



I. ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

A) Introduction

This document lays out the integrated approach to allocating funds from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Rapid Response window (proposed application - \$3.5 million) and the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) First Reserve Allocation (proposed allocation - \$1.5 million) in response to the new displacement in Rakhine State resulting from ongoing conflicts between the Myanmar Army and the Arakan Army. The strategy is in line with the draft of the Supplemental Response Plan (SPR) for this new situation, which has been widely consulted and will be annexed to the 2019 Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan. The initial requirements for this new emergency are estimated at \$12.2 million.

Under this strategy a total **US\$5 million** would be made available from the CERF and MHF, which will target about **35,000 people** including new displaced people and host communities, through life-saving activities in the affected areas across Rakhine State, namely Buthidaung, Kyauktaw, Minbya, Mrauk-U, Pauktaw, Ponnagyun and Rathedaung townships. The allocation does not target Paletwa township, Chin State, also affected by displacement, considering the ongoing MHF funded project which has included the new displaced people in the response.

This allocation strategy paper¹ is the result of broad consultations on the response with a wide range of stakeholders in April and May 2019.

B) Situation analysis and linkages with the Humanitarian Response Plan

An upsurge in fighting between the Myanmar Military and the Arakan Army (AA) following the attack on four police outposts by the AA in Buthidaung Township on 4 January 2019 has displaced around 30,000 people in seven townships of Rakhine State and one township of Chin State since the beginning of 2019, according to the Government². There have also been reports of civilian casualties. This new displacement has further compounded the humanitarian situation in Rakhine, creating significant needs for those who have fled their homes and among communities hosting newly displaced people. These developments have also led to restrictions on humanitarian access to communities previously receiving assistance in affected areas. Humanitarian organizations estimate that over 71,000 people are in need of humanitarian assistance, including projected displacement until 30 June 2019, as a direct consequence.

While access was restricted for most UN and INGOs at the onset of the response³, the Government, local civil society organizations (CSOs), the Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement and other humanitarian partners, e.g. WFP, have been at the forefront of the initial emergency response. With fighting continuing and rainy season starting, the return of significant numbers of displaced people is increasingly unlikely. The deployment of additional response capacity is now urgently required to complement the response.

¹ After feedback provided by the HCT and the MHF AB, the Integrated Allocation Strategy has been endorsed by the HC on 13 May 2019.

² Please see the snapshot at the end of the document. You can also consult the following link:

<https://reliefweb.int/map/myanmar/myanmar-new-displacement-rakhine-and-chin-states-07-may-2019>

³ On 10 January 2019, the Rakhine State Government sent a letter to the UN and INGOs to suspend all activities, except for WFP and ICRC, in the rural areas of five townships affected by conflict: Buthidaung, Kyauktaw, Maungdaw, Ponnagyun and Rathedaung.

Preliminary analysis conducted by humanitarian partners expect that the new displacement will remain around current levels, especially in the townships located in the central part of Rakhine. The latest Government figures indicate that displaced people are located across 104 sites, mainly public buildings such as monasteries and schools or privately-owned land, or staying in host families. The population of the sites ranges from seven up to nearly 2,300 people. The situation remains dynamic, with returns and further displacement reported on a near-daily basis. In most cases, displaced people have sought to stay near their areas of origin so that they can periodically check on their homes and livelihoods. With the fighting going on for four months, large-scale sustainable returns will likely be a challenge and many farmers will probably miss the window for planting in June.

A number of inter-agency missions to displacement sites have been undertaken to engage with affected people and identify gaps despite access constraints, particularly in the north of the state. Based on the available information provided by the Government and other partners operating in the affected areas, a multi-sectoral integrated response is critical. Humanitarian needs are not limited to the newly displaced population. In some areas, the conflict is exhausting the coping mechanisms of already vulnerable host communities. In many areas, access to land, livelihoods, markets, and basic services has been either cut off or severely reduced due to the security situation. Damage to crops, livestock and arable lands, the inability to plant including due to access to land, and the reported increased presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance in areas of fighting pose threats to the security of the civilian population and to their longer-term food security. The increased presence of armed actors may also limit mobility and access to services. After analysis, affected people, including some host communities, need immediate support to cover their basic needs.

