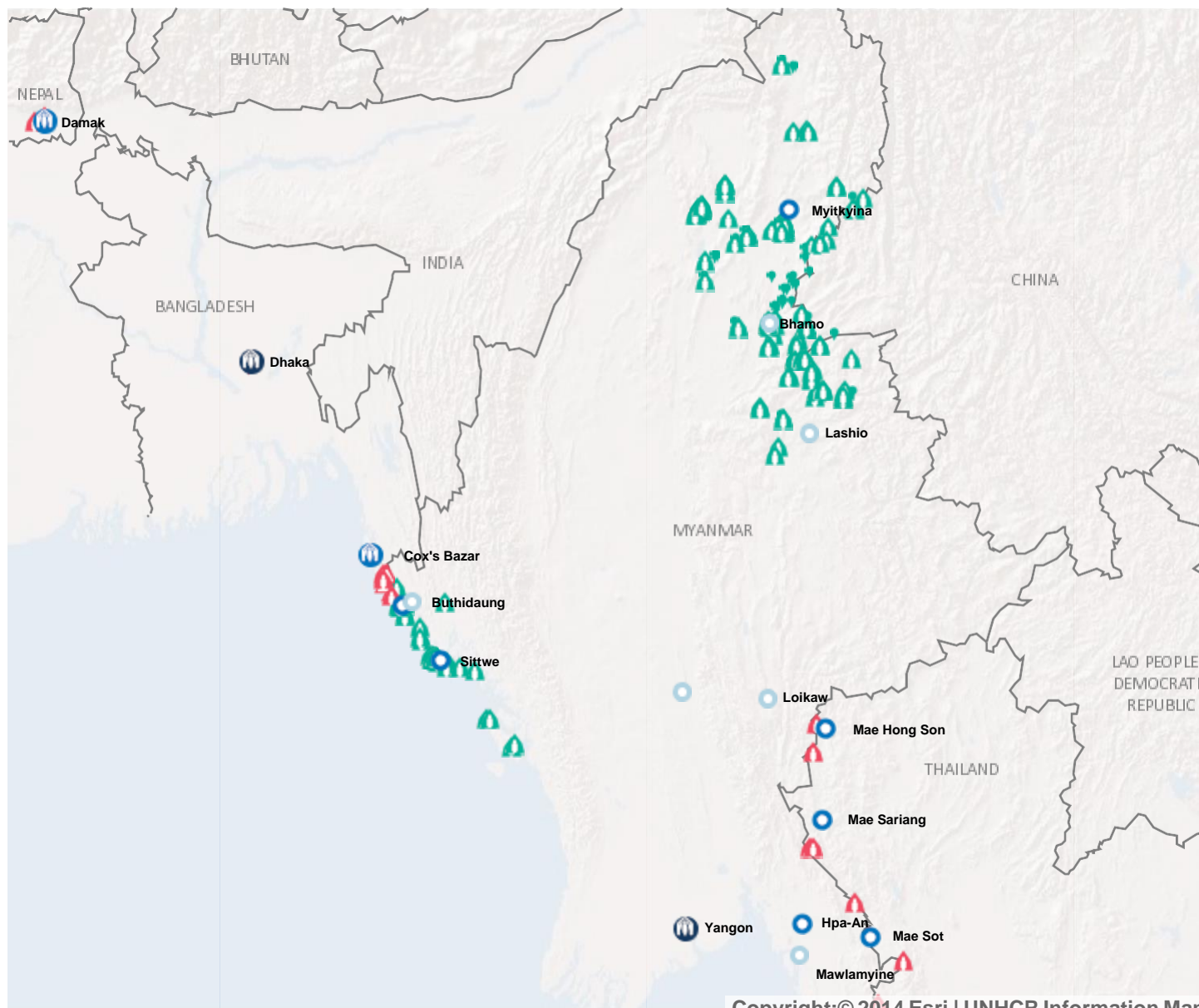


2018 Planning summary

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Operation: Myanmar



