



# **ADDENDUM**

**TO THE 2021 MYANMAR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN  
INTERIM EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN FOR NEW AREAS**

JUNE-DECEMBER 2021

# Table of Contents

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<b>03</b>	<b>Executive Summary</b>
<b>04</b>	<b>Situation Overview</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Scope of Emergency Response</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Coordination Arrangements</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Links with Other Planning Frameworks</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Annexes</b>
17	1. Population data: Yangon peri-urban townships, informal settlements
18	2. List of projects
20	3. List of sectoral focal points and contacts

**PHOTO ON COVER**

An elderly lady in a village in Kayin. Photo: HelpAge International/Ben Small.

# Executive Summary

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The coup d'état staged by the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) on 1 February 2021, just weeks after the issuance of the 2021 Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), has plunged the country into a crisis which continues to expand and deepen, exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities and pushing a growing number of people into situations of humanitarian need.

This Addendum has been developed under the leadership of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) to enable prioritized emergency humanitarian response activities in locations outside the geographical scope of the initial 2021 HRP, building on efforts to date which have drawn on contingency stocks or reorientation of planned development assistance, mostly at limited scale. Among the key initial areas of focus are urban and peri-urban townships in Yangon which have seen dramatic increases in poverty over the past year due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as some violence perpetrated as part of the ongoing crackdown. The Addendum also provides a basis for a scaling up of emergency response in Kayah and Chin, where clashes have driven large-scale displacement in previously stable areas. In addition, recognizing the increasingly unpredictable patterns of violence across the country, the Addendum provides for flexible inter-agency rapid response in areas where new emergency needs related to conflict, insecurity and displacement are identified.

The operating environment across the country has become more challenging in a number of respects. Local organizations and community leaders have been among the targets of the crackdown. The volatile security situation and communications and banking disruptions are complicating activities countrywide. The assessment of needs and mobilization of assistance in areas with limited pre-existing humanitarian capacity – which are the primary focus of this Addendum – raises particular issues and risks. The Addendum therefore emphasizes the importance of a cautious and iterative approach, as efforts to more clearly define needs and to optimize response approaches continue.

Specific groups, including women, girls, the elderly and persons with disabilities, are being impacted by the crisis in different ways. As is the case with the initial HRP, this Addendum emphasizes the importance of ensuring inclusive humanitarian response approaches tailored to the needs of particular groups. It also highlights the critical importance of centrality of protection and do-no-harm approaches as humanitarian operations extend into new areas.

This Addendum identifies \$109 million in emergency humanitarian programming to be implemented up until the end of 2021. These requirements are in addition to the \$276.5 million requested through the main 2021 HRP for ongoing humanitarian efforts in Kachin, northern Shan, Rakhine, southern Chin and Kayin states, and parts of eastern Bago Region. The HCT has emphasized that efforts to mobilize in new locations should not draw capacities or resources away from the conflict-affected settings targeted through the initial HRP and has noted that needs are growing in many of these locations. The HRP and the Addendum are distinct but closely linked. The HCT retains overall strategic oversight for both documents.

Myanmar may be on the cusp of a much broader humanitarian crisis. In view of the unpredictability of the overall situation and evolving operational challenges, this Addendum is framed as an interim emergency response plan. It will be implemented in parallel with the development of complementary planning instruments providing, inter alia, for support for the continuity of Myanmar's health system and for the reinforcement of socio-economic resilience and social protection systems across the country. Looking ahead to 2022, it is anticipated that some of the needs this Addendum seeks to address may be taken up through these longer-term frameworks. However, it is also possible that life-saving activities in a growing number of locations may need to be integrated into a more expansive 2022 Humanitarian Response Plan.

# Situation Overview

PEOPLE TARGETED (ESTIMATED)	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	HUMANITARIAN PROJECTS
<b>2.0M</b>	<b>\$109M</b>	<b>23</b>

Developments since the coup d'état staged by the military on 1 February are driving new conflict dynamics, a collapse of public services and rising needs across Myanmar, compounding pre-existing humanitarian vulnerabilities and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The health system and banking sector have been severely disrupted, as have supply chains for food and other essential commodities. Schools have already been closed for more than a year due to COVID-19, and prospects for wide-scale resumption of in-person learning for Myanmar's children look increasingly dim, with the occupation of many schools by the security forces and indications of limited acceptance of the provision of education through structures associated with the de facto authorities.

In April, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) highlighted the evolving cumulative socio-economic impact of the pandemic and the political crisis, warning that in a worst-case scenario close to half of the country could be living in poverty by the beginning of 2022, effectively reversing gains made over the preceding decade.<sup>1</sup> The report also notes that women and girls are expected to be disproportionately impacted, with female-headed households more likely to be poor at the outset.

Local civil society organizations (CSOs), political figures, journalists, activists and participants in the widespread civil disobedience movement (CDM) have been among the targets of a violent and continuing crackdown by the security forces which has reportedly killed more than 870 people as of mid-June 2021. The World Health Organization (WHO) has received reports of 220 attacks on health care since 1 February, involving 14 deaths and 53 injuries. Mobile data

