

Concept Note

Section 1: Overview of response											
Project Title	Rakhine Conflict Relief										
Location	Myanmar Rakhine State, Sittwe, Mrauk U, Kyauk Taw, Rathaedaung, Ponnagyun										
Project start date	1 November 2017										
Duration of project	24 (months)/2 years										
Budget (USD)	1,500,000 (USD)										
Sector(s)	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">x Shelter / NFIs</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">x Food Security</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Health / Nutrition</td> <td style="text-align: center;">x Protection/Psycho social</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">WASH</td> <td style="text-align: center;">x Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">x Early recovery / Livelihoods</td> <td style="text-align: center;">x Unconditional Cash</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Other sector</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Community resilience / services</td> </tr> </table>	x Shelter / NFIs	x Food Security	Health / Nutrition	x Protection/Psycho social	WASH	x Education	x Early recovery / Livelihoods	x Unconditional Cash	Other sector	Community resilience / services
x Shelter / NFIs	x Food Security										
Health / Nutrition	x Protection/Psycho social										
WASH	x Education										
x Early recovery / Livelihoods	x Unconditional Cash										
Other sector	Community resilience / services										
Forum	ACT Myanmar Forum										
Requesting members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lutheran World Federation (LWF) ● Christian Aid (CA) 										
Local partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mara Evangelical Church, Relief and Resettlement Department, Peace Development Initiative, Mittiyar Resource Foundation, Building Better Society. ● Mara Evangelical Church (MEC): The MEC mission in Sittwe is led by Mission Director Rev. Lachau. There are seven such missions in Rakhine State. MEC mission is also located in Budhidaung Township along with two warehouses to use for emergency response purpose. The mission will mobilize their volunteers in all Townships and specifically in Northern Rakhine State (Ratheduang and Buthidaung) where massive displacement is happening. LWF will partner with MEC Sittwe for the response in Rathedaung and Buthidaung Townships. CA is presently considering supporting MEC to reach out to the displaced population in Maungdaw and Budhidaung immediately. ● Peace and Development Initiative (PDI): PDI has been implementing projects on peaceful coexistence and social cohesion through several learning and development initiatives like leadership development programme, community engagement initiative and bridge project initiative in northern Rakhine for building an environment of peace and safety in the region. The organizational leadership comes from Northern Rakhine and draws from the ethics and culture of the region. During last year only, PDI was instrumental in activities on building peaceful communities with direct beneficiaries through intensive learning modules involving Rakhine, Muslims, Di Net, Thet, Mro, Hindu, Bamar, Khami and Chin. PDI staff is trained on GBV response including case management and referrals. CA will implement humanitarian programme along with PDI. ● Building Better Society (BBS): BBS was established by a group of academics, peace practitioners, humanitarian actors, social trainers, education experts and community development practitioners with a aim 										

	<p>to promote sustainable peace through empowerment for marginalized and minority communities in Myanmar. The organization is based in Sittwe, Rakhine State to focus on communal conflict intervention and to promote the role of CSOs in peace building efforts between conflicting communities. BBS has experience and works on promoting dialogue practices between Rakhine and Muslim community with the aim to promote understanding on inter-communal issues. The organization implements humanitarian programme focused on shelter, NFI, WASH in IDP Camps in Sittwe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Myittar Resource Foundation (MRF): MRF has been working in Rakhine since 2012 focusing on relief, recovery and food security for the IDPs. MRF has track record and expertise in Shelter construction, Health, Education, W.A.S.H, Food and NFI distribution in Rakhine. ● Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD): The relationship which LWF has with RRD will be used to get access to the areas which are otherwise difficult to reach. The operations will be led by LWF using LWF standard systems. <p>*The number of partners will depend on the amount raised and prioritization based on the need and conflict context.</p>
<p>Impact (overall objective)</p>	<p>Relief and recovery assistance to people displaced by conflict in Rakhine State and affected host communities</p>
<p>Target beneficiaries</p>	<p>In Northern Rakhine there has been no access given the sensitivities involved and the security issues. However, based on available government data 25,632 affected people from Northern Rakhine have moved to different townships in Rakhine as a result of the August 25th security incident and the military operations that have followed.</p> <p>Post the incident access to the existing IDPs camps in central Rakhine has been denied. The camps in Central Rakhine has not received assistance including food and have been struggling to meet their needs. As always women and children are the worst sufferers.</p> <p>Improvement has been noticed recently and LWF staffs have got approval to visit and work in the Central Rakhine IDP camps.</p> <p>The project will support different affected communities including ethnic Rakhine, Muslims, Daing-net, Hindus, Thet, Myo, Maramagyi, Kaman and Bamar in Northern and Central Rakhine.</p> <p>Government Data on the displaced population from Northern Rakhine</p>