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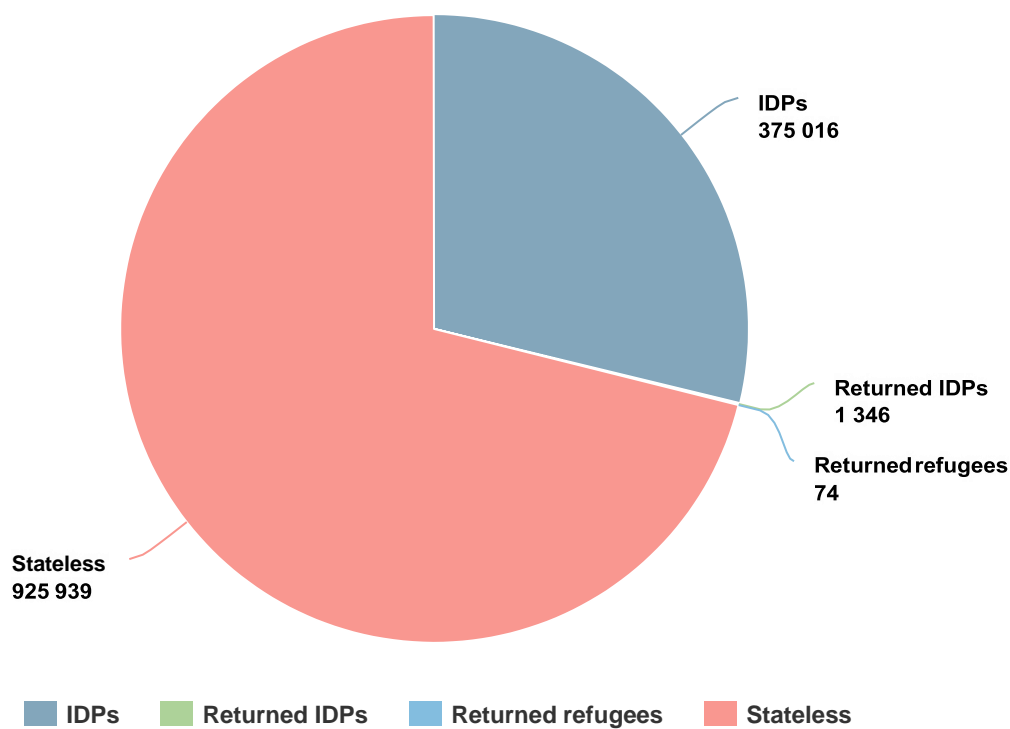
Latest update of camps and office locations Nov 2017.