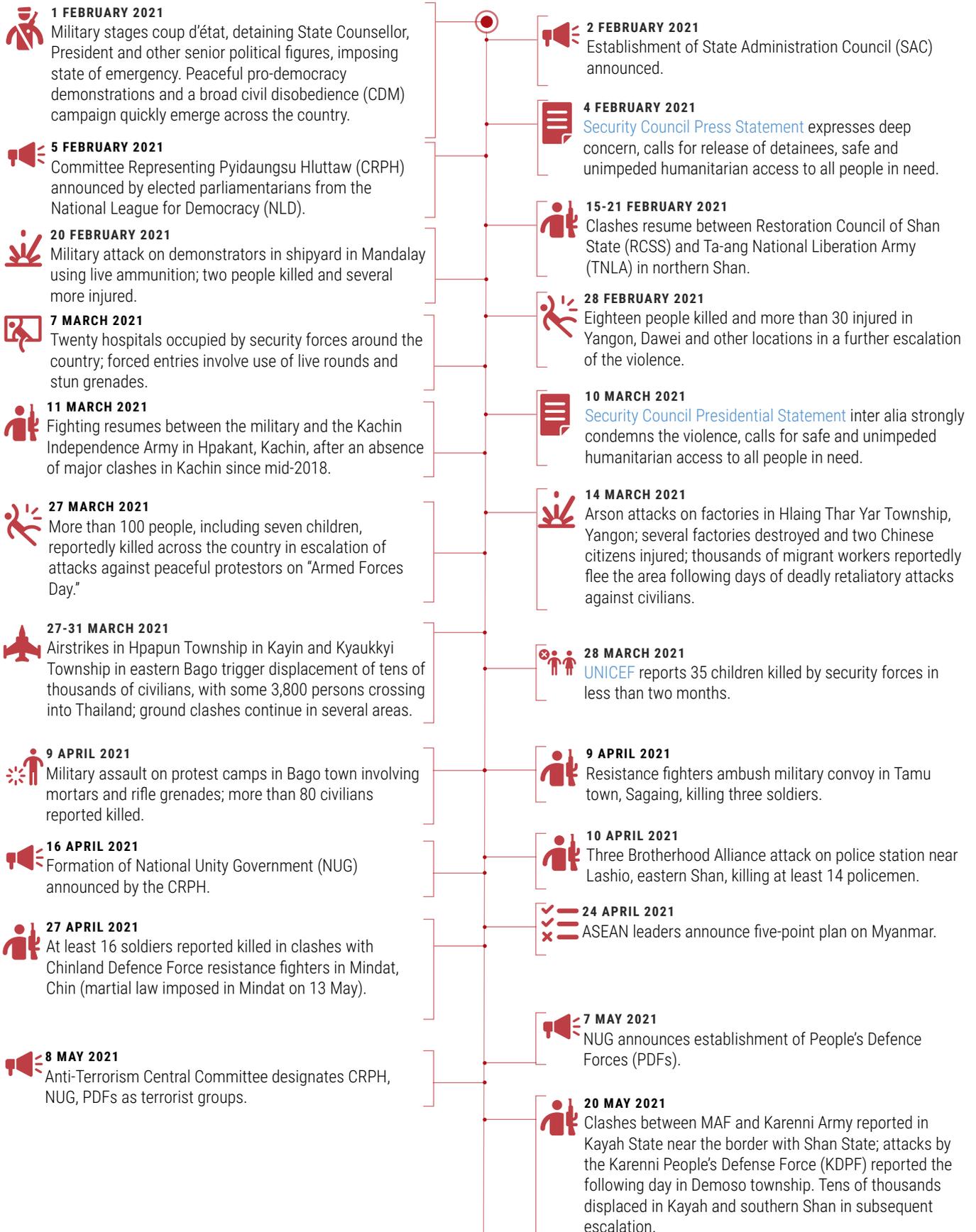
networks have been frequently blocked since 15 March, reducing access to information.

In a number of locations, both within and outside the scope of the initial [2021 Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\)](#), an intensification of armed conflict is causing new displacement and further reducing access to people in need. Local resistance groups, including "People's Defence Forces" (PDFs), are being established across the country, presenting additional protection challenges and a growing risk of the expansion of armed conflict into areas not covered by existing humanitarian operations. Kayah State and neighbouring areas in southern Shan State have seen spiraling violence since the second half of May, with military attacks in civilian areas and clashes involving PDFs, ethnic armed organizations and the MAF estimated to have displaced as many as 100,000 people since late May. A further 50,000 people have reportedly been displaced in Kayah State, south of Kayah, since the coup. Chin State has also seen significant new displacement, with some 17,000 people displaced in Mindat and other areas as of mid-June, according to local partners on the ground, with some of the displaced having crossed into Magway Region. Additional displacement has been reported in Kani in Sagaing Region due to clashes between MAF and local communities.

With new conflict dynamics emerging, coping capacities already severely eroded by the economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, new barriers to access to basic services emerging, and longer-term development assistance now largely suspended or withdrawn, a potential countrywide humanitarian crisis is looming, prompting growing calls for expanded emergency support and preventive

<sup>1</sup> [COVID-19, Coup d'Etat and Poverty: Compounding Negative Shocks and Their Impact on Human Development in Myanmar. UNDP, April 2021.](#)

# Timeline



action outside the current geographical boundaries of the 2021 HRP, supplementing the ongoing efforts of local organizations and communities.

Among the key areas of concern in addition to the locations mentioned above are peri-urban townships in Yangon, the country’s largest city. Yangon hosts high concentrations of informal settlements with large numbers of internal migrants living in precarious circumstances. These areas have experienced dramatic increases in poverty over the past year due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as some of the most severe violence perpetrated as part of the ongoing crackdown, causing thousands to flee. Martial law is now in place in six townships of Yangon: Dagon Seikkan, Hlaing Thar Yar, North Dagon, South Dagon, North Okkalapa and Swe Pyi Thar. Violence and human rights violations have also continued in Mandalay, Myanmar’s second-largest city, and in many other cities and towns across the country.

**Escalation of conflict and displacement**

The coup and ensuing political crisis has contributed to an intensification of conflict and insecurity in several locations, within and outside the geographical scope of the initial 2021 HRP, most notably in the south-east of the country. While an increase in attacks and displacement in Kayah State had been observed since late 2020, airstrikes launched at the end of March and again in late April represented a major escalation which has severely impacted civilians. From late May, several townships in Kayah State, as well as neighbouring areas in southern Shan State, have seen fierce fighting, reportedly including indiscriminate airstrikes and use of heavy weaponry in civilian areas. It is estimated that some 150,000 people, including vulnerable groups such as children, elderly persons and pregnant and breastfeeding women, have been displaced in Kayah, Kayah and other locations in the south-east since 1 February.

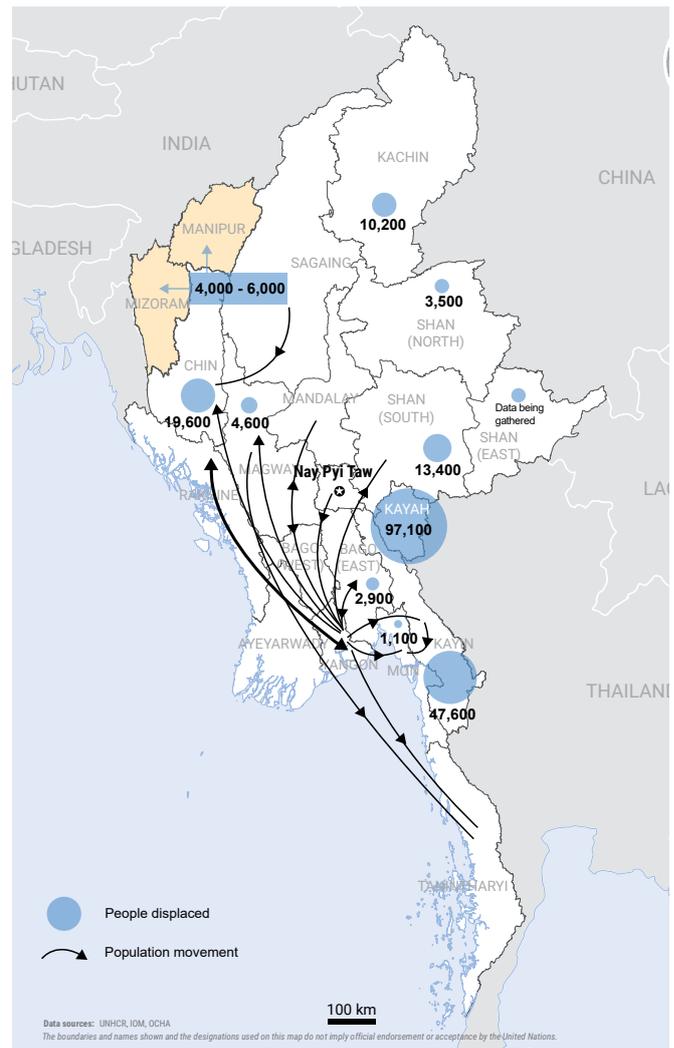
The impact on conflict dynamics in Kachin has also been significant, with clashes between the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) in Hpakant and other locations from mid-March, including airstrikes by the MAF, effectively ending a de facto ceasefire in place in Kachin since