Township	0 - 5		6 to 18		19 - 65		65+		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Sittwe	262	255	932	944	1,415	1,692	168	224	5,894
Rathedaung	30	29	106	108	162	193	19	26	673
Ponnakyun	19	19	68	69	104	124	12	16	432
Maungdaw	294	285	1,040	1,053	1,579	1,888	187	250	6,576
Buthidaung	420	410	1,494	1,514	2,268	2,712	269	359	9,447
Kyautaw	63	61	223	226	339	405	40	54	1,410
Minbya	20	20	72	73	109	130	13	17	453
Mrauk U	28	28	101	102	153	183	18	24	637
Myae Pone	1	1	4	4	6	7	1	1	23
MyaukPhyu	1	1	4	4	6	7	1	1	26
Ma Ei	2	2	7	7	10	12	1	2	42
Thandwe	1	1	3	3	5	5	1	1	19
Total	1,142	1,111	4,053	4,107	6,154	7,359	731	974	25,632

IDP population and sites in Central Rakhine State (OCHA-April 2017)

No.	Township	IDP Sites/Settlements	IDPs
1	Kyaukpyu	Ka Nyin Taw	327
2		Kyauk Ta Lone	1,274
3	Kyauktaw	Nidin	548
4	Maungdaw	Bomu Ywa	87
5		Du Than Dar	291
6		Honsara (Zaw Ma Tat)	344
7		Myoma Myauk (Chitta Ywa)	38
8		Sin Thay Pyin (Zay Di Pyin)	58
9		Thaung Paing Nyar	57
10		Ward-6 (Lay Myaing)	243
11	Ywa thit Kay	30	
12	Myebon	Taung Paw	2,826
13	Pauktaw	Ah Nauk Ywe	4,264
14		Kyein Ni Pyin	5,115
15		Nget Chaung 2	3,939
16		Sin Tet Maw	2,679
17	Ramree	Ramree Town	77
18		Ramree Ward 6	187
19	Rathedaung	Ah Htet Nan Yar	1,308
20		Chein Khar Li	1,297
21		Koe Tan Kauk	961
22	Sittwe	Basare	2,235
23		Baw Du Pha (IDPs in host families)	226
24		Baw Du Pha 1	4,879
25		Baw Du Pha 2	6,946
26		Dar Pai	8,204
27		Dar Pai (IDPs in host families)	2,951
28		Khaung Doke Khar	4,412
29		Maw Ti Ngar	3,426
30		Ohn Taw Chay	3,408
31		Ohn Taw Gyi (North)	13,705
32		Ohn Taw Gyi (South)	11,639
33		Say Tha Mar Gyi	12,273
34		Thae Chaung	11,764
35	Thet Kae Pyin	5,831	
36	Thet Kae Pyin (IDPs in host families)	2,942	
Total IDPs in Rakhine State			120,789

The numbers will be reviewed once access is provided by the government. As a strategy the project also intends to work closely with the local government which will enable us to reach out even to the inaccessible areas subsequently.

<p>Expected outcomes</p>	<p>A. Displaced people regained their psychosocial well being B. Displaced people received life saving support C. Affected households received recovery assistance to ensure dignified life D. Peaceful coexistence realized and promoted</p>
<p>Expected outputs</p>	<p>A. Displaced people regained their psychosocial well being: The targeted beneficiaries will be provided psychosocial support to relieve the emotions resulting from this bad crisis. The psychosocial counselling will be provided regularly including follow up sessions.</p> <p>B. Displaced people received lifesaving support: the affected and displaced population will have received emergency and lifesaving support from this project including food, non-food items and emergency livelihood support based on the needs and rights.</p> <p>C. Affected households received recovery assistance to ensure dignified life: It is also intended to provide recovery support for the affected households to ensure their dignified life and motivate them to start their life and livelihoods again.</p> <p>D. Peaceful coexistence realized and promoted: The peaceful coexistence and social cohesion activities will be integrated in the long run together with other support activities depending on the prevailing context.</p>
<p>Main activities</p>	<p>A.1 Identify the targeted camps and host villages, youths and locations to conduct psychosocial support sessions in the ground. A.2 Conduct psychosocial support and recreational activities led by youth in the area. A.3 Provide follow up psychosocial support for the seriously affected households and community members. A.4 Refer serious abuse and protection cases to the Protection Sector</p> <p>B.1 Identify the most pressing emergency needs including food items and other basic emergency needs. B.2 Make distribution lists B.3 Procure of food and relief goods or cash as warranted (Cash for clothes and utensils, etc.) B.4 Distribute relief goods/cash B.5 Post distribution monitoring and reporting</p> <p>C.1 Identify the number of most needed households and coordinate with other agencies and government for early recovery shelter support C.2 Prepare and arrange for distribution of shelter materials and non-food items (NFI) support C.3 Prepare and arrange for education kits and hygiene kit purchase and distribution C. 4 Procure and disburse appropriate agriculture start up materials</p> <p>D.1 Identify and form the social groups/individuals to start livelihood recovery training</p>

	<p>D.2 Provide livelihood recovery through cash and other support (like tools, equipment, seeds and Manure) for the participants to start livelihood activities</p> <p>E.1 Conduct the peaceful co-existence sessions separately with different groups. These activities will be planned if the environment is conducive in future.</p> <p>E.2 Support the projects identified by meetings.</p> <p>E.3 Social audit of the completed projects.</p>
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Section 2: Narrative Summary

Background

The destructive conflict in Rakhine started in 2012 and displaced about 140,000 individuals. During the period 2015-16, about 25,000 IDPs were resettled near their original home by the government. On 9 October 2016 an armed group attack on border guards in Northern Rakhine and the retaliation by the Myanmar army caused severe unrest and affected the lives of thousands of people especially in Northern Rakhine.