Life-saving **food assistance** for displaced people, possibly including cash where appropriate and allowed by government, needs to be complemented with emergency support in **agriculture activities** to prevent a worsening of the situation of the most vulnerable affected people particularly for host community members. In addition, **hygiene and access to drinking water, and proper sanitation** is one of the most immediate needs reported by affected communities. The provision of emergency water supply, latrines, water treatment and hygiene kits for displaced and host communities need to be combined with the dissemination of emergency hygiene messages, including on disease prevention and menstrual hygiene management. Emergency rehabilitation of WASH facilities in schools, health centres and other locations hosting displaced people are also considered key priorities.

People affected by displacement and host communities indicated acute needs in the areas of **shelter and non-food items (NFIs)**. The provision of non-food items to displaced people and host communities and support for emergency shelter reinforcement to displaced people in preparation for the rainy season is urgently needed. The security situation and the displacement resulting from it expose the displaced population to a wide-range of **protection** risks, particularly those more vulnerable such as girls and boys, elderly people, persons with disabilities, or people suffering from chronic diseases. Priority needs include community consultations, psychosocial and referral support, including through mobile outreach teams in displacement areas, distribution of dignity kits to women and girls, gender-based violence safety audits, and the distribution of child-friendly space kits.

With less funding requirements, but huge needs in terms of response, **nutrition** aspects need to be taken as another essential element of the emergency intervention, to prevent the development of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) amongst children under-five and pregnant and breastfeeding women at risk of malnutrition. In addition, the displacement has increased the risk of **health** issues and other epidemic outbreaks, which requires strengthening early warning alert and response system (EWARS), communicable disease response and support through mobile clinics and referrals, as needed. As part of the health response, life-saving maternal, new-born and child health, and sexual and reproductive health care services are critical. Health and WASH activities will be carefully coordinated, considering the associated risks to the ongoing rainy season.

The start of the new school year is scheduled on 1 June and displaced children will be accommodated in Government schools in host villages. Additional support on **education in emergencies** activities is needed to boost the absorption capacity of host schools, including essential learning packages and recreational kits for students and trainings to teachers on psychosocial support and social and emotional learning.

This Integrated Allocation Strategy aims at covering the most critical needs in alignment with the draft of the Supplemental Response Plan as part of the 2019 HRP for Myanmar and its strategic objectives, particularly promoting respect for human rights, ensuring protection of civilians, and supporting durable solutions for internally displaced people and other crisis-affected populations; and ensuring that vulnerable crisis-affected people have access to assistance, services and livelihoods opportunities; all of them through the strengthening the resilience of communities and building national capacities.

C) Allocation Breakdown

Indicative Envelopes ⁴	Priority funding level	TOTAL US\$	CERF	MHF
Food Security	1	1,250,000	1,250,000	-
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
Shelter and non-food items	2	800,000	700,000	100,000
Protection	2	800,000	600,000	200,000
Nutrition	3	500,000	300,000	200,000
Health	3	400,000	150,000	250,000
Education	3	250,000	-	250,000
TOTAL		5,000,000	3,500,000	1,500,000

II. INTEGRATED ALLOCATION STRATEGY

A) Strategy Focus and Scope of the Integrated Allocation Strategy

This Integrated Allocation Strategy prioritizes projects that are in line with the MHF operating principles⁵ and the CERF Life Saving Criteria⁶, ensuring the application of minimum humanitarian standards (depending on the local context) and preventing a worsening of the situation and increased vulnerability. The strategy is also aligned to four priority areas, as communicated by the Emergency Relief Coordinator to the Resident Coordinators/Humanitarian Coordinators on 29 January 2019: (a) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (b) programmes targeting disabled people; (c) education in protracted crises; and (d) other aspects of protection.

The allocation follows the overarching goal of the 2019 HRP for Myanmar and the draft of the Supplemental Response Plan currently being developed, to ensure that the lives, dignity, well-being and rights of persons affected by conflict, natural disasters and other emergencies are protected.⁷ In particular, the strategy aims at achieving one main objective: **to respond to the critical unmet needs of the displaced people and host communities resulting from the ongoing conflict between the Myanmar Army and the Arakan Army in Rakhine State.**

Several reasons make pertinent and decisive to come with this integrated approach at this stage, even if the conflict and the subsequent displacement of population escalated several months ago: (a) the displacement continued to

⁴ Funding envelopes are only indicative and will depend on the quality of the proposals submitted by partners, the observations made by the CERF Secretariat (for the CERF Application) and the recommendations made by the MHF Review Committee, the comments provided by the MHF Advisory Board and the final decision of the HC (for the MHF projects).