mid-2018. An estimated 10,000 people have been displaced in Kachin since fighting resumed, of whom some 8,500 remain displaced in eight townships. The security situation in northern Shan has remained highly volatile, with displacement of more than 15,000 people since January (of whom some 8,400 remain displaced) and continuing clashes among ethnic armed organizations (EAOs) in the area, as well as between EAOs and the MAF.

In Chin State, violence has spread from Mindat to several other locations, with local organizations reporting some 17,000 people having been displaced across at least four townships Chin and Saw Township in neighbouring Magway as of mid-June. In Rakhine State and Paletwa in southern Chin, complex humanitarian and human rights challenges persist and the overall security situation remains fragile, including

**DISPLACEMENT SINCE 1 FEBRUARY 2021**

(1 February to 14 June 2021)



due to increased movements by the security forces in several areas, although levels of conflict have declined significantly since an informal cessation of hostilities between the Arakan Army and the Myanmar Armed Forces began in November 2020.

Humanitarian organizations anticipate the current unpredictable conflict and security dynamics to persist, with new flashpoints emerging as the MAF mobilizes against PDFs and other resistance groups, displacing civilians and creating additional needs. The establishment of flexible inter-sectoral rapid response approaches to support the provision of emergency assistance through local networks and partners in areas with limited pre-existing humanitarian capacities will be critical moving forward.

2 This includes the baseline figure of 2.1 million people (4 per cent of the total population) that were estimated to have poor food consumption, based on previous WFP food security surveys; and 0.7 million people that was WFP's internal working estimate of additions in June 2020 due to COVID-19. Estimates related to COVID-19 was based on income losses and remittance losses so same methodology as now.

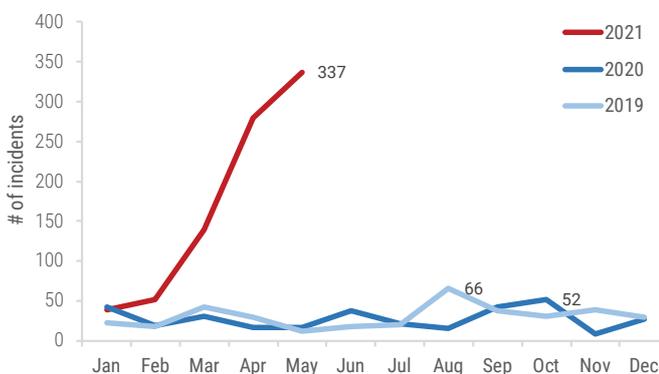
### Rising food insecurity

The food security situation in peri-urban areas of Yangon in particular, but also in other major cities such as Mandalay, is of increasing concern. Poor households are reeling under the triple impact of pre-existing poverty, COVID-19, and the current political crisis. Female-headed households, the elderly and persons with disabilities are particularly impacted. Job losses, limitations on livelihood opportunities, and a reliance on reduced remittance income, is taking cash out of people's pockets, limiting access to basic food supplies, and pushing more and more towards hunger.

Prior to 1 February 2021, 2.8 million people were considered food insecure in Myanmar.<sup>2</sup> The World Food Programme (WFP) estimates that 1.5 to 3.4 million additional people could be at risk of food insecurity

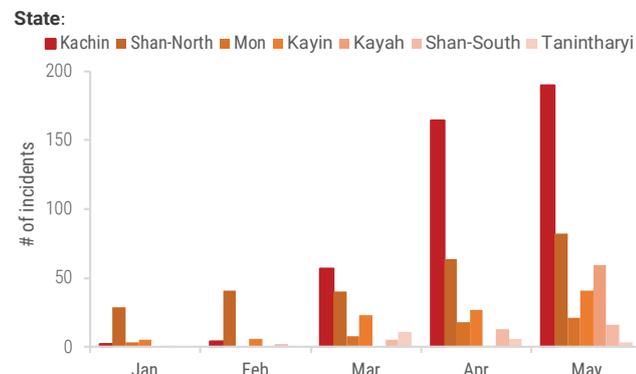
#### CONFLICT INCIDENTS IN KACHIN, NORTHERN SHAN, SOUTH-EAST

(January 2019 to May 2021)



#### CONFLICT INCIDENTS IN KACHIN, NORTHERN SHAN, SOUTH-EAST

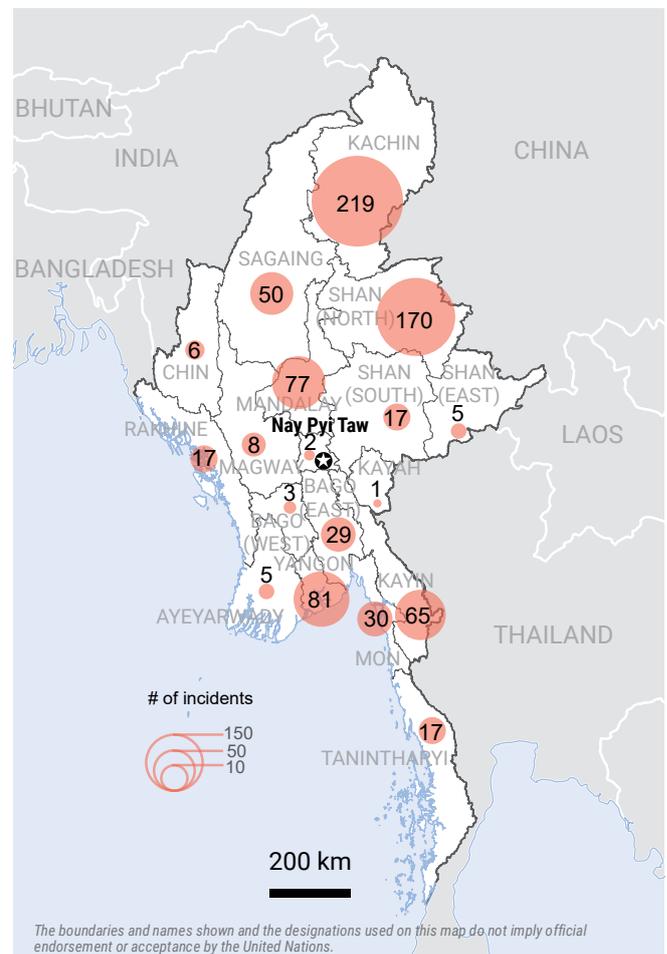
(January to May 2021)



