building activities with these organizations, in order to enable them to apply directly through the Grant Management System and follow the review process through the online system. This temporary measure will stop in 2017, in line with established CBPF guidelines.

The MHF prioritization of international and national NGOs was also especially evident in its support for rapid response mechanisms which ensure that stocks are immediately available for emergency response. The adaptability and flexibility of the MHF in terms of funding rapid response mechanisms is well recognized and appreciated by donors, clusters/sectors and partners.

PRINCIPLE 3: Timeliness. “CBPFs allocate funds and save lives as humanitarian needs emerge or escalate.”

The OCHA Humanitarian Financing Unit has reviewed its internal processes to increase timely and effective allocation of funds. One of the challenges continued to be the different timings for the donor funding decisions and disbursement processes, which make it difficult to establish a timeline for regular MHF allocations, as requested by implementing partners.

Timeliness continued to be one of the most important challenges flagged by organizations implementing projects with MHF support. Balancing the need for robust accountability systems while quickly addressing dynamic humanitarian needs requires more effort by OCHA to ensure resources are quickly delivered to operational partners.

As part of the in-country accountability framework, the MHF introduced a specific performance indicator to measure its efficiency on processing project submissions. The indicator shows the percentage of applications that has been processed within 25 days of the deadline for project submissions for each reserve allocation. In May 2016, the Advisory Board agreed to have a target of 75 per cent for this indicator (the global target was 50 per cent). Against this target, the MHF achieved 41 per cent in 2016, with nine out of 22 project applications processed within 25 working days. For the remaining 13 projects, the average processing time was 46 days, due to longer than anticipated review processes which aimed to align the projects to MHF and cluster/sectors requirements (needs assessment, justification, targeted population, location, gender marker, access, logical framework, and budget).

The OCHA Humanitarian Financing Unit took note of this challenge and in early December organized lessons learned workshops with clusters/sectors and implementing partners. These were followed by working sessions on how to improve project proposals and timeliness of the review process. These joint sessions were held in English and Myanmar language. Tailored capacity building activities have also been included in the Humanitarian Financing Unit work plan for 2017, targeting implementing partners to assist them in developing better project proposals, as well as cluster/sector coordinators to increase their capacity to review proposals quickly and use the Grant Management System.

PRINCIPLE 4: Efficiency. “Management of all processes related to CBPFs enables timely and strategic responses to identified humanitarian needs. CBPFs seek to employ effective disbursement mechanisms, minimizing transaction costs while operating in a transparent and accountable manner.”

During the reporting period, MHF management performance was a top priority, including the adoption of a set of ten indicators recommended by the Advisory Board and endorsed by the HC in May 2017. These indicators were drawn from the OCHA CBPF Indicator Compendium published in November 2015. A further explanation of the level of accomplishment against each indicator can be found in Annex II.

N.	Indicator	Global Target	Myanmar Target	2016 Result
1	% of Reserve Applications processed (from submission to agreement signature by HC) within 25 working days	50%	75%	41%
2	% of disbursement from CBPF to implementing partners made within 10 days (from signature of the Financial Authorization by Executive Officer)	80%	80%	73%
3	% of CBPF funded projects monitored through on-site/field-based visits	50%	80%	90%
4	% Annual fundraising target met	75%	75%	105%
5	Minimum Management Standards (MMS): Allocation strategy in place and regularly reviewed	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes
6	% of stakeholder satisfaction survey conforming that CBPF helped strengthen coordination system	90%	90%	N/A ⁸
7	% pooled fund resources disbursed supported by recommendation from existing coordination structures i.e. cluster or sector working groups	100%	100%	100%
8	% of CBPF funding disbursed to NGOs	50%	80%	88% ⁹
9	% of CBPF funding disbursed to National NGOs (both directly and indirectly)	-	50%	45%
10	% of approved projects with Gender Marker 2a / 2b	-	80%	100%

To help attract new national implementing partners, between March and May 2016, the Humanitarian Financing Unit conducted several outreach meetings to encourage new national NGOs to register in the MHF Grant Management System. Key local NGO networks, such as the Local Resource Center (LRC), the Myanmar NGO Network (MNN) and the Joint Strategy Team (JST), were approached. Following this initial contact, several meetings were organized in Myanmar language to explain what the MHF is, how it works, and how NGOs can submit proposals for grants. In addition, several key documents, such as the MHF leaflet, the budget template and proposal template were translated into Myanmar language.

