



Country card
Myanmar 2023

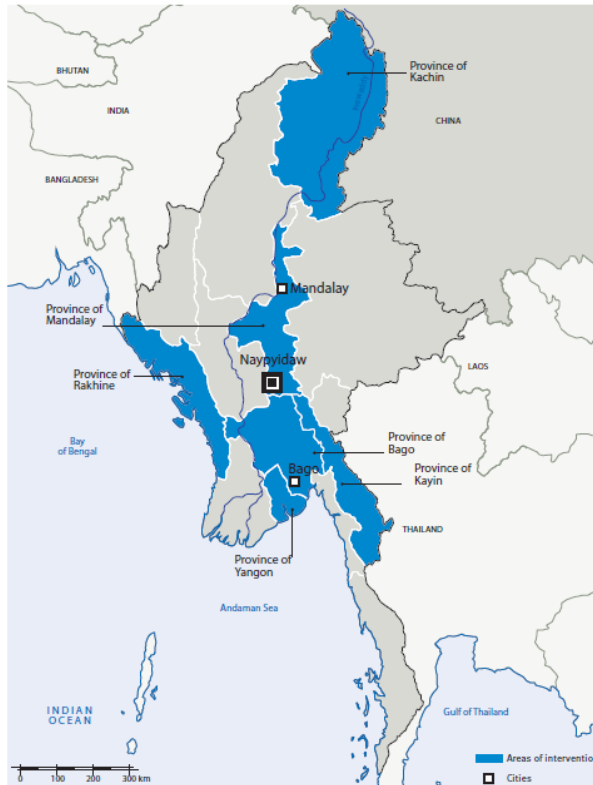




HI Team and intervention areas

The HI Myanmar program has 120 staff members.

Myanmar





General data of the country

a. General data

Country ¹	Myanmar	Neighboring country (Thailand)	France
Population	54179306	69.950.844	67.499.343
IHDI	0.581	0.646	0.90
Maternal mortality	179	24	4
Gender Development Index	0,944	1.007	0.987
Population under HCR mandate	2134848	662.912	580.898
INFORM index	6.9	4.1	2.3
Fragile State Index	100.2	70	30.9
GINI Index	30.7	35	32.4
Population covered by at least one social protection benefit (%)	6.3	68	100

¹ https://hinside.hi.org/intranet/jcms/pl1_2540344/fr/2020-update-country-indicators-2ndary-data/-/donnees-secondaires-mises-a-jour



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

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, 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. Historically, parts of the territories located in the states were under the control of the Central government, while the rest were ruled by parallel entities linked to the Ethnic Armed Groups (EAO).²

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.

In November 2015 the country hosted its first democratic elections, that ushered in the victory of the NLD (National League for Democracy) headed by Aung San Su Kyi, who became State Counselor and Minister of Foreign Affairs 2. According to the 2008 constitution, 25%

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



of the sits in the Parliament and some key ministries were still held by the Military, while a partial reshuffle took place in the other 75%.

In November 2020, Myanmar held new national elections in which the NLD increased its share of the vote, winning 396 out of 476 contested seats in parliament. The military-backed USDP won just 33 seats. The military called on the Union Election Commission to investigate the vote, claiming irregularities on the voter lists, but the Commission rejected the request.

On 1st of February 2021, shortly before the new government was due to take office and convene parliament, the military declared a state of emergency and took back the power. Dozens of opposition politicians were detained, including Aung San Suu Kyi and the NLD's senior leadership, a move condemned by the UN Secretary-General. Since then, the vast majority of the population entered in a civil disobedience.

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.

Since the start of the COVID pandemic in 2020 and even more since the military coup in February 2021, economy and financial services have collapsed and foreign investments have decreased, announcing a strong setback in the level of development and putting at risk of extreme poverty more than 50% of the population.

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.

Later on, it was transferred under the Development Division, with strong link both with the Mine Action desk and with the DAH, due to high vulnerability of the country to natural hazards.



Overview on ongoing projects

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

Main sectors of intervention	Main activities	Beneficiaries	Partners	Location	Dates beginning and end of the project	of and the	donors funding it
Rehabilitation / Nutrition	Strengthening access to quality rehabilitation care and workforce. Integrating rehabilitation across health services, increasing access to assistive products Cash Assistance to IDPs (by partner) Provision of	People with disabilities identified and located referred survivors to physical rehabilitation. IDPs, crisis affected communities, children with developmental delay and physical impairment, represent	MPHA, ICRC, KBC, Myanmar Independent Living Initiative-MILI, Rakhine State Disabilities Organization (RSDO) PUI Karen Ethnic Health Organization Consortium (KEHOC) Myanmar Physically Handicapped	Kayin, Bago, Kachin, Rakhine, Kayah	17/08/2020 - 31/12/2023 (BMZ) 01/01/2023 - 31/12/2027 (Luxembourg MoFA) AAP 01/04/2023 - 31/03/2024 GFFO 15/07/2022 - 14/07/2025 CDCS 15/04/2023 - 14/04/2024 MHF 10/10/2022 - 09/07/2023	- - - -	Luxembourg MoFA ECHO BMZ MHF GFFO CDCS USAID MHF