Data source: ACLED( Reported incidents of battles, explosions/ remote violence, and violence against civilians )

#### CONFLICT INCIDENTS BY STATE IN 2021

(January to May 2021)



and in need of assistance due to the economic slowdown provoked by the political crisis in the coming three to six months. This is largely because poor people have lost jobs and income, making it harder to afford food.<sup>3</sup>

Compounding this alarming context is the rise in food and fuel prices observed since the start of the year. Fuel prices are up 30 per cent nationwide, creating knock-on effects across supply chains and eventual impact on costs to consumers, including on food prices. Prices for the key staple, rice, was up 7 per cent in peri-urban Yangon by mid-March, and cooking oil had increased by as much as 25 per cent. These dynamics may be further exacerbated by further losses of remittances and reduced availability of agricultural inputs, undermining efforts to prepare for the lean season which runs up until September.

Initial small-scale surveys by WFP in Yangon's poor peri-urban townships at the end of April showed that 43 per cent of surveyed households had insufficient food consumption.<sup>4</sup> Half of households surveyed were eating only two meals per day. One-third of households were using crisis-level coping strategies, including borrowing food, restricting consumption, limiting portion sizes, and eating less preferred/less expensive foods. In the previous month, seven out of ten surveyed households had to borrow money and spend savings, and half of surveyed households had to buy food on credit. Nearly half had sold household assets in order to meet daily food needs. This context also presents a risk of significant rises in malnutrition for young children and pregnant and breastfeeding women with limited access to healthcare and support services.

### **Pre-existing vulnerability within informal settlements in Yangon**

In early 2021, UN-Habitat estimated that approximately 400,000 people in Yangon were living in 423 informal settlements, together accounting for approximately 8 per cent of the city's population. Hlaing Thar Yar township, which saw intense violence as part of the crackdown in mid-March, accounts for one-third of the total informal settlement residents in the city. The township also hosts significantly more women

than men (a ratio of approximately 100:89, based on census data).

Between December 2020 and January 2021, UN-Habitat carried out a comprehensive remote survey on the impact of COVID-19 in informal settlements in Yangon, covering Hlaing Thar Yar and six other Yangon townships.<sup>5</sup> This exercise involved collection of data on issues including access to health care and sanitation, as well as food security. Well over 90 per cent of households surveyed reported a fall in income since April 2020 and 88 per cent reported at least one member of the household having lost their job in the preceding 30 days. An average of 97 per cent of households also reported having no alternative sources of income.

A quarter of respondents had faced difficulties in accessing health care over the previous 90 days – in the vast majority of cases due to a lack of money (private clinics were the primary health care facility visited). Significant variations in access to water were identified across townships, with the highest levels of dependence on bottled water in Hlaing Thar Yar (68 per cent), Shwe Pyi Thar (62 per cent) and Dagon Seikkan (72 per cent). Close to two-thirds of households sampled were reliant on private sources for drinking water, with less than 7 per cent of households reporting piped water. Earlier surveys in Hlaing Thar Yar had found that water accounted for a significant proportion of household expenditure. Regarding food security, in line with points mentioned above, 86 per cent of households surveyed indicated that (as of December 2020/January 2021) they did not have food stocks stored that could last one week.

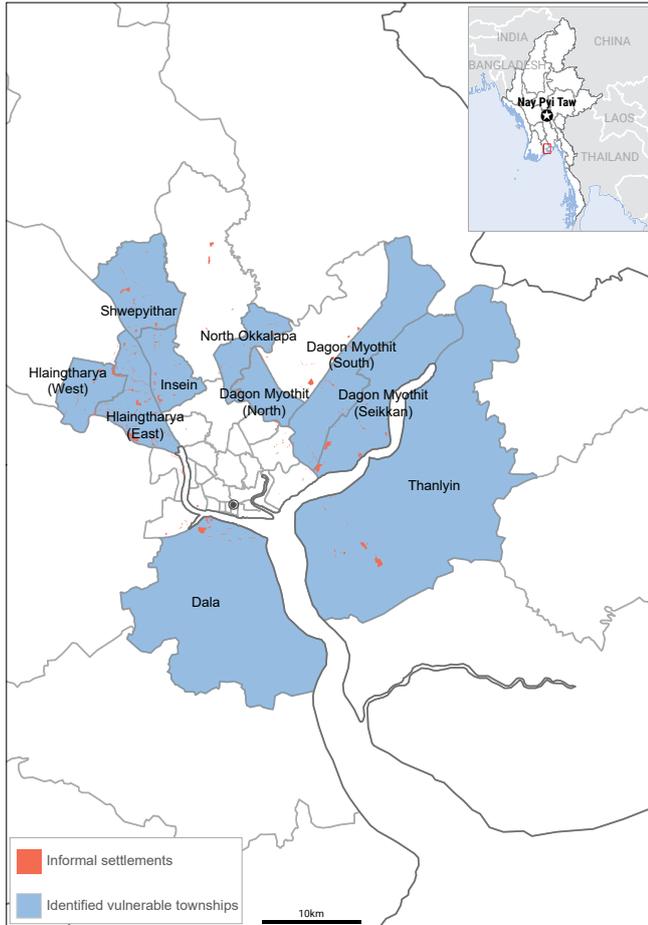
It has also been noted that women in these and other locations have been disproportionately affected by the combined economic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis and the coup, with women making up an estimated 86 per cent of those employed in the garment sector, in which close to half of jobs have been lost in the last 14 months. Assessments focused on sex workers in urban Yangon have also pointed to food insecurity, livelihoods and safety risks having been compounded by COVID-19 and the political crisis.