The violence intensified further on 25 August 2017 when Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) launched attacks on 30 police targets and one army base leaving 12 members of security forces dead. According to Information Committee¹ report on 5 September, 26,747 ethnic Rakhine people from Buthidaung and Maungdaw were displaced and are living in different newly founded relief camps of 8 Townships (Buthidaung, Maungdaw, Rathedaung, Sittwe, Punnagyun, Kyuktaw, Minbya and MraukOo). According to a report from the UN 427,000 people are reported to have crossed the border since 25 August. On 31 August, 15 international NGOs working in Myanmar strongly condemn the attacks and subsequent violence across northern Rakhine State.

The situation further deteriorated resulting in large scale displacement and affecting the lives of different communities, and especially women and children. Social media and rumours have always been active contributors in fanning conflict in Rakhine and this time also anti UN/INGO sentiments were reflected by local Rakhine communities. Humanitarian activities in northern and central Rakhine were suspended due to the security situation and organizations (INGOs) are denied travel authorisations (TAs) to visit the affected areas. However, recently positive sign has been noticed as the government plans to take UN Resident Coordinator, Head of UNDP and Senior Diplomats for a visit to Northern Rakhine. Further, some of the agencies including LWF have received Travel Approvals from government to visit and work in the IDP camps in Central Rakhine.

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The INGO forum and ACT Myanmar Forum have been engaging with Senior Government Officials both at Rakhine and Nay Pi Taw (Capital of Myanmar). Recently, CA met the State Secretary and Senior officials of Rakhine government and raised the issue of access. CA also met Union Minister of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement in Nay Pi Taw and shared the plans of CA and LWF and sought the support of the government to reach out to the neediest.

¹ “Information Committee”, previously named as “State Counsellor Office Information Committee”, is the official government information dissemination body of State Counsellor Office of Myanmar Government. This is active only in facebook at https://www.facebook.com/InfomationCommittee/?ref=br_rs

In Myanmar access is an issue (which is improving gradually) and it is difficult right now to do need assessment or collect communication stories etc, which perhaps reduces the interest of the donor community. But importantly it needs to be understood that humanitarian agencies/ forums like ACT have to hold on to the space available and work strategically to expand in Myanmar. If humanitarian agencies pull out or investment is drastically reduced the ability to reach out to the most needy will diminish. The source of the problem is in Myanmar and the space for humanitarian agencies are shrinking here which raises the need to reach out to the most needy, engage strategically with key stakeholders, consolidate learnings and work in close coordination and collaboration with other humanitarian aid agencies. ACT Myanmar Forum is positioned and determined to take these initiatives forward.

Humanitarian Needs	Capacity to Respond
<p>There has not been a needs assessment conducted by UN or INGOs, due to security situation, and because of the government’s decision of non-movement and circulation. So far the UN/INGOs have not been able to assess and collect data independently.</p> <p>On 27-28 August, the Rakhine State Government Chief Minister, U Nyi Pu, and the Union Minister of Social Welfare and Resettlement, Dr Win Myat Aye, provided emergency assistance to displaced ethnic-Rakhine people in Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships. The displaced people are taking shelter at Monasteries and public buildings at the moment. Unconfirmed source has said that government is planning to establish 10 temporary relief camps in Sittwe Township to accommodate those displaced.</p> <p>The emergency food assistance, non-food items such as hygiene kits, kitchen utensils, clothes, shelter, livelihood recovery and peaceful coexistence initiatives are the most pressing concerns at the moment. The displaced people experienced and fled violence and thus a need psychosocial support helping them to recover from shocks is expected to be a priority need.</p>	<p>ACT Forum members especially LWF and CA has expertise and experience of implementing large scale humanitarian programme across the world. Both organizations have worked in Myanmar since Nargis cyclone. Since 2009, LWF has been providing humanitarian assistance and is assisting people of Chin, Rakhine, Kayin state and Delta and Yangon Division of the Union of Myanmar through humanitarian and development projects. CA works across the country with focus on strengthening civil society, Tackling Violence and Building Peace (TVBP) and on humanitarian assistance and resilience.</p> <p>CA's humanitarian programme focuses on South East, Kachin and Rakhine. CA is one of the founder member of The Border Consortium (TBC) and supports the IDP support, rehabilitation and return programme in South East. CA works with partners to support the IDPs camps and communities in Kachin and Rakhine State. The programme focuses on Shelter, Education, Livelihood support, Unconditional cash distribution, W.A.S.H and peaceful co-existence. CA Humanitarian Division based in UK and Regional Humanitarian team provides surge support and technical oversight based on the need. CA Regional Humanitarian Manager based in Yangon office provides technical support to the country humanitarian programme.</p> <p>Since June 2013, with the invitation and support from Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD), LWF Myanmar commenced Camp Management, Education in Emergencies, Community Based Psychosocial Support, Fire Safety and Non-Food Items (NFI) support in both Buddhist and Muslim IDPs, host and nearby communities in Rakhine State. LWF Rakhine currently employees four expatriate staff and over 66 national staff to support humanitarian and development</p>