⁵ MHF Operational Manual (July 2018)

⁶ http://www.unocha.org/cerf/sites/default/files/CERF/FINAL_Life-Saving_Criteria_26_Jan_2010__E.pdf

⁷ See full document at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/myanmar/2019-myanmar-humanitarian-response-plan-january-december-2019>

grow at a rapid rate and exceeded existing response capacity; (b) while the ICRC, Government and local CSOs were able to cover the initial needs, there is now an urgent need to hand many of these over to new actors; (c) while the Government's initial blanket ban on access included the newly displaced, there has been a new approach to access in recent weeks and a new communicated willingness to approve travel authorization for humanitarians to access the newly displaced people.

This integrated approach to allocating combined funding from CERF and MHF in response to this situation is based on the premise that, in a protracted crisis like in Rakhine State, the new displacement of people will further exacerbate the vulnerability of host communities, increasing their risks to emerging humanitarian needs. In planning the response, it is thus important to consider the broader range of pre-existing vulnerabilities together with the coming cyclical monsoon season and their additional implications in terms of humanitarian needs, as well as ensuring the centrality of protection across interventions.

While the combined funding from CERF and MHF would provide much needed jump-start emergency response in support to the efforts done by the Government, the community-based organizations, the Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement and other humanitarian partners, e.g. WFP, it is critical that other contributions are received to immediately boost the response capacity to meet the needs of the people and avoid the deterioration of their situation, including the risk of loss of lives and livelihoods.

The **core elements** of the Integrated Allocation Strategy are:

- New displacement in Rakhine State, including host communities;
- Needs-based approach and response;
- Centrality of protection, in line with the HRP, considering it across all the humanitarian action;
- Demonstrated humanitarian access to the affected population, including displaced and host communities;
- Life-saving response, not recovery, enabling the most urgent scale up by May-June 2019, with a maximum duration of projects established up to 6 months;
- Complementarity of funding mechanisms: CERF and MHF will be used jointly to ensure complementarity and the best value-for-money, drawing on the unique comparative advantage of each mechanism.

B) Ensuring complementarity and the best value-for-money

The integrated approach to the two allocations (CERF and MHF) will ensure the complementary use of limited funds channeled through both pooled funds by:

- Ensuring that the most immediate needs are addressed by funding the top priority activities in the most affected areas.
- Taking into consideration other funding sources and reprogrammed activities.
- Ensuring timely response through an integrated and simultaneous strategic prioritization of CERF and MHF, which will shorten the time required to identify priority activities and areas of implementation.
- Ensure the greatest value-for-money for limited funds available through decreasing overheads and costs of subcontracting.
- Ensuring the use of accountability measures available to the two funding mechanisms.

C) Prioritization of Projects / Envelopes

To determine what portion of the integrated response will be covered from which source, the comparative advantages of each mechanism and type of partner, including the type, relevance and urgency of activities, the operational capacity, the effective presence and access to the affected communities, will be taken into consideration:

- **CERF Rapid Response:** Only UN agencies, funds and programmes can be the direct recipient of CERF funds. Applicant agencies will prepare their proposals with the facilitation and guidance of OCHA. Agencies submitting project proposals under the same sector will develop a single proposal. Proposals will be revised by the CERF Secretariat following the CERF Life Saving Criteria and technical guidelines and proposed for approval to the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator / Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs. The primary responsibility to ensure the accountable and efficient use of CERF funds will remain with the recipients of funds (UN agencies, funds and programmes).

Project proposals submitted by the Humanitarian Coordinator to the CERF Rapid Response window will focus on life-saving activities related to food security, shelter and NFIs, protection, WASH, nutrition and health.

The indicative funding envelopes pre-allocated under CERF funding through UN partners are based on the effective access to the affected communities, facilitated through ongoing programmes, the existing Memorandum of Understanding with the Government and logistical capacity to access sites, particularly in the affected townships located in the northern part of Rakhine State; the type of activities (large procurement and distribution of supplies or commodities, effectively done through UN); and/or existing partnership with key stakeholders (e.g. Government departments). Regarding procurement, the CERF grant will complement MHF support, with the UN supporting the procurement of key relief items and NGOs distributing them to the affected communities.