<sup>3</sup> Myanmar: Analysis of the Economic Fallout & Food Insecurity In Wake of the Takeover. World Food Programme, April 2021.

<sup>4</sup> Findings are indicative due to the small sample size.

<sup>5</sup> Hlaing Thar Yar, Dagon Seikkan, Insein, Thanlyin, Dala, North Okklappa, and Shwe Pyi Thar.

**IDENTIFIED VULNERABLE TOWNSHIPS IN YANGON REGION\***



**IDENTIFIED VULNERABLE TOWNSHIPS IN MANDALAY REGION\***



\* Based on imposition of martial law and/or highest proportion of informal settlements

These and other findings point to alarming levels of pre-coup vulnerability in informal settlements in Yangon, which have been compounded by developments since 1 February. A rapid survey on access to services in Hlaing Thar Yar and Shwe Pyi Thar carried out two months after the coup found that more than 16 per cent of households had insufficient water. The same survey also confirmed continued reliance on private clinics and pharmacies for health and nutrition services, and that more than one-third of households lacked food over the previous month. High levels of anxiety and depression were identified among both children and adults.

**Complex displacement dynamics**

In addition to the increased conflict-related displacement mentioned above, recent months have also seen population movements in other locations, due to factors including violence by the security forces in urban areas, loss of employment and fear of persecution. Tens of thousands were reported to have

fled following the violent crackdown in Yangon’s Hlaing Thay Yar Township which began on 14 March and the subsequent imposition of martial law there and in five other townships hosting large numbers of internal migrants. Large scale temporary displacement from Bago was also reported following a military assault on protest sites on 9 April. By late April, some were reported to be returning to Yangon, largely due to a lack of livelihood opportunities in areas of origin. In May, further displacement was reported in Mindat in Chin State and Kayah State, as clashes between PDFs, ethnic armed organizations and the MAF escalated in previously stable populated areas.

IOM is currently rolling out a mobility monitoring system to more systematically track internal movements and related needs outside conflict-affected areas; initial estimates based on key informant interviews indicate that more than 120,000 people – mainly internal migrants – have moved out of Yangon Region since the beginning of February, with most moving movement towards areas of origin

in Ayeyardwady and Rakhine, where needs reported include food, cash, shelter, hygiene items and medical assistance. As of mid-June, IOM estimated that some 24,000 of those who had fled Yangon following the coup and subsequent violence had returned.

### Protection and local capacities

The military takeover has been followed by various forms of indiscriminate violence against civilians including immediate threats to their life, liberty, security as well as destruction of assets and properties. Violence against peaceful demonstrators and the general public has continued across the country. The expansion of armed conflict military operations in new locations including Chin and Kayah has involved aerial bombardment and ground attacks in civilian areas, as well as the displacement of tens of thousands. The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reports that as of mid-June at least 863 people (including more than 50 children) have been killed by the security forces since 1 February, with more than 90 per cent of these deaths attributed to gun shots. An unknown number of children have been injured. Some 4,500 people have been arbitrarily arrested and remain in detention. There have been reports of abuse, torture and sexual violence including sexual abuse and harassment perpetrated by security forces against detainees. UNICEF estimates that close to 1,000 children and young people have been detained, of whom many are still being held without access to legal counsel. UNICEF has also noted that the declaration of martial law in townships in Yangon and elsewhere raises particular concerns for children, given the potential suspension of legal safeguards provided under the Child Rights Law.

Nightly raids have been taking place in Yangon and other cities since the early days of the coup and human rights organizations note that security forces are increasingly targeting family members of individuals wanted for arrest to pressure them to turn themselves in. Arson incidents and the use of explosive weapons have been regularly occurring Yangon, Mandalay and other locations, with little clarity on targets or who is responsible, posing additional threats to civilians. On 11 June, Save the Children issued a report indicating that more than 100 schools and educational facilities across Myanmar were attacked and damaged by

6 <https://extranet.who.int/ssa/Index.aspx>

explosives in the month of May alone. Checkpoints where cars and phones get regularly checked make movement challenging.

Vulnerable groups, including female-headed households, LGBTIQ+ persons, persons with disabilities or chronic health conditions, older persons, young children and pregnant and lactating women are at increased risk of exploitation, abuse, sexual violence, neglect and isolation in this highly uncertain security environment, with the continuing economic decline also raising the prospects of hunger and harmful coping mechanisms. WHO has established a Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care (SSA) which has identified 179 attacks since 1 February, resulting in 13 deaths and 51 injuries.<sup>6</sup> Hospitals across the country have been forcibly occupied by the military, further compromising access to health care.

A comprehensive analysis of the deepening human rights crisis the people of Myanmar are now experiencing is outside the scope of this document, but it should be noted that these dynamics have far-reaching implications for the safe provision of humanitarian support, with clear security risks for affected communities and the organizations seeking to assist them. The widespread occupation of schools by security forces and a growing movement to boycott education provided by the de facto authorities further reduce access to safe learning, presenting additional protection risks for children. The continuing exposure of children to violence and loss of their caregivers will have long-lasting impacts on the mental and psychosocial wellbeing. Many civil society organizations have called publicly for the release of political prisoners and a return to democratic rule, with many having joined the CDM. The de facto authorities and security forces have responded by directly targeting CSOs perceived as linked to the civilian government or the CDM including through raids on offices and arrest of staff.

A recent rapid assessment of the impact of the coup on women's CSOs found that more than 70 per cent of respondents reported concerns for the safety and security of their staff, with less than 25 per cent indicating that their staff did not perceive any direct threats. More than half of the participating organizations had closed their premises. Just five

per cent were operating normally, with a majority having completely suspended their work. Alongside safety and security, communications and banking issues, in particular access to cash, were highlighted as key obstacles to the continuation of work. This initial exercise will be repeated moving forward but already provides a useful snapshot of some of the challenges faced by the civil society organizations that typically represent the front line of humanitarian response in Myanmar.

### **Defining humanitarian needs**

Discussions within the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and HCT have highlighted the challenges in demarcating humanitarian needs in a context in which spiraling poverty, widespread human rights violations and unpredictable conflict and security dynamics are interacting with one another. Challenges in this regard are compounded by the limited presence of humanitarian organizations outside locations covered by the HRP. In urban and peri-urban settings,

where vulnerabilities to the effects of a collapse of supply chains and basic services appear to be greatest, community-based organizations and civil society leaders are being directly targeted as part of the crackdown which, in addition to further reducing the availability of basic services, makes the comprehensive collection of needs data both challenging and risky.