	<p>activities to the IDP community, host villages and nearby communities. LWF Rakhine has a field office based in Sittwe and 2 sub-field offices in Ann and Mrauk U Townships.</p>
<p>Proposed response</p>	
<p><i>Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to Child Safeguarding?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	
<p>Since the security conditions in Northern Rakhine has worsened, displaced households are in urgent need of emergency aid including food and non-food items. Given the complexities of the conflict and the sensitivities of Rakhine the programme is proposed to be for two years. The programme will be conflict sensitive and would adopt a do no harm approach. The implementing agencies LWF and Christian Aid will closely coordinate, plan and review the programme depending on the emerging conflict context.</p>	
<p>LWF, CA and local partners will implement the emergency aid responses to support displaced people and households who are suffering from lack of food, emergency needs and shelter. The requesting members would provide psychosocial support and recreational activities led by local youth groups to enable the communities to cope with the trauma of the crisis. Together with consortium partners, emergency livelihood support will be identified based on the local needs and supported through the projects. This is intended to support the households to regain their confidence to start again their livelihoods after losing most of their properties. The project will also provide cash support to the affected households to enable to build their lives. The project will support different affected communities including ethnic Rakhine, Muslims, Daing-net, Hindus, Thet, Myo, Maramagyi, Kaman and Bamar.</p>	
<p>Due to access constraints the project will initially target IDPs in Central Rakhine but as access is obtained and if and when refugees in Bangladesh return, the project will assess needs and respond quickly to the reintegration of accessible returnees and vulnerable conflict affected people in northern Rakhine. This means that new work plans and budget will be submitted as contexts and needs shift and people move.</p>	
<p>Coordination</p>	
<p>Regular coordination with the relevant clusters including shelter, protection and education clusters for continued information sharing, technical guidance and to avoid duplication. Initial feedback and advice have been obtained from the protection cluster both at national and sub national level. Continued coordination with ACT forum members, UN agencies including UNHCR to mutually provide information for maximizing the response action.</p>	
<p>Respective consortium members will jointly design and undertake field level assessments, train staff and volunteers, establish formal working arrangements with the local authorities, represent in coordination meetings (district and State and national level) on response actions and management to avoid any duplication. The consortium partners will coordinate with the Rakhine state and township authorities respectively. The project implementing partners will also coordinate with different government departments including GAD, social welfare and health department.</p>	
<p>Every effort will be made to keep in close communication with developments and responses on the huge influx of Refugees from Myanmar in Bangladesh. Coordination with ACT appeal implementing partners and the ACT Secretariat in Bangkok will help to ensure timely and effective relief is provided on both sides of the border.</p>	

Basic implementation plan									
Project Name: Rakhine Conflict Relief									
Duration of project: 24 months, Requesting members: Lutheran World Federation and Christian Aid									
SN	Activities	Year 1				Year 2			
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
I	Staff recruitment								
II	Project inception workshop								
A	Displaced people and families feel relieve and better from the crisis and shocks								
A.1	Identify the targeted camps and host villages, youths and locations to conduct psychosocial support sessions on the ground.								
A.2	Conduct psychosocial support and recreational activities led by youth in the area.								
A.3	Provide follow up psychosocial support for the seriously affected families and community members.								
A.4	Apply the protection policy and refer serious abuse and protection cases to the Protection Sector.								
B.	The displaced communities survive and relieved sufferings from lack of foods, emergency needs and shelters								
B.1	Identify the most emergency needs including food items and other basic emergency needs								
B.2	Make distribution lists								
B.3	Procurement of food and relief goods or cash as warranted (cash for clothes and utensils, etc.)								
B.4	Distribute relief goods/cash								
B.5	Post distribution monitoring and reporting								
C.	The targeted displaced families gained confident to live and survive dignified and safe lives								
C.1	Identify the number of most needed families and coordinate with other agencies and government for early recovery Shelter support								
C.2	Prepare and arrange for non-food items NFI support (Cash support for clothes and utensils)								
C.3	Prepare and arrange for Hygiene kit support								
D.	Peaceful coexistence and social harmony/cohesion environment is promoted and developed among different groups in Rakhine State								
D.1	Identify and form the social groups/individuals to start livelihood recovery training								
D.2	Provide livelihood recovery support (tools, equipment, seeds and Manure) for the participants to start livelihood activities								
E.	Activities to be done when the context allows								
E.1	Conduct peaceful co-existence and reconciliation events and meetings among different groups								
E.2	Support the projects identified by meetings.								
E.3	Social audit of the completed projects.								
III	Project completion workshop								
IV	Report submission								

Monitoring and evaluation

The project would follow a monitoring mechanism systematically designed based on the project deliverables and outcomes. LWF will lead in consolidation of the narrative and financial reports. Since the proposed project involves two consortium partners, the monitoring mechanism would be customized to the existing monitoring strategies and mechanisms of each partner and to identify and develop monitoring techniques and tools to be used consistently and effectively across the project partners. LWFs' monitoring system and complaint mechanism will also be applied.