- **MHF Reserve Allocation:** Funding support to NGOs and the Myanmar Red Cross Society will be prioritized through this allocation, based on the relevance and urgency of the proposed activities and their access and experience in the prioritized geographical areas. MHF allocation will prioritize channeling funds directly to the non-governmental implementing partners to ensure the best value-for-money. However, the decision to fund through this allocation will be determined by the demonstrated comparative advantage of each organization to deliver the articulated response. MHF will prioritize multi-sectoral interventions targeting the same communities or group of affected people. Consortia among humanitarian partners are also welcome.

In the case of the MHF Reserve Allocation, the selection of projects will be done against the agreed MHF operating principles and the prioritization provided by clusters and sectors, as below. All the submitted project proposals will be strategically assessed by the MHF Review Committee using a general score card and sector-specific criteria. The Review Committee will observe all the questions related to the coverage of the most urgent needs, as per the integrated prioritization process. The Review Committee will ensure that all project proposals include a conflict-sensitivity analysis to ensure that any harm or aggravation of the current situation between communities is prevented. Specific information on potential risks, assumptions and mitigation actions will be attentively assessed by the Review Committee. The MHF will only fund activities in areas where sufficient access to affected people can be expected for projects to be implemented. While the primary responsibility to ensure the accountable and efficient use of MHF remains with the implementing partners, MHF will maintain the oversight through the application of its accountability tools.

Project proposals submitted to the MHF Reserve Allocation will target activities related to WASH, protection, education in emergencies, health and nutrition, which can be directly implemented by NGO partners and the Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement.

The indicative funding envelopes pre-allocated under MHF funding through NGO partners are based on the effective access to the affected communities, particularly in the affected townships located in the central part of Rakhine State); the type of activities (direct assistance or provision of services to the affected population); and/or existing engagement with key stakeholders (e.g. local authorities, host communities, existing agreements with community-based organizations).

MYANMAR: NEW DISPLACEMENT IN RAKHINE STATE 2019		INTEGRATED ALLOCATION STRATEGY			
Sector / Cluster	Priority activities	Target	Locations (townships)	Partners	Funding Envelope (US\$)
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide life-saving food assistance consisting of a basic food basket (possibly including cash) for food insecure women, girls, boys and men; Provide gender and protection-sensitive livelihoods support to affected farmers through the provision of emergency agricultural livelihoods kits, including crops, vegetable seeds, fertilizers, tools, livestock and fishing gears. 	<p>19,000 people</p> <p><i>12,000 displaced people</i></p> <p><i>7,000 host community members</i></p>	Kyauktaw, Minbya, Mrauk-U, Pauktaw, Ponnagyun, Rathedaung, Buthidaung	UN partners, with NGO partners	1,250,000 CERF
Water, sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide emergency water supply and water treatment tablets/sachets to displaced and host communities; Clean and chlorinate water points; Provide emergency latrines in temporary camps and desludging where required; Distribute hygiene kits and disseminate emergency hygiene messages, including on disease prevention and menstrual hygiene management; Rehabilitate WASH facilities including in schools, health centers and other locations hosting displaced people. 	12,500 people	Kyauktaw, Minbya, Mrauk-U, Ponnagyun, Rathedaung, Buthidaung,	NGO partners and MRCS	500,000 MHF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the above-mentioned activities Procurement of WASH supplies, including hygiene kits 	<p>25,000 people</p> <p><i>(including those people receiving kits procured through CERF but targeted by MHF projects)</i></p>		UN partners, with NGO partners	500,000 CERF