Also taking into account access challenges in areas most affected by conflict and insecurity as well as the prolonged blocking of mobile internet data across the country, the scope for comprehensive collection of data on needs in the current environment is severely constrained. Nonetheless, there is broad agreement that mobilization of core emergency assistance is essential in the immediate term, both to address current spiraling vulnerabilities and to contribute to broader efforts to prevent a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation in key areas. Assessment and analysis of needs will continue in parallel with the rollout of initial assistance under this plan.

# Scope of Emergency Response

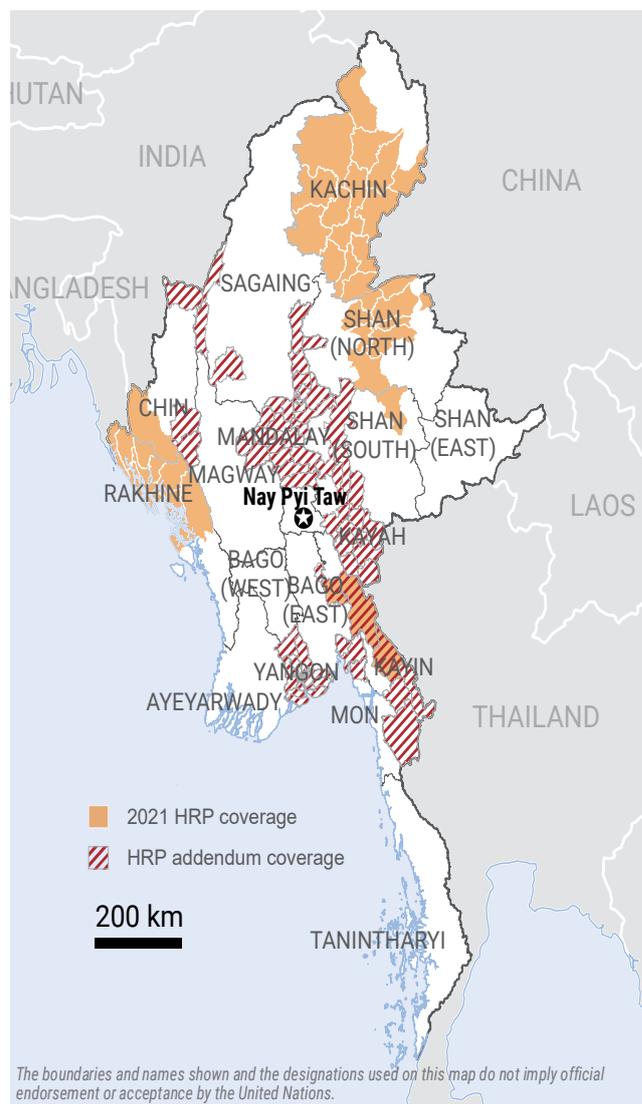
Discussions within the HCT and ICCG have recognized that despite the alarming situation across many parts of Myanmar, the scope to rapidly scale up and expand humanitarian action in the current environment is constrained due to a range of factors.

In existing HRP locations, i.e. Rakhine and southern Chin, Kachin, northern Shan, Kayin and eastern Bago, operations continue, albeit within an increasingly complex security and access environment, particularly in the north-east and south-east, where conflict has escalated. Nonetheless, the HCT has agreed that for now existing planning HRP parameters in these locations are sufficiently flexible for the response to adapt to new needs. Sub-national coordination forums are continuously discussing the changing context and needs and adjusting plans accordingly, with key updates being provided through various channels. However, sustained resource mobilization remains critical. As of 20 June, contributions of \$58.2 million have been reported against the initial 2021 HRP requirements of \$276.5 million, representing 21 per cent coverage.

The focus of this Addendum is on areas outside the geographical scope of the initial 2021 HRP. Generally, there is limited pre-existing humanitarian presence in these locations, complicating scale-up efforts. Where assistance is currently being provided, it has largely been happening in a low-profile manner, primarily through partners with an already established presence. Principled approaches and continuous community engagement are critical, as is careful management of security risks and adaptations to the specificities of local contexts. Channels for dialogue with the de facto authorities on safe and unhindered access are being pursued, with a particular focus on areas of most acute need, including Kayah and Chin, and local dynamics are being carefully analyzed. The prolonged blockage of mobile data networks, limited functionality of the

banking system, the disruption of supply chains and targeting of community-based organizations as part of the crackdown represent significant and continuing operational obstacles.

## Geographical scope of HRP Addendum



The HCT has agreed that this Addendum will focus on areas outside the geographical scope of the existing 2021 HRP, and that a coherent and prioritized approach within realistic geographic priorities will be pursued. As noted above, in addition to Chin and Kayah

which have seen dramatic increases in insecurity and displacement, the situation in the poorest townships of Yangon affected by martial law and/or with the highest presence of informal settlements is of particular concern. The HCT has also highlighted the need for flexibility to respond in other locations, including through an inter-agency rapid response mechanism which is proposed as part of the project catalogue associated in this Addendum

### Strategic priorities

In terms of overarching sectoral priorities, the HCT will seek to address immediate food and nutritional needs and prevent excess morbidity and mortality through the continuity of essential services in these locations. Protection considerations will be factored in throughout. Further details on sector-level priorities are outlined below.

### Iterative, flexible planning approach

The HCT recognizes that significant gaps in information on needs and local dynamics remain. General population data is available, including for informal settlements, and new displacement is being continuously tracked, but this alone will not be sufficient for estimation of people in need (PIN) at an inter-sectoral level or relative severity of need in line with the methodology used for the existing HNO and HRP. Targeting criteria will need to be refined in parallel with initial mobilization of assistance. Organizations submitting projects as part of this Addendum commit to prioritize assessment of needs as part of scale up efforts, and to share information and analysis in this regard with key stakeholders. Response approaches will also need to be analyzed on a continuous basis through the Cash Working Group, clusters/sectors and other forums, including the feasibility of different cash and voucher assistance (CVA) modalities,

given the significant challenges currently faced by financial service providers and broader volatility in the banking sector.

### Overarching principles of assistance

Building on the points above, it has been agreed that projects submitted under this HRP Addendum will adhere to the following principles:

1. **Humanitarian principles:** Participating organizations will ensure adherence to humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and operational independence, and commit to pursuing collective acceptance of a concerted emergency response on this basis.
2. **Do no harm and centrality of protection:** Participating organizations recognize that response in urban and peri-urban locations in the current security and political environment will require adaptations of approaches. All projects will explicitly analyze and mitigate risks to affected people and partners on the ground and centralize protection, inclusion of and accountability to affected people, including vulnerable groups, throughout all phases of the project cycle.
3. **Localized and community-driven response:** All projects will explicitly prioritize engagement with communities and local networks and seek to reinforce existing coping mechanisms and inclusion of women and girls, and persons with diverse characteristics and vulnerabilities.
4. **Collaboration:** Participating organizations commit to pursuing harmonized approaches, including in relation to assessment of needs and provision of assistance.
5. **Exit strategies:** All projects will address exit and transition plans tailored to local contexts.