Project monitoring data including supported items for food and non-food items (NFIs), project deliverables, community dialogue meetings, and stakeholders' advocacy activities will be routinely collected by the project field staff/officers throughout the activities. The data will be collected with project's standardized monitoring tools and data will be systematically verified and reported by the specific program officer. Data will be collected and verified by different levels of responsible staff through reports and monitoring visits.

Section 3: Budget Summary

% of total budget for activities (USD)		
<i>Activities</i>	<i>LWF</i>	<i>CA</i>
Shelter and settlement / Non-food items	50%	50%
Food security	50%	50%
Protection / Psychosocial support	50%	50%
Early recovery & livelihood restoration	77%	23%
Education	50%	50%
Unconditional CASH grants	50%	50%
	% of members' individual expenditures vis total expenditures (USD)	
	<i>LWF</i>	<i>CA</i>
	50%	50%

Section 4: Annexes

Annex 1: Summary table

Summary	Lutheran World Federation	Christian Aid
Implementation period	From 1 November 2017 to 31 October 2019 24 (months)	From 1 November 2017 to 31 October 2019 24 (months)
Geographical area	Sittwe, Rathedaung, Ponnakyun, Kyauttaw and Mrauk-U, Rakhine State	Sittwe, Rathedaung, Ponnakyun, Kyauttaw and Mrauk-U, Rakhine State

Summary	Lutheran World Federation	Christian Aid
Sectors of response	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter/ NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unconditional CASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ER ² / Livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection/ Psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Community resilience <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter/ NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unconditional CASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ER/ Livelihoods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection/ Psychosocial <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Community resilience <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Nutrition
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	Shelter for 1,000 households Core kit for 2,000 households Hygiene kit for 2,000 households Food basket for 2,000 households Protection activity 4,020 people Cash grant for 1,500 households Student kit 2,000 children Agriculture support to 2,000 households	Shelter for 1,000 households Core kit for 2,000 households Hygiene kit for 2,000 households Food basket for 2,000 households Protection activity 4,020 people Cash Grant for 1,500 households Student kit 2,000 children Livelihood support for 500 women
Requested budget (USD)	750,000 (USD)	750,000 (USD)

² ER = Early Recovery

Annex 2: Logical Framework

Logical Framework			
IMPACT Emergency relief and recovery assistance are provided to people displaced by conflict in Rakhine State and affected host communities			
OUTCOME(S)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
A. Displaced people and households feel relieve and better from the crisis and shocks	A. Displaced people regain their psychosocial well being	A. Psychosocial and follow up support registers. Monitoring visits and activity reports	The security conditions and accessibility to the affected communities and locations are assumed and expected as better to implement the operations especially in Northern Rakhine State. The outcomes are developed and put in place with the dimensions of measurable, relevancy and time bound. The records and reports are planned to collect and keep with confidentiality of personal information and data security. Good quality of registers and records will be stored in partners' office.
B. The displaced communities survive and relieved sufferings from lack of foods, emergency needs and shelters	B. Displaced people received life saving support.	B. Food and NFI distribution records. Monitoring visit and activity reports	
C. The targeted displaced households gained confidence to live and survive dignified and safe life	C. Affected households received recovery assistance to ensure dignified life.	C. Livelihoods and early recovery supports registers and records. Monitoring visit and activity reports	
D. Peaceful coexistence and social harmony/cohesion environment is promoted and developed among different groups in Rakhine State	D. Peaceful coexistence realized and promoted. The related activities are implemented.	D. Attendance registers for peace and social harmony events and workshops. Monitoring visit and activity reports	

Logical Framework			
IMPACT Emergency relief and recovery assistance are provided to people displaced by conflict in Rakhine State and affected host communities			
OUTPUT(S)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
A. Displaced people regain their psychosocial well being	A1. Number of people receive initial psychosocial and counselling support (N= 8,040 people) A2. Number of people receive follow up psychosocial support (N= 2,412, estimated 30% of targeted people, will adjust based on the needs during implementation.	A. Psychosocial and follow up support registers. Monitoring visits and activity reports	The security conditions and accessibility to the affected communities and locations are assumed and expected as better to implement the operations especially in Northern Rakhine State. The outcomes are developed and put in place with the dimensions of measurable, relevancy and time bound. The records and reports are planned to collect and keep with confidentiality of personal information and data security. Good quality of registers and records will be stored in partners' office.
B. Displaced people received life saving support.	B1. Number of people receive food rations (N=4,000 Households) B2. Number of people receive support of cash grant (N=3,000 Households)	B. Food and NFI distribution records. Monitoring visit and activity reports	
C. Affected households received recovery assistance to ensure dignified life.	C1. Number of households receive recovery support for shelter (N=2,000 Households). C2. Number of households which received support	C. Livelihoods and early recovery supports registers and records. Monitoring visit and activity reports	

Logical Framework			
IMPACT			
Emergency relief and recovery assistance are provided to people displaced by conflict in Rakhine State and affected host communities			
D. Peaceful coexistence realized and promoted	emergency non-food item support (N=8000) Number of households benefitted from displaced and host communities by common project initiatives: D1. Number of households receive recovery livelihood support. (N= 2,500) D2. Number of students who received education support (N=4,000)	D. Attendance registers for peace and social harmony events and workshops. Monitoring visit and activity reports	