MYANMAR: NEW DISPLACEMENT IN RAKHINE STATE 2019		INTEGRATED ALLOCATION STRATEGY			
Sector / Cluster	Priority activities	Target	Locations (townships)	Partners	Funding Envelope (US\$)
Shelter and non-food items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide complementary non-food-items (NFIs) assistance (mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, clothing, buckets, jerry cans, and kitchen sets) for displaced and host populations in need. Provide complementary shelter reinforcement support (tarpaulins, ropes, bamboo poles and basic tool kits) to displaced people. 	<p>3,700 people <i>(displaced people: shelter and NFIs; host community members: only NFIs)</i></p>	Minbya Mrauk-U	NGO partners and MRCS	100,000 MHF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the above-mentioned activities. Compile site conditions and gaps to help inform the operational response. 	<p>32,650 people <i>15,000 displaced people and host community members</i> <i>17,650 displaced people and host community members</i></p>	Kyauktaw Mrauk-U Ponnagyun Buthidaung Rathedaung	UN partners, with NGO partners	700,000 CERF
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct recreational activities through support for community-based animators. Distribute child-friendly space kits together with child protection awareness-raising activities. Provide psychosocial and referral support, including through mobile outreach teams in displacement areas, to identify and refer vulnerable women, girls, unaccompanied and separated children, the elderly and persons with disabilities to life-saving services. 	<p>12,000 people <i>displaced people and host community members</i></p>	Kyauktaw Minbya Mrauk-U Ponnagyun	NGO partners	200,000 MHF

MYANMAR: NEW DISPLACEMENT IN RAKHINE STATE 2019		INTEGRATED ALLOCATION STRATEGY			
Sector / Cluster	Priority activities	Target	Locations (townships)	Partners	Funding Envelope (US\$)
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct community consultations to identify and mitigate protection risks of vulnerable people. Provide psychosocial and referral support, including through mobile outreach teams in displacement areas, to identify and refer vulnerable women, girls, unaccompanied and separated children, the elderly and persons with disabilities to life-saving services. Distribute dignity kits to women and girls in need. Conduct gender-based violence safety audits to identify and mitigate risks. Provide Child-Friendly Space kits and PSS support (community based) for displaced/host populations in need in targeted locations. 	<p>29,770 people</p> <p><i>16,420 displaced people and host community members</i></p> <p><i>13,350 displaced people and host community members</i></p>	<p>Kyauktaw Minbya, Mrauk-U Ponnagyun</p> <p>Buthidaung Rathedaung</p>	UN partners, with NGO partners	600,000 CERF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent to the extent possible the development of severe acute malnutrition(SAM) amongst children under-five and Pregnant and Lactating Women at risk of malnutrition. Ensure the continuation of services for children aged 6 to 59 months and PLW with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) who were already identified and adequately treated through mobile/fixed services. Support infant and young child feeding practices to prevent a worsening of the nutritional situation of children under-five and PLW who are identified with a risk of malnutrition. Prevent/control micronutrient deficiencies among children under-five and PLW. Monitor unsolicited donations of breast-milk substitutes. 	<p>16,000 people</p> <p><i>10,000 displaced people (<5- 6900, PLW-3100)</i></p> <p><i>6,100 host community members (<5- 4200, PLW- 1900)</i></p>	<p>Kyauktaw Minbya Mrauk-U Buthidaung Rathedaung</p>	NGO partners	200,000 MHF
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement and distribution of nutrition supplies. 			UN partners	300,000 CERF

MYANMAR: NEW DISPLACEMENT IN RAKHINE STATE 2019		INTEGRATED ALLOCATION STRATEGY			
Sector / Cluster	Priority activities	Target	Locations (townships)	Partners	Funding Envelope (US\$)
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure immediate treatment of injured people and assist with health referrals to complement the Government's efforts. Ensure continuity of life-saving maternal, new-born, child health and sexual and reproductive health care services. Prevent, prepare for, detect and rapidly respond through the Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS) and recover from communicable disease outbreak. <p>Ensure continuity of medical services for patients suffering from non-communicable diseases or conditions, including mental health and disabilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the capacity of the health system to respond to psychosocial support needs of displaced people. 	10,600 people <i>6,300 displaced people</i> <i>4,300 host community members</i>	Kyauktaw Minbya Mrauk U Pauktaw Ponnagyun	NGO partners and MRCS	250,000 MHF
		14,000 people <i>9,000 displaced people</i> <i>5,000 host community members</i>	Kyauktaw Mrauk U Ponnagyun Buthidaung Rathedaung	UN partners, with Government	150,000 CERF
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of school tents for basic education schools in host villages with shortage of classrooms. Provision of essential learning packages for all students (displaced and host) and recreational kits. Teachers' trainings on psychosocial support and life-skills. 	6,700 school-aged children 50 teachers	Minbya Mrauk-U Buthidaung Rathedaung	NGO partners and MRCS	250,000 MHF

III. TIMELINE AND PROCEDURE

This Integrated Approach has been designed with the support of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and the Maungdaw Inter-Agency Group (MIAG). It has been presented to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the MHF Advisory Board (AB) for comments. The strategy document has been also submitted to the CERF secretariat and the OCHA Country-Based Pooled Fund (CBPF) Section for comments. All these entities provided comments by 13 May 2019. Upon receiving feedback, the consolidated document was finalized by OCHA and reviewed and endorsed by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC).