People of Concern

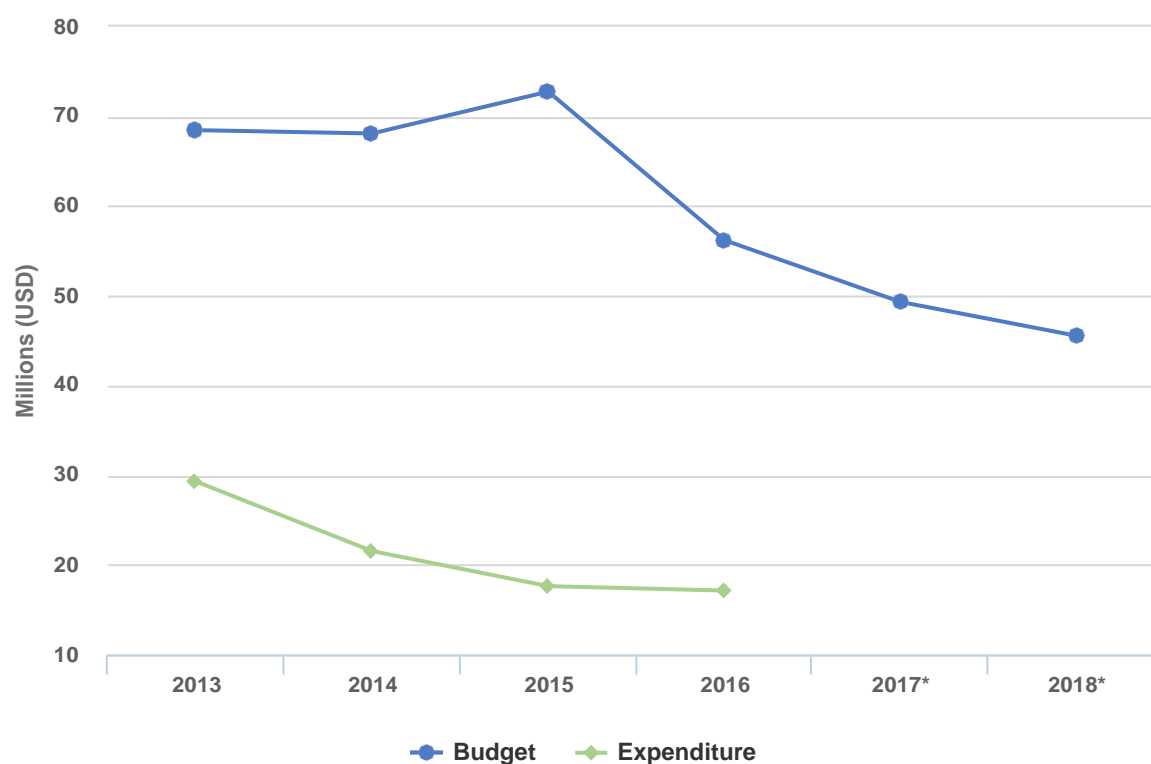
DECREASE IN

8% 2016

2016	1,302,375
2015	1,414,357
2014	1,186,501



Budgets and Expenditure for Myanmar



Plan Overview

Working environment*

Myanmar is characterized by a combination of statelessness and protracted internal displacement, while being the country of origin of the majority of refugees in the region. The situation in Northern Rakhine State deteriorated dramatically in late 2017 and triggered the largest and swiftest refugee exodus witnessed in the region in recent decades. Over 600,000 people, largely stateless Muslims from the northern part of Rakhine State, have fled into neighbouring Bangladesh to escape the ensuing violence. The impact of the crisis and the magnitude of humanitarian needs of affected communities are expected to be significant but are currently difficult to ascertain due to the ongoing restrictions on humanitarian access in Rakhine State.

Progress in addressing the root causes of violence in Rakhine State including development and citizenship / rights related issues in line with the Rakhine Advisory Commission recommendations and in creating conducive conditions for the voluntary, safe, dignified and voluntary return of refugees to their places of origin will be key. Meanwhile in Kachin and northern Shan States, new conflicts have led to further population displacement and serious concerns about the protection of civilians.

UNHCR stands ready to resume its full-scale operation and provide essential life-saving assistance and services to the populations affected by the current crisis as soon as access situation improves.

As progress on the peace process and ongoing reforms has been slow, large scale return of refugees from Thailand to Myanmar is yet to gain momentum. The conditions for the safe and sustainable return of those affected by conflict and displacement in south-east Myanmar are expected to gradually improve, therefore an increasing number of Myanmar refugees in Thailand is anticipated to return home.

Key priorities

In 2018, UNHCR will continue to advocate increased regional support to help the Government of Myanmar address the root causes of displacement by providing temporary protection for refugees and sharing good practices on peaceful coexistence. UNHCR will also promote inclusive development, and the prevention and reduction of statelessness. UNHCR will focus on:

- Maintaining high outputs on protection monitoring and analysis to address specific protection risks and conduct evidence-based advocacy;
- Responding to prevailing humanitarian needs in IDP camps and beyond through the provision of shelter and non-food items, as well as camp management and coordination services;
- Contributing to confidence-building measures through peaceful coexistence initiatives benefiting all communities;
- Providing capacity building and technical support to the Government, communities and other relevant stakeholders for the preparation of sustainable solutions to internal displacement in Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan States and to address the situation of statelessness;
- Providing technical support and advice to the Government ensure repatriation agreement and related measures for the return of refugees from Bangladesh meet international standards;
- Facilitating return and sustainable reintegration of refugee returnees from Thailand to south-east Myanmar with a particular focus on access to civil documentation; physical

safety and security; access to housing, land and property (HLP); community-based livelihoods; inclusion in national services and the economy.

*As of November 2017.