Throughout 2016, the Humanitarian Financing Unit encouraged all potential partners to register, conduct their due diligence processes and undergo capacity assessments prior to the publication of the calls for proposals. The Humanitarian Financing Unit took time to explain the proposal and budget requirements to potential implementing partners. Having advance information on the risk level of potential partners and building partners' capacity to use the MHF Grant Management System significantly reduced the time spent on checking submitted proposals.

These training activities were followed by lessons learned sessions and refresher working sessions. The main training programme was comprised of an overview of the Fund and its programme cycle (allocation preparation, proposal submission, selection and review, implementation, monitoring, reporting, auditing and performance index). The aim of these training activities was to improve effectiveness during the entire MHF programme cycle and raise awareness of the CBPF Operational

⁸ Survey to be completed.

⁹ Please refer to footnote 3.

Handbook and the MHF Operational Manual. Sessions in December included specific discussions on enhancing fraud prevention awareness and improved reporting on fraud and corruption during the implementation of the projects.

Building trust on fraud and corruption prevention, reporting and compliance, to avoid misuse and mismanagement of MHF funds remains a key activity. During 2016, the Humanitarian Financing Unit increased its engagement with implementing partners, reminding them of their performance obligations to the Fund, which includes one-to-one guidance when necessary. For 2017, the Humanitarian Financing Unit has prioritized regular monitoring and follow-up of the monitoring and audit recommendations, including issues identified as part of the financial spot checks conducted during project implementation. The Humanitarian Financing Unit has established a standard follow-up mechanism with detailed action plans for implementing partners to address audit and spot check issues.

In addition to the working sessions with partners, the Humanitarian Financing Unit closely liaised with OCHA's Sub-Offices and cluster/sector coordinators to develop the allocation strategies. These strategies clearly identified priority areas, as well as encouraging a sector-consortium approach. Within the framework of the existing coordination structures, the MHF encouraged applicants to consider the umbrella/consortium approach when developing proposals. This allows the MHF to receive a smaller number of proposals with a higher quality, reducing organizational costs during project implementation and increasing coordination among organizations operating in the same areas/sectors.

Another important milestone achieved during 2016 was the adoption of a direct costing approach for the OCHA Humanitarian Financing Unit which ensured appropriate resources were allocated to its work. The OCHA Country Office in Myanmar submitted a separate budget (\$269,000 for 2016) for its Humanitarian Financing Unit, in compliance with the CBPF global guidelines and based on the operational context. Since the decision to adopt the direct costing approach for the Humanitarian Financing Unit in Myanmar was taken late in the year, it was decided that for 2016 the budget would include only staffing costs (with no operational expenses being included). For 2017, the budget of the Humanitarian Financing Unit, as endorsed by the HC, will increase to \$338,000, with the Humanitarian Financing Unit having an explicit mandate to expand the donor base and the overall size of contributions, as well as to improve performance management. This budget includes staffing costs for one MHF Manager who also acts as the head of the Humanitarian Financing Unit (P4), one national Humanitarian Financing Officer (NOB) and one national Grants Management Officer (NOA). The 2017 budget also includes some operational expenses of the Humanitarian Financing Unit (cost-shared with the general budget of the OCHA Country Office in Myanmar). Since the target for 2017 contributions is US\$ 10 million, the budget of the Humanitarian Financing Unit remains at roughly the same level as 2016 in terms of its proportion of total MHF funding.

Another key challenge is that of securing adequate funding. The MHF is one of the HC's key financing tools which can be used to support coordinated and strategic allocation of funds to priority needs. Although the size of the MHF is gradually growing, it has remained a small fund, falling below the global target of 15 per cent of HRP funding. In 2016, the total humanitarian funding channelled through the MHF was \$8.4 million, or 7.2 per cent of the overall contributions received for the

HRP¹⁰. The small size of the Fund makes it much less attractive to humanitarian actors including clusters/sectors, because the relatively small allocations which are possible only cover a fraction of the overall needs. For 2017, the Humanitarian Financing Unit has prioritized broadening the donor base in order to secure more multi-year funding commitments and it is encouraging existing donors to increase their contributions.