<p>Activities</p> <p>A.1 Identify the targeted camps and host villages, youths and locations to conduct psychosocial support sessions on the ground.</p> <p>A.2 Conduct psychosocial support and recreational activities led by youth in the area.</p> <p>A.3 Provide follow up psychosocial support for the seriously affected households and community members.</p> <p>A.4 Apply the protection policy and refer serious abuse and protection cases to the Protection Sector</p> <p>B.1 Identify the most pressing emergency needs including food items and other basic emergency needs</p> <p>B.2 Make distribution lists</p> <p>B.3 Procure food and relief goods or cash as warranted (Cash for clothes and utensils, etc.)</p> <p>B.4 Distribute relief goods/cash</p> <p>B.5 Post distribution monitoring and reporting</p> <p>C.1 Identify the number of most needed households and coordinate with other agencies and government for early recovery shelter support</p> <p>C.2 Prepare and arrange for non-food items NFI support (Cash support for clothes and utensils)</p> <p>C.3 Prepare and arrange for hygiene kit support</p> <p>D.1 Identify and form the social groups/individuals to start livelihood recovery training</p> <p>D.2 Provide livelihood recovery support (tools, equipment, seeds and Manure) for the participants to start livelihood activities</p> <p>Activities to be done if the context allows:</p> <p>E.1 Conduct the peaceful coexistence and reconciliation events and meetings among different groups</p> <p>E.2 Support the projects identified by meetings.</p> <p>E.3 Social audit of the completed projects.</p>	<p>Pre-conditions</p> <p>The security conditions in Rakhine, especially in Northern Rakhine should become better.</p> <p>The accessibility to the needed areas and population in Rakhine should be safely accessed and obtained government approval.</p>
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Annex 3 Budget Overview

EXPENDITURE		Appeal Budget MMK	Appeal Budget USD
DIRECT COSTS			
PROGRAM STAFF			
Total national program staff		129,780,000	96,133
TOTAL PROGRAM STAFF		129,780,000	96,133
PROGRAM ACTIVITIES			
Shelter and settlement / Non-food items		460,000,000	340,741
Food security		400,000,000	296,296
Protection / Psychosocial support		72,000,000	53,333
Early recovery & livelihood restoration		247,000,000	182,963
Education		80,000,000	59,259
Unconditional CASH grants		300,000,000	222,222
TOTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES		1,559,000,000	1,154,815
PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION			
TOTAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION		91,469,710	67,755
PROGRAM LOGISTICS			
Transport (of relief materials)		28,800,000	21,333
Warehousing		9,600,000	7,111
Handling		29,960,000	22,193
TOTAL PROGRAM LOGISTICS		68,360,000	50,637
PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT			
TOTAL PROGRAM ASSETS & EQUIPMENT		9,660,000	7,156
OTHER PROGRAM COSTS			
SECURITY			
TOTAL SECURITY		1,200,000	889
FORUM COORDINATION			
TOTAL FORUM COORDINATION		10,650,000	7,889
STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES			
TOTAL STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES		2,959,703	2,192
TOTAL DIRECT COST		1,873,079,412	1,387,466
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT			
<u>Staff salaries</u>			
Salaries for Programme Director		15,600,000	11,556
Salaries for Finance Director		17,340,000	12,844
Salaries for accountant and other admin or secretarial staff		19,200,000	14,222
<u>Office Operations</u>			
Office rent		16,800,000	12,444
Office Utilities		9,600,000	7,111
Office stationery		7,200,000	5,333
<u>Communications</u>			
Telephone and fax		7,200,000	5,333
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT		92,940,000	68,844
		5%	5%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE exclusive International Coordination Fee		1,966,019,412	1,456,311
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%		58,980,582	43,689
TOTAL EXPENDITURE inclusive International Coordination Fee		2,024,999,994	1,500,000
BALANCE REQUESTED (minus available income)		2,024,999,994	1,500,000

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT Alliance

UBS AG
8, rue du Rhône
P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please note that as part of the revised ACT Humanitarian Mechanism, pledges/contributions are **encouraged** to be made through the consolidated budget of the country forum, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum. For any possible earmarking, budget details per member can be found in Annex 5 (Summary Table), or upon request from the ACT Secretariat. For pledges/contributions, please refer to the spreadsheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/>. The ACT spreadsheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org) and Senior Finance Officer, Lorenzo Correa (Lorenzo.Correa@actalliance.org) with a copy to the Regional Programme Officer James Munpa (James.Munpa@actalliance.org), of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Regional Representative, Anoop Sukumaran (ask@actalliance.org)
ACT Regional Programme Officer, Phichet Munpa (jmu@actalliance.org)

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>

Alwynn Javier

Global Humanitarian Coordinator
ACT Alliance Secretariat

Annex 4 INGO Statements

Statement of INGO's in Myanmar

31 August, 2017

As international NGOs working in Myanmar, we strongly condemn the attacks carried out on 25 August and subsequent violence across northern Rakhine State. We express our heartfelt sympathies for those who have lost loved ones and all those affected by the violence, and we urge all parties to exercise restraint and prevent the further escalation of conflict.