**PRIORITY ACTIVITIES BY SECTOR (INDICATIVE)**

SECTOR/CLUSTER	ACTIVITIES
Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food assistance (through CVA/in kind modalities).</li> <li>• Emergency agriculture/small breeding assistance where feasible (through CVA/in kind modalities).</li> <li>• Emergency livelihoods support linked to immediate needs (through cash/voucher/in kind modalities).</li> </ul>
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid nutrition assessments to define needs and shape response.</li> <li>• Admission and treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition and moderate acute malnutrition; admission and treatment of pregnant and breastfeeding women with acute malnutrition.</li> <li>• Blanket supplementary feeding and micro-nutrient supplementation for children aged between 6 and 59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women.</li> <li>• Maternal, infant and young child feeding (MIYCF) counselling.</li> </ul>
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of safe/purified drinking water to vulnerable populations living in informal settlements in Hlaing Thar Yar.</li> <li>• Renovation and upgrading of water wells including provision of spare parts and alternative backup generates.</li> <li>• Distribution of critical WASH supplies.</li> <li>• Installation of emergency latrines with safe disposal of wastewater.</li> <li>• Mainstreaming of protection, gender and disability inclusion considerations throughout the response.</li> </ul>
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical support for mainstreaming protection, gender, disability across sectoral responses, including through safe identification of persons with specific needs or facing elevated risks.</li> <li>• Targeted mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services.</li> <li>• GBV response services, including case management, psychosocial support, clinical care, safe house, hotline/helpline, legal support, and referrals including child survivors of GBV and children at risk of GBV.</li> <li>• Distribution of dignity kits and information on available services.</li> <li>• Emergency referral support/cash transfer for vulnerable women, girls, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable households/individuals who are extremely vulnerable and at-risk situation in order support them for accessing required protection services.</li> </ul>
Child Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for the most vulnerable children and caregivers, including, child-friendly spaces, parenting orientations and self-care support for frontline responders (both remotely and in person).</li> <li>• Case management and referral support for children in need of care including cases of GBV.</li> <li>• Legal aid and post-release management support for children and young people in detention.</li> <li>• Explosive ordinance risk education (EORE).</li> <li>• Victim assistance for children affected by violence.</li> <li>• Expanded monitoring and reporting of grave violations against children and related victim assistance and support.</li> </ul>

SECTOR/CLUSTER	ACTIVITIES
Education in Emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency provision of learning materials enabling immediate formal or non-formal educational opportunities.</li> <li>Non-specialized psychosocial support for children and caregivers and facilitation of referrals for specialized services (including through the Child Protection Sub-Sector).</li> <li>Integration of life skills and tools for COVID-19 prevention in education opportunities for children and youth.</li> </ul>
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency transport services for emergency cases (trauma; reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health; non-communicable diseases; nutrition, COVID-19).</li> <li>Provision of primary health care services provision and medical supplies.</li> <li>Continuity of treatment for non-communicable diseases and chronic diseases.</li> <li>Continuity of critical COVID-19 response activities.</li> <li>COVID-19 vaccination in accordance with the National Deployment and Vaccination Plan (WHO, UNICEF, GAVI, COVAX).</li> <li>Early warning alert and response (EWARS).</li> </ul>
Shelter and non-food items (NFIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of essential household supplies and other non-food items in prioritized locations and provision of multi-purpose cash grants to persons with specific needs.</li> </ul>

**HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE BY SECTOR/CLUSTER**

SECTOR/CLUSTER	PEOPLE TARGETED	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Education in Emergencies	56K	5	1.4M
Food Security	2.1M	8	73.2M
Health	80K	5	4.7M
Nutrition	312K	3	4.5M
Protection	248K	9	9.3M
Shelter/NFIs	79K	3	8.7M
WASH	683K	9	7.0M

**Project catalogue**

The development of this Addendum has included the rolling out of an online project submission platform, allowing UN and NGO partners to outline proposed interventions in line with the parameters set out above. This is the first time a project catalogue of this nature has been developed as part of the Humanitarian Programme Cycle in Myanmar. The exercise is intended to support overall coherence and provide more detailed information about planned and/or proposed response activities, facilitating operational

coordination as well as direct engagement between interested donors and submitting organizations. Due to security considerations, individual organizations are not listed in this document. Summarized information is presented below and further information is available through OCHA cluster/sector coordinators and agency focal points indicated in the annex.

## Coordination Arrangements

The HCT will continue to provide overall strategic oversight for the response. At the operational level, agency focal points will work closely with cluster/sector coordinators and the broader ICCG to ensure inter-sectoral coherence, including in relation to assistance in Yangon and deployment of the inter-agency rapid response mechanism. At sub-national levels, operations in Chin will also be supported

through established coordination mechanisms in Rakhine State, at least on an interim basis, while the Kayah response will be coordinated through the South-East Working Group and its secretariat, which is currently being strengthened. Clusters and sectors will retain technical support and advisory functions, as will ICCG-related thematic and technical bodies such as the Cash Working Group.

## Links with Other Planning Frameworks

It has been emphasized throughout discussions on the development of this plan that the scale of the challenges the people of Myanmar are currently facing demands mobilization of a broad range of forms of support, across humanitarian, development and peacebuilding pillars. The relatively limited set of emergency response activities outlined in this plan should be understood as part of a much broader package of support, drawing from development, peacebuilding and human rights capacities and resources, among others.

This Addendum will run up until the end of 2021 and will be implemented in parallel with the development of complementary planning instruments providing, inter alia, for support for the continuity of Myanmar's health system and for the reinforcement of socio-economic resilience and social protection systems across the

country. Looking ahead, it is anticipated that some of the needs which the Addendum seeks to address may be taken up through these longer-term frameworks, although some life-saving activities are likely to be integrated into the Myanmar HRP for 2022, particularly in the event of continued deterioration of the situation and expanded conflict and insecurity.

Regarding existing HRP areas, it has been stressed that much of the analysis in the initial 2021 HNO and HRP for Myanmar remain broadly valid, that the requirements outlined in this plan are in addition to the \$276.5 million requested through the initial HRP and that humanitarian response in new locations should not draw capacities or resources away from these.