One of the key concerns of MHF recipients has been the speed of disbursement of funds. To measure its effectiveness, the MHF Advisory Board agreed to include a specific performance indicator related to the percentage of disbursements made by the Fund to implementing partners within 10 working days of the Financial Authorization being signed by the Executive Officer. A target of 80 per cent was set, in line with global goals. In 2016, 73 per cent of the disbursements were made within 10 working days (16 out of 22 projects). For the remaining six projects, delays in the disbursement process were identified at the headquarters level. The timing of disbursements to partners' bank accounts varied from five to 28 working days, mainly due to internal processes at the headquarters level and the in-country banking system. These delays resulted in later start-up of some projects.

The Humanitarian Financing Unit works closely with colleagues in the OCHA Funding Coordination Section in New York to solve specific issues. For 2017, the Humanitarian Financing Unit will continue to strengthen its disbursement follow-up and its engagement with headquarters on problems as they arise.

PRINCIPLE 5: Accountability and Risk Management. "CBPFs manage risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance."

In 2016, 65 partners registered in the Grant Management System. Partner Capacity Assessments (PCA) were conducted for a total of 43 partners: 18 national NGOs, 24 international NGOs and the MRCS. By the end of 2016, 12 national NGOs and four international NGOs were still in the process of completing the due diligence and capacity assessments. In addition, 10 UN agencies requested registration in the Grant Management System and provided the minimum information required to comply with the due diligence requirements.

Partner Capacity Assessment's Status

Risk Level	NNGO	INGO	Others	UN	Total
PCA not conducted yet or not required (UN)	8	4	-	10	22
Ongoing	4		-	-	4
High	8	3	-	-	11
Medium	2	12	-	-	14
Low	4	9	1	-	14
Total	26	28	1	10	65

¹⁰ Out of \$8.4 million allocated, as explained above, only \$5.6 million was allocated during 2016 (as explained earlier), and this amounts to only 4.8% of the funding contributed to the HRP for the same period.

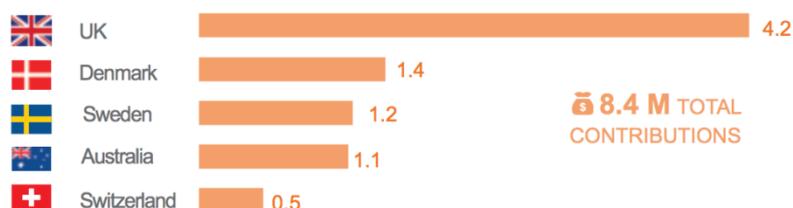
As of 31 December 2016, there were 26 national NGOs registered for the MHF. The Humanitarian Financing Unit continues to conduct capacity assessments for these NGOs to ensure better risk analysis, to understand their challenges and to suggest mitigation measures to improve their engagement with the Fund.

In 2016, the Humanitarian Financing Unit conducted seven monitoring missions to Rakhine, Kachin, Shan and Chin states to monitor the progress of 18 of the 20 ongoing MHF-funded projects. During these missions, the team from the OCHA Humanitarian Financing Unit was accompanied by the respective implementing partners as well as available cluster/sector coordinators or members to ensure that technical insight and feedback could be provided to the partners. Two projects were not monitored in 2016 due to early termination of the projects and non-requirement of monitoring as per the standard operational modalities included in the MHF Operational Manual.

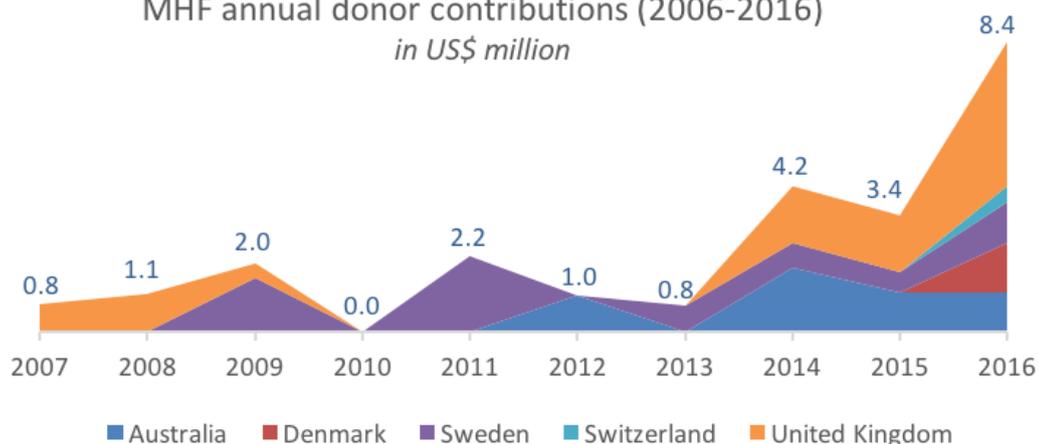
5. DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

In 2016, the MHF received contributions of US\$8.4 million from Australia, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, which is the highest level of annual funding received by the MHF since its inception. Two new donors, Denmark and Switzerland, provided their first contribution to the MHF.