	preventive nutritional supplies	atives of national and international NGOs	Association (MPHA) Action Contre la Faim (ACF) Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS-Loikaw)		1/07/2021 - 24/09/2023	
Inclusive disaster risk reduction	Capacity Building of Institutions, Hospital Staff (Emergency Units) ; capacity building of Charity Ambulance Service Providers (CASP), Community Clinics (CC), Organization of OPDs	CASP, CC, OPDs, Hospital Staff	CASP and Community Clinics	Mandalay, Yangon,	17/08/2020 - 31/12/2023 (BMZ)	BMZ
Inclusive livelihoods / Food Security	Identificat ion, needs assessment and referral of People with	Mine/ERW survivors and People with disabilit	Myanmar Physically Handicapped Association (MPHA)	Bago, Kayin	01/01/2023 - 31/12/2027 (Luxembourg MoFA)	Luxembourg MoFA



	disabilities and their families to appropriate livelihood services ; set up of Victim Assistance Centres; production of Service Providers Directory	ies and their families				
Psycho-social support	Set up of Victim Assistance Centres ; Production of Service Providers Directory; Peer-to-peer counselling ; PSS; Trainings on MHPSS, delivering individual/group MHPSS sessions	Mine/ERW survivors trained in peer-to-peer counselling to support other victims IDPs People with/without disability Crisis affected community Children with developme	Myanmar Physically Handicapped Association (MPHA); KBC, MILI, Commitments to Affected Populations Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS-Loikaw) Rakhine State Disabilities Organization (RSDO)	Bago, Kayin, Kachin, Rakhine, Kayah	01/04/2023-31/03/2027 (Luxembourg MoFA) GFFO 15/07/2022 - 14/07/2025 CDCS 15/04/2023 - 14/04/2024 AAP 01/04/2023 - 31/03/2024	Luxembourg MoFA GFFO CDCS AAP



		ntal delay and physical impairmen t Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW)				
Humanitaria n Mine Action	Explosive Ordnance and Risk Education (EORE) in IDPs and vulnerable people Referral/ GBV Referral in emergency	IDPs People with/ without disabilit y Crisis affected community	MPHA Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS- Loikaw) RSDO	Kayin Rakhine Kayah Sagaing Magway Chin	CDCS 01/09/2022 - 30/06/2023 MHF 01/03/2023 - 31/12/2023 AAP 01/04/2023 - 31/03/2024 BHA 1/08/2023 - 31/04/2024	CDCS MHF AAP BHA
Rehab/Mater nal and Child Health	Early emergency interventio n through provision of physical and functional rehabilitat ion	Children Under-5 Children with disabilit ies Pregnant and	RSDO	Rakhine	GFFO 15/07/2022 - 14/07/2025 CDCS 15/04/2023 - 14/04/2024 MHF	GFFO CDCS MHF AAP



	<p>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 limitations) Emergency physical and functional rehabilitation services (direct or through partners) incl provision of technical aids</p>	<p>Lactating women Women with disabilities Health Personnel Community workers</p>			<p>10/10/2022 - 09/07/2023 AAP 01/04/2023 - 31/03/2024</p>	
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<p>Education in Emergency/ Inclusive Education</p>	<p>Reducing barriers/exclusion and having social and learning benefits for all children</p> <p>Building capacities of education stakeholders including volunteers through dedicated coaching and training</p>	<p>Children Under-5</p> <p>Children with disabilities</p> <p>People with/without disabilities</p> <p>Community workers</p> <p>IDP</p> <p>OPDs</p>	<p>No partners</p>	<p>Kachin</p> <p>Rakhine</p> <p>Kayin</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>01/08/2022 - 18/09/2023</p> <p>MOFA Lux</p> <p>01/01/2023 - 31/12/2027</p> <p>DFAT</p> <p>31/01/2023 - 31/12/2025</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>MOFA Lux</p> <p>DFAT</p>
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Luxembourg Ministry of Foreign Affairs



MHF



BMZ



GFHO



DFAT



Centre de Crise et de Soutien

Avec la participation de



**MINISTÈRE
DE L'EUROPE
ET DES AFFAIRES
ÉTRANGÈRES**

*Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité*



USAID/BHA



UNICEF



AAP