# Annexes

## 1. Population data: Yangon peri-urban townships, informal settlements.

### Yangon State

TOWNSHIP	POPULATION PROJECTION FOR 2021						TOTAL
	FEMALE	MALE	CHILDREN (<18 YRS)	ADULT (18-60 YRS)	ELDERLY (>60 YRS)	PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES	
Dagon Myothit (North)	125,173	112,171	61,097	148,477	27,771	29,431	237,344
Dagon Myothit (Seikkan)	98,629	96,238	61,285	122,348	11,234	24,164	194,867
Dagon Myothit (South)	221,701	210,801	132,066	270,787	29,650	53,630	432,502
North Okkalapa	205,929	181,940	102,811	251,854	33,204	48,096	387,869
Hlaingtharya	424,774	375,730	236,901	525,324	38,279	99,262	800,504
Shwepyithar	208,616	191,162	122,071	250,405	27,302	49,572	399,778
Insein	185,181	170,091	95,189	231,537	28,547	44,054	355,272
Dala	102,626	98,536	69,480	119,216	12,466	24,944	201,162
Thanlyin	160,046	151,912	97,072	191,809	23,077	38,683	311,958

### Mandalay State

TOWNSHIP	POPULATION PROJECTION FOR 2021						TOTAL
	FEMALE	MALE	CHILDREN (<18 YRS)	ADULT (18-60 YRS)	ELDERLY (>60 YRS)	PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES	
Aungmyaythazan	144,668	138,426	78,215	183,433	21,446	28,876	283,094
Chanayethazan	110,701	99,320	50,939	142,149	16,934	21,422	210,021
Chanmyathazi	155,781	146,488	90,141	192,281	19,847	30,831	302,269
Mahaangmyay	132,302	124,519	69,452	169,712	17,657	26,196	256,821
Pyigyitagon	124,520	128,664	80,603	158,527	14,054	25,825	253,184

## 2. List of projects

PROJECT CODE	PROJECT TITLE	ORGANIZATION TYPE	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	SECTOR(S)	LOCATION(S)
179282	Humanitarian Support to Vulnerable Mobile Populations and Communities	UN agency	6,675,000	Health, Water Sanitation Hygiene, Protection - Gender-Based Violence, Coordination and support services	Yangon, Kayin, Ayeyarwady
179285	Emergency Food security assistance for the vulnerable populations in Hlaing Tharyar Township	International NGO	415,328	Education, Water Sanitation Hygiene, Protection - Child Protection, Food Security	Yangon
179287	Expansion of Lifesaving Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Services in the Urban and Peri- Urban Settings of Yangon and Mandalay	UN agency	896,727	Health	Yangon, Mandalay
179288	WASH Response for townships subject to martial law in Yangon, Myanmar	UN agency	1,000,000	Water Sanitation Hygiene	Yangon
179290	Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Support for Acutely-Affected Urban/Peri-Urban Populations	UN agency	70,027,751	Nutrition, Food Security	Yangon, Mandalay
179291	Multi-Sector Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) for newly displaced populations	UN agencies	5,250,000	Protection - Gender-Based Violence, Health, Protection - Child Protection, Water Sanitation Hygiene, Food Security	
179292	Prevention and treatment of malnutrition among under 5 children, pregnant and lactating women in conflict affected areas of Myanmar	UN agency	2,952,350	Nutrition	Chin, Kayah, Yangon, Kayin, Bago, Mon, Mandalay
179294	Child protection services for conflict affected urban populations in Yangon and Mandalay	UN agency	1,000,000	Protection - Child Protection	Mandalay, Yangon
179295	Humanitarian child grant for pregnant and lactating mothers with children under 2 years and children with disabilities	UN agency	1,250,000	Nutrition	Yangon
179296	Market-based food security response in peri-urban areas of Yangon	NGO International	79,750	Food Security	Yangon

PROJECT CODE	PROJECT TITLE	ORGANIZATION TYPE	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	SECTOR(S)	LOCATION(S)
179298	Emergency livelihood support to mitigate a potential food crisis on farming households affected by civil unrest in urban and peri-urban townships of Yangon	UN agency	1,514,777	Food Security	Yangon
179299	Relief Assistance Project for Immediate Displacement (RAPID)	International-NGO	600,000	Emergency Shelter and NFI, Water Sanitation Hygiene, Protection - Gender-Based Violence, Protection - Mine Action, Protection - Child Protection, Education	Kayah, Mon, Kayin
179300	WASH response to townships affected by conflict in Kayah and Southern Shan	UN agency	2,000,000	Water Sanitation Hygiene	Kayah, Shan
179301	WASH response to townships affected by conflict and COVID-19 outbreak	UN agency	1,000,000	Water Sanitation Hygiene	Sagaing, Chin
179302	Life-saving primary health care services to displaced populations in periurban Yangon and other affected areas	UN agency	1,039,500	Health	Yangon, Sagaing, Kayin
179303	MIKSS - Multisectoral assistance for IDPs in Kayah and Southern Shan State	International NGO	775,308	Protection - Gender-Based Violence, Water Sanitation Hygiene, Emergency Shelter and NFI, Food Security, Education	Kayah, Shan
179304	Emergency assistance for children and their communities in Yangon	International NGO	120,000	Food Security, Education	Yangon
179305	Responding to the protection needs of women and girls through multi-sectoral service provision	UN agency	728,261	Protection - Gender-Based Violence	Yangon, Kayah, Mandalay
179307	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Cluster Coordination extension in Yangon (townships under martial law), Kayah, Chin, Mandalay and Southern Shan.	UN agency	200,000	Water Sanitation Hygiene	Mandalay, Shan, Kayah, Chin, Yangon
179309	Addressing Humanitarian Needs of Marginalized Populations in Kayah, Mandalay and Yangon	UN agency	702,783	Protection - Gender-Based Violence, Health	Kayah, Yangon, Mandalay
179310	Protection and assistance to displaced populations and their host communities in Kayah and Southern Shan States.	UN agency	1,671,931	Protection	Kayah, Shan
179311	Shelter and Non-food item assistance to displaced populations and their host communities in Kayah and Southern Shan States.	UN agency	8,262,360	Emergency Shelter and NFI	Kayah, Shan
179312	Education in Emergencies response to conflict affected children in Kayin State and Yangon Division	UN agency	1,000,000	Education	Kachin, Bago, Kayin, Chin, Yangon, Mon, Shan, Kayah

### 3.

## List of sectoral focal points and contacts

SECTOR/CLUSTER/AGENCY	NAME	EMAIL
Education in Emergencies Sector	Nicole Starkey	nicole.starkey@savethechildren.org
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**ADDENDUM TO THE 2021 MYANMAR  
HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN**  
INTERIM EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN FOR NEW AREAS

ISSUED JUNE 2021