Contributions by donor in 2016 (in million US\$)



MHF annual donor contributions (2006-2016)
in US\$ million



Between 2007 and 2016, the MHF received US\$23.9 million in contributions. Until 2015, these contributions came from three main donors: Australia, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Since 2014, these three MHF donors have provided annual funding to the MHF with a dramatic increase in commitments from the United Kingdom starting in 2016. This past year is especially notable as the

MHF secured funding from two new donors, Denmark and Switzerland, as well as securing multi-year agreements with the United Kingdom for 2016-2019 and Switzerland for 2016-2018.

While the MHF exceeded its 2016 target of US\$8 million in contributions (\$8.4 million was received in 2016 from five different donors), it remains a relatively small fund and does not meet the global target of 15 per cent of HRP funding being channelled through the Country-Based Pool Funds. In 2016, the total humanitarian funding channelled through the MHF represented only 7.2 per cent of the contribution received for the HRP. This percentage goes down to 4.8 per cent if only the funds that were actually allocated funds are taken into account. One of the reasons that not all funds were allocated in 2016 was that there was an emergency in northern Rakhine in the last quarter of 2016 and funds were reserved to respond to this, but humanitarian access remained blocked until the end of 2016, delaying needs assessments and response. Also, one of the donor contributions was only received on 30 December 2016 and so could not be spent within the calendar year. OCHA will increase donor outreach during 2017 to broaden the donor base, to secure more multi-year funding commitments from donors, and to encourage existing donors to increase their contributions.

ANNEX I. MHF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: 2016 ACHIEVEMENTS

N.	Indicator	Global Target	Myanmar Target	Myanmar Achieved	Remark
1	% of Reserve Applications processed (from submission to agreement signature by HC) within 25 working days	50%	75%	41%	9 out of 22 project applications were processed within 25 working days i.e. from submission to Grant Agreement signature by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC). For these 9 projects, the average process time is 17 working days. For the rest of 13 projects, the average process time was 46 days, due to long review process to align the projects to MHF requirements (budget, gender, logframe, indicators).
2	% of disbursement from CBPF to implementing partners made within 10 days (from signature of the Financial Authorization by Executive Officer)	80%	80%	73%	Disbursements were made within 10 days to 16 out of 22 projects. For the remaining 6 projects, delays in the disbursement process were identified at HQ level.
3	% of CBPF funded projects monitored through on-site/field-based visits	50%	80%	90%	The HFU conducted monitoring visit to 18 out of 20 projects (18-2015 ongoing and 2-2016 ongoing) planned for monitoring during 2016. Two projects that have not been monitored: IMC due to early termination, and ACTED due to non-requirement of monitoring as per the standard operational modalities.
4	% Annual fundraising target met	75%	75%	105%	The 2016 fundraising target was \$8 million and the total contribution received during the year was \$8.4 million. Thus, the MHF overshoot its target. Furthermore, in addition to the existing donors (Australia, Sweden and the United Kingdom), the MHF has secured funding from two new donors Denmark (2016) and Switzerland (multi-year agreement for 2016-2018)
5	Minimum Management Standards (MMS): Allocation strategy in place and regularly reviewed	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes	During 2016, the MHF has allocated US\$ 5.5 million to 22 projects through four reserve allocations with appropriate allocation strategy based on the HRP priorities and the humanitarian needs.
6	% of stakeholder satisfaction survey conforming that CBPF helped strengthen coordination system	90%	90%	-	This indicator will be reported as soon as the partners' survey report is published by the OCHA HQ.
7	% pooled fund resources disbursed supported by recommendation from existing coordination structures i.e. cluster or sector working groups	100%	100%	100%	All 22 projects approved for funding in 2016 have been consulted with and supported by respective cluster/sectors coordinators through existing coordination structures during prioritization process and strategic and technical review processes.
8	% of CBPF funding disbursed to NGOs	50%	80%	88%	\$4.9 million out of \$5.5 million has been funded both directly and indirectly to NGOs.
9	% of CBPF funding disbursed to National NGOs (both directly and indirectly)	-	50%	45%	\$2.5 million out of \$5.6 million has been funded both directly and indirectly to National NGOs.
10	% of approved projects with Gender Marker 2a / 2b	-	80%	100%	All 22 approved projects during 2016 have, at least, Gender Marker 2a.