Many INGOs are working in Rakhine to provide humanitarian relief and development assistance to those in need. Recently, there have been public accusations of INGO involvement in the recent attacks and that humanitarian assistance is being provided as support to parties which have perpetrated violence. These allegations convey an untrue representation of INGOs and go against our common values and principles anchored in impartiality and humanity. We urge all stakeholders to cease the spread of misinformation which not only exacerbates tensions, but also invariably threatens the safety and security of humanitarian aid workers and hinders the provision of humanitarian and development services to all populations in Rakhine State.

INGOs providing humanitarian relief are operating with the approval of the Government of Myanmar and deliver aid based only on need and vulnerability. We offer and provide our assistance to the most vulnerable and needy in an independent, neutral and impartial way. We do not side with any party in a conflict, nor do we make any distinctions in our assistance with respect to race, religion or ethnicity. We deliver our services in coordination with the Union and state governments and in collaboration with civil society and local communities.

INGOs offer humanitarian assistance including the provision of shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene support, as well as the delivery of food, nutrition and health services for conflict affected and displaced people. INGOs have also assisted communities across the state during times of floods and cyclones, providing life-saving assistance and strengthening the ability of government and civil society to withstand disasters.

Many INGOs also work on long-term development programmes for all communities across Rakhine State. For many years, INGOs have worked with the Rakhine State Government to develop health infrastructure, support agricultural and economic development, and strengthen educational systems throughout the state. Achieving sustainable peace and development in Rakhine is only possible by meeting the complex and long-standing humanitarian and development needs of all communities in the state.

The INGO community recognizes the Government of Myanmar as the primary duty bearer to respect and protect the rights of all people in Myanmar. In this moment of crisis, we call on the Government to re-establish access to conflict-affected areas to ensure the delivery of life-saving services, and to safeguard the health and security of humanitarian workers providing assistance to affected communities.

Consortium Dutch NGOs
Danish Refugee Council
CARE International
International Rescue Committee
Action Contre La Faim
Lutheran World Federation
Malteser International

Norwegian Refugee Council
Oxfam
Plan International
Relief International
Save the Children
Solidarités International
World Vision International

Mercy Corps

Church for Sweden

**Statement of INGO's in Myanmar
27 September, 2017**

Humanitarian Organizations call for immediate humanitarian access to those in need:

One month since the 25 August attacks and subsequent security response, INGOs in Myanmar are increasingly concerned about severe restrictions on humanitarian access and impediments to the delivery of critically needed humanitarian assistance throughout Rakhine State.

Almost no humanitarian assistance has been provided to populations in need in northern Rakhine and assistance to populations in central Rakhine has been restricted. This is due to the lack of authorizations for humanitarian staff to travel to affected areas, increased tensions affecting national staff and contractors, and an insecure operating environment, particularly in northern Rakhine State where an active military operation has been taking place.

Hundreds of thousands of people have been affected by the violence in northern Rakhine State. This includes 480,000 refugees who have sought safety in Bangladesh since late August, 27,000 people who have been internally displaced and are now in relief centers in central and southern Rakhine and an unknown number of displaced persons still in the area of military operations in northern Rakhine who have been unable to leave. In addition to those displaced, hundreds of thousands of civilians remain in northern Rakhine State with insufficient access to life-saving food, nutrition, shelter and medical services. INGOs remain ready to provide whatever assistance is needed to all communities.

Humanitarian organizations are very worried about the well-being of all those affected by the recent violence in northern Rakhine State – in particular, extremely vulnerable individuals including children, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities – many of whom were already experiencing acute food insecurity and malnutrition and not receiving treatment before the crisis began.

Although the government has announced that the delivery of humanitarian assistance in northern Rakhine will be led by the Myanmar Red Cross Society, assisted by the International Committee of the Red Cross, we are very concerned that this will not be sufficient to meet the enormous humanitarian needs across this region. International NGOs stand ready to act on the invitation made by the State Counsellor in her speech on 19 September to assist in the provision of life-saving humanitarian assistance to all communities in need of aid.

In addition, to those recently displaced by the violence in northern Rakhine State, the delivery of humanitarian aid to 120,000 internally displaced persons who have been in camps in central Rakhine State since 2012 and are heavily dependent on assistance due to restrictions on their freedom of movement, has also been severely curtailed.

Threats, allegations, misinformation and public accusations against humanitarian staff have led to genuine fears amongst humanitarian workers, in particular national staff, and have contributed to an environment where targeted attacks on humanitarian staff have taken place. This makes it very difficult for organizations to provide urgently needed humanitarian assistance and undermines the central principles of neutrality and impartiality that guide all humanitarian action. It also threatens the safety and protection of humanitarian workers.

We urge the government and authorities of Myanmar to ensure that all people in need in Rakhine State have full, free and unimpeded access to life-saving humanitarian assistance. This must include lifting all

movement restrictions and ensuring that humanitarian actors can carry out their work in safety. We repeat our call to all actors to cease the spread of misinformation and unfounded accusations against humanitarian organizations that risks the safety of our staff and hinders the provision of life-saving assistance. We stand ready to provide assistance impartially and neutrally to all people in need in all communities throughout Rakhine State and to fully resume our operations.