ANNEX II. SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY SECTOR

2016 SUMMARY

2016 HRP requirements (US\$)	189,500,000			
2016 HRP funding received (US\$), including MHF ¹	116,035,825			
2016 MHF funding allocated (US\$)	5,555,230			
% of HRP funding received through MHF allocations	4.8%			
Number of partners	19			
Number of projects	22			
People targeted in 2016 HRP ²	1,020,000			
People targeted through MHF ³	185,292			
% of HRP targeted people through MHF ³	18.2%			
People targeted in MHF (disaggregated)	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	42,616	52,219	44,650	45,807

¹ The total includes funding contributed to nutrition and coordination sectors (not funded in 2016 by the MHF) and contributions to sectors not specified.

² This includes 460,000 people affected by 2015 floods

³ As of 1 March 2017, 19 out of 22 projects funded by MHF in 2016 are still in the process of being implemented. Full information on people reached in 2016 will be provided in an addendum to the present report.

ANALYSIS BY SECTOR

2016	TOTAL	Education	Food Security	Health	Protection	Shelter/NFI CCCM	WASH	
2016 HRP requirements (US\$)	189,500,000	9,000,000	80,200,000	22,900,000	27,500,000	16,700,000	18,200,000	
2016 HRP funding received (US\$), including MHF ¹	116,035,825	2,005,801	46,757,867	2,783,882	18,689,310	14,850,704	16,193,582	
2016 MHF funding allocated (US\$)	5,555,230	859,122	895,555	833,346	818,009	1,730,149	419,048	
% of HRP funding received through MHF allocations	4.8%	42.8%	1.9%	29.9%	4.4%	11.7%	2.6%	
% of MHF funding for the total requirements in 2016 HRP	2.9%	0.74%	0.77%	0.72%	0.70%	1.49%	0.36%	
Number of partners	19	3	2	4	5	2	3	
Number of projects	22	3	3	4	5	4	3	
People targeted in 2016 HRP ²	1,020,000	93,805	779,223	537,772	217,036	208,826	442,146	
People targeted through MHF ³	185,292	21,801	30,893	50,028	35,700	35,798	11,072	
% of HRP targeted people through MHF ³	18.2%	23.2%	4.0%	9.3%	16.4%	17.1%	2.5%	
People targeted through MHF (disaggregated)	Men	42,616	2,915	6,835	12,075	9,628	8,035	3,128
	Women	52,219	2,616	9,599	16,861	9,474	10,108	3,561
	Boys	44,650	8,194	7,094	10,026	8,564	8,705	2,067
	Girls	45,807	8,076	7,365	11,066	8,034	8,950	2,316

EDUCATION

2016 HRP requirement (US\$)	9,000,000
2016 HRP funding received (US\$), including MHF	2,005,801
2016 MHF funding allocated (US\$)	859,122
% of HRP funding received through MHF allocations	42.8%

Number of partners	3
Number of projects	3

People targeted in 2016 HRP	93,805			
People targeted through MHF	21,801			
% of HRP targeted people targeted through MHF	23.2%			
People targeted in MHF (disaggregated)	men	women	boys	girls
	2,915	2,616	8,194	8,076

Indicators	HRP target	MHF target	%
Number of emergency-affected children (3-17 years) accessing education (aiming at gender parity)	93,805	6,850	7%
Number of emergency-affected children accessing primary education (prioritizing formal, aiming at gender parity)	51,087	-	-
Number of emergency-affected adolescents accessing post-primary education (formal and non-formal, aiming at gender parity).	30,359	-	-
Number of children receiving education which integrates initiatives to mitigate contextual protection risks – mine risk education, psychosocial support, life-skills, child protection mechanisms (aiming at gender parity).	37,341	6,907	18%

FOOD SECURITY

2016 HRP requirement (US\$)	80,200,000
2016 HRP funding received (US\$), including MHF	46,757,867
2016 MHF funding allocated (US\$)	895,555
% of HRP funding received through MHF allocations	1.9%

Number of partners	2
Number of projects	3

People targeted in 2016 HRP	779,223			
People targeted through MHF	30,893			
% of HRP targeted people targeted through MHF	4.0%			
People targeted in MHF (disaggregated)	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	6,835	9,599	7,094	7,365

Indicators	HRP target	MHF target	%
Number of people who received food and/or cash assistance.	350,943	21,848	6%
Number of people who receive agriculture-inputs, livestock assistance and sustainable income support.	673,052	-	-

HEALTH

2016 HRP requirement (US\$)	22,900,000
2016 HRP funding received (US\$), including MHF	2,783,882
2016 MHF funding allocated (US\$)	833,346
% of HRP funding received through MHF allocations	29.9%

Number of partners	4
Number of projects	4

People targeted in 2016 HRP	537,772			
People targeted through MHF	50,028			
% of HRP targeted people targeted through MHF	9.3%			
People targeted in MHF (disaggregated)	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	12,075	16,861	10,026	11,066

Indicators	HRP target	MHF target	%
Number of affected people with access to basic health care services.	537,399	35,698	7%
Number of affected people with access to reproductive, maternal and child health care including emergency obstetric care.	348,000	12,163	3%
Affected children aged under two years who received measles immunization.	30,300	-	-

PROTECTION

2016 HRP requirement (US\$)	27,500,000
2016 HRP funding received (US\$), including MHF	18,689,310
2016 MHF funding allocated (US\$)	818,009
% of HRP funding received through MHF allocations	4.4%

Number of partners	5
Number of projects	5

People targeted in 2016 HRP	217,036
People targeted through MHF	35,700
% of HRP targeted people targeted through MHF	16.4%

People targeted in MHF (disaggregated)	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	9,628	9,474	8,564	8,034

Indicators	HRP target	MHF target	%
Number of people in need who have access to minimum available protection services.	217,036	32,558	15%

SHELTER/NIFs/CCCM

2016 HRP requirement (US\$)	16,700,000
2016 HRP funding received (US\$), including MHF	14,850,704
2016 MHF funding allocated (US\$)	1,730,149
% of HRP funding received through MHF allocations	11.7%

Number of partners	2
Number of projects	4

People targeted in 2016 HRP	208,826
People targeted through MHF	35,798
% of HRP targeted people targeted through MHF	17.1%

People targeted in MHF (disaggregated)	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	8,035	10,108	8,705	8,950

Indicators	HRP target	MHF target	%
Number of IDPs who received sufficient and appropriate NFI in Rakhine to meet their most personal human needs	86,000	-	-
Number of IDPs with access to temporary shelter in accordance with minimum standards.	50,592	34,728	69%
Number of IDPs in camp/camp-like settings that have equitable access to basic services	208,826	-	-

WASH

2016 HRP requirement (US\$)	18,200,000
2016 HRP funding received (US\$), including MHF	16,193,582
2016 MHF funding allocated (US\$)	419,048
% of HRP funding received through MHF allocations	2.6%

Number of partners	3
Number of projects	3

People targeted in 2016 HRP	442,146			
People targeted through MHF	11,072			
% of HRP targeted people targeted through MHF	2.5%			
People targeted in MHF (disaggregated)	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	3,128	3,561	2,067	2,316

Indicators	HRP target	MHF target	%
Number of people with equitable and continuous access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water.	442,146	9,323	2.1%
Number of people with equitable access to safe and continuous sanitation facilities.	442,146	803	0.2%
Number of people to adopt basic personal and community hygiene practices.	442,146	1,031	0.2%

ANNEX III. SUCCESS STORIES

MHF's support to national NGO-led humanitarian action in Myanmar



Staff from the Kachin Baptist Convention (KBC) providing vital water and sanitation support in the Sha It Yang temporary displacement site in Kachin. **Photo: KBC**

National organizations are at the heart of humanitarian response in Myanmar, using their local skills, relationships and access to assist the 525,000 people who are estimated to be in need across the country. Myanmar is leading the way in embracing the contribution of local partners, in line with commitments made at the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016. This includes record allocations from the [Myanmar Humanitarian Fund](#) (MHF) directly to national organizations. In 2016, 45 per cent of the US\$5.6 million allocated to projects through this Country Based Pooled Fund went to national Non-Government Organizations in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states.

“Local organizations are an integral part of humanitarian response in Myanmar. They often have better access, operational capacity and presence in affected areas than anyone else. They are also part of the communities that they are assisting so they really understand local needs. Supporting local organizations with funding and capacity-strengthening makes good sense all round,” OCHA Myanmar Head of Office, Mark Cutts said.