Care International
Danish Refugee Council
Consortium of Dutch NGOs
International Rescue Committee
Action Contre La Faim
World Vision International
Malteser International
Mercy Corps
ADRA Myanmar
Action Aid Myanmar

Norwegian Refugee Council
Oxfam
Plan International
Relief International
Save the Children
Solidarités International
People In Need
Luther World Federation
DCA-NCA

Annex 5 Statements by Myanmar, International governments and organizations

Statements and Press Releases on situation in Rakhine State – 25-30 August 2017

WFP Statement on biscuits, 30 August 2017

<https://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-statement>

Parliamentarians urge Myanmar authorities, ASEAN to act to protect civilians in Rakhine State
ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights, 30 August 2017

<http://aseanmp.org/2017/08/30/parliamentarians-urge-myanmar-authorities-asean-to-act-to-protect-civilians-rakhine-state/>

Iran Deeply Concerned about Continued Violence against Myanmar Muslims, Iran Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 29 August 2017, <http://aseanmp.org/2017/08/30/parliamentarians-urge-myanmar-authorities-asean-to-act-to-protect-civilians-rakhine-state/>

Highlights of the UN System, Office of the Spokesperson for the UN Secretary-General, 29 August 2017
<https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/highlight/2017-08-29.html>

Alarming deterioration in northern Rakhine was preventable, Zeid says, urging restraint
OHCHR, 29 August 2017

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22004&LangID=E>

UNHCR urges open borders for people fleeing violence in Myanmar's Rakhine State
UNHCR, 29 August 2017

<http://www.unhcr.org/59a52fda4.html>

Burma: Satellite Data Indicate Burnings in Rakhine State, Human Rights Watch, 29 August 2017

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/08/29/burma-satellite-data-indicate-burnings-rakhine-state>

Statement attributable to the Spokesman for the Secretary-General on Myanmar
United Nations Secretary-General, 28 August 2017

<https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/statement/2017-08-28/statement-attributable-spokesman-secretary-general-myanmar>

Press Release Regarding the Events in Northern Rakhine State of Myanmar

Republic of Turkey, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 28 August 2017

http://www.mfa.gov.tr/no_-271_-myanmarin-kuzey-rakhayn-eyaletinde-meydana-gelen-olaylar-hk.en.mfa

CSO Statement Concerning Violent Armed Conflicts in Rakhine State,
Civil Society Organizations, 28 August 2017

<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=10213649999509090&set=a.10213650025029728&type=3&theater>

Two Myanmar Muslim CSOs condemn Maungdaw terrorist attacks, Mizzima News, 28 August 2017

<https://www.bnionline.net/news/mizzima/item/3425-two-myanmar-muslim-csos-condemn-maungdaw-terrorist-attacks.html>

ASEAN Needs to Act Urgently on Myanmar Military Violence in Rakhine State
ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights, 27 August 2017

<http://aseanmp.org/2017/08/27/asean-needs-to-act-urgently-on-myanmar-military-violence-in-rakhine-state/>

Myanmar Tips into New Crisis after Rakhine State Attacks, International Crisis Group, 27 August 2017

<https://www.crisisgroup.org/asia/south-east-asia/myanmar/myanmar-tips-new-crisis-after-rakhine-state-attacks>

Situation in Rakhine State of Myanmar

Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, 26 August 2017

http://www.mea.gov.in/press-releases.htm?dtl/28892/Situation_in_Rakhine_State_of_Myanmar

Bangladesh has taken note of renewed clashes after the attacks on the Myanmar Border Guard Police posts in the Rakhine State on 25 August 2017

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh 26 August 2017

<http://www.mofa.gov.bd/media/bangladesh-has-taken-note-renewed-clashes-after-attacks-myanmar-border-guard-police-posts-0>

Australian Embassy statement on situation in Rakhine State, <http://burma.embassy.gov.au/>

Statement of the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations in Myanmar Renata Lok-Dessallien on attacks in Rakhine State

UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Myanmar, 25 August 2017

<http://reliefweb.int/report/myanmar/statement-resident-coordinator-united-nations-myanmar-renata-lok-dessallien-attacks>

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United Nations Secretary-General, 25 August 2017

<https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/statement/2017-08-25/statement-attributable-spokesman-secretary-general-attacks-rakhine>

Highlights of the noon briefing by Stephane Dujarric, Spokesman for Secretary-General Antonio Guterres
Office of the Spokesperson for the UN Secretary-General, 25 August 2017

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<https://mm.usembassy.gov/u-s-embassy-statement-condemning-attacks-northern-rakhine-state/>

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Heather Nauert, Department Spokesperson, U.S. Department of State, 25 August 2017

<https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/08/273655.htm>

Myanmar: Rakhine attacks mark a dangerous escalation in violence

Amnesty International, 25 August 2017

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2017/08/myanmar-rakhine-attacks-mark-a-dangerous-escalation-in-violence/>