Local access to people in need



KBC staff installing a gravity-fed water system at Sha It Yang temporary displacement site in Kachin. **Photo: KBC**

The Kachin Baptist Convention (KBC) is one of dozens of local organizations working to meet the needs of almost 100,000 people who remain displaced across 188 camps and sites in Kachin and Shan states as a result of the country's decades-old civil war. Humanitarian access for international organizations to deliver life-saving assistance to affected people in both states is shrinking, resulting in an increasing reliance on local humanitarian organizations like KBC to deliver aid. In recognition of this increasingly heavy load, KBC has received a number of grants through the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund to support their work.

Empowering local partners



Ma Kawt Mai and her six-month old son in front of the new shelter built by KBC with support from the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund following a fire in Shing Jai IDP camp.

Photo: OCHA

32-year-old Ma Kawt Mai and her small family have a roof over their heads today as a result of a Myanmar Humanitarian Fund grant to KBC. A fire at the Shing Jai camp in late 2014 destroyed dozens of structures, leaving some 700 people living in tents for almost six months. The MHF grant allowed KBC to build new shelters and protect people from the elements.

“We lost everything, our shelters and all the property we had. We could not stay in the tent when it was hot. It was like you were in a boiler. When it is cold outside, we were almost freezing as it could not stop chilling winds. I am very pleased to move into new shelter from the tent. I am thankful to donors and KBC for providing shelters for us,” Ma Kawt Mai said.



Since 2015 Shing Jai camp has received assistance from the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund for the construction of emergency shelter, health services and education support, with many of the projects delivered by national organizations.

Photo: OCHA

Local knowledge for better response



U Zaw Lun with his children in Shing Jai camp. **Photo: OCHA**

U Zaw Lun arrived in Shing Jai camp in Kachin State when fighting was re-ignited in 2011. He's now the secretary of the Camp Committee and recognizes the important role played by local organizations like KBC in meeting humanitarian need.

"It is much easier for local organizations to access those areas, particularly to camps in the border area, as well as remote and hard-to-reach areas," U Zaw Lun said.

The localized approach is also effective in Kachin because of the strong relationships between local organizations and the people they assist. In Kachin, where various local dialects are used, language is a big barrier for organizations in carrying out their operations. U Zaw Lun said KBC works effectively because its staff members know the language and understand the local context.

"People in the camp trust those who speak the same language as them, as they can easily communicate with them and they can openly share their needs and feelings," he said.



KBC personnel working on providing clean water to people displaced by recent conflict in the Sha It Yang site in Kachin. **Photo: OCHA**

The Grand Bargain in practice



Women who are displaced in Shing Jai camp preparing feed for their livestock. **Photo: OCHA**

The [Grand Bargain](#), which was launched at the [World Humanitarian Summit](#), is an agreement between more than 30 of the biggest donors and aid providers to make humanitarian financing more efficient and effective. Among other reforms, it commits donors and aid organizations to provide 25 per cent of global humanitarian funding to local and national responders by 2020. The Myanmar Humanitarian Fund is already exceeding this target.

“We are taking the issue of localization very seriously in Myanmar and we are backing this commitment up with funding from the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund. Almost half of the funding went to national NGOs in 2016 and we would like to expand this even further in 2017,” said Mark Cutts, the OCHA Head in Myanmar.

GLOSSARY

AB	Advisory Board
AGD	Age, Gender and Diversity
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBPFs	Country-based Pooled Funds
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator
DFID	Department for International Development, United Kingdom
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GMS	Grant Management System
HARP	Humanitarian and Resilience Programme
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HFU	Humanitarian Financing Unit
HoO	Head of Office
HQ	Headquarters
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICCG	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IP	Implementing Partner
JPF	Joint Peace Fund
JST	Joint Strategic Team
KBC	Kachin Baptist Convention
LIFT	Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund
LRC	Local Resource Center
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHF	Myanmar Humanitarian Fund
MNN	Myanmar NGO Network
MMS	Minimum Management Standards
MRCs	Myanmar Red Cross Society
NFIs	Non-Food Items
NGCA	Non-Government Controlled Area
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
NO	National Officer
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PCA	Partner Capacity Assessment
PSF	Peace Support Fund
RRM	Rapid Response Mechanism
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USG	Under-Secretary-General
US\$	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHS	World Humanitarian Summit



Myanmar
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