On 14 May 2019, the UN agencies will proceed with the drafting and submission of the CERF-funded projects, with a tentative deadline for submission to the CERF Secretariat established on 22 May 2019. In addition, on 14 May 2019, OCHA will launch a call-for-proposal for a MHF Reserve Allocation to invite partners to submit project proposals by 22 May 2019. MHF eligible partners will be selected based upon demonstrated and existing operational capacity, outreach and presence in the targeted geographical areas. The MHF Reserve Allocation modality will be applied, following the MHF Operational Manual (July 2018).

The scale of the new displacement in Rakhine State on top of the existing humanitarian conditions in some of the affected areas demands rapid decision-making and immediate scale-up of life-saving response. This will entail strong commitment and enhanced efforts from all stakeholders to do everything in their power to expedite the process leading to emergency response that will be supported through this integrated approach.

- UN agencies will attempt to submit project proposals to the CERF by 21 May 2019 deadline, for OCHA consolidating the submission package and seek for the HC endorsement, before the final submission to the CERF on 22 May 2019.
- Stakeholders within the MHF allocation process (OCHA, sector and cluster coordinators, partners) will attempt to expedite the allocation process to the extent possible and ensure maximum possible responsiveness.

Guidance for project submissions

Allocation size	US\$5 million distributed as per indicative funding envelopes / source of funding
Scope	This integrated allocation strategy is limited in time, scale and scope to the prioritized activities and sectors indicated in the document. Any project proposal beyond this scope will be not considered.
Eligible partners	<p>CERF: Only UN agencies, funds and programmes can apply. Other partners can take part of the proposals as sub-implementing partners. Multisector projects are encouraged.</p> <p>MHF: International and national NGOs, as well as the Myanmar Red Cross Society, registered and eligible to MHF funding, with demonstrated and existing operational capacity, reach and presence in the targeted geographical areas and operational sectors. only one grant will be awarded by each funding envelope. An organization can lead a consortium with other partners taking part of the interventions as sub-implementing partners. Multisector projects are encouraged.</p>
Duration of projects	Maximum of 6 months. No-cost extensions could be considered case by case and for a maximum of 3 months.
Protection, Gender and Disability Inclusion	Promoting protection mainstreaming, gender and age equality (Gender with Age Marker ⁸) and disability inclusion are mandatory requirements. That includes a clear risks analysis and a mitigation plan.

⁸ For more information on the IASC Gender with Age Marker, please visit: <https://iascgenderwithagemarker.com>.

Tentative Allocation Timeline

Dates	CERF	MHF
10 May 2019	Communication of the integrated allocation strategy to the HCT and CERF Secretariat for comments	Communication of the integrated allocation strategy to the MHF AB and CBPF Section for comments
13 May 2019	HC to endorse integrated allocation strategy, including comments	HC to endorse integrated allocation strategy, including comments
14 May 2019	OCHA to launch CERF application process with UN partners	OCHA to launch MHF Reserve Allocation
21 May 2019	Deadline of submission of project proposals for CERF applicant UN Agencies to OCHA in country	
22 May 2019	HC endorsement of CERF application OCHA to submit CERF application to the CERF Secretariat	
23 May 2019	CERF to send first feedback to CERF applicant UN agencies	Workshop on project design (new MHF template) and gender with age marker (English session)
24 May 2019	CERF applicant UN agencies address comments and forward them to the CERF Secretariat	Workshop on project design (new MHF template) and gender with age marker (Myanmar session)
26 May 2019		Deadline of submission for MHF funding
27 May 2019	CERF Secretariat sends for approval by the ERC revised proposals	Pre-screening of MHF proposals and forward to MHF Review Committee
28 May 2019	The ERC approves CERF project proposals and initiated disbursement process to selected UN agencies	
30 May 2019		Strategic, technical and financial review finished by MHF Review Committee OCHA to send recommendations for funding to the MHF Advisory Board
31 May 2019		AB feedback and HC endorsement of pre-selected MHF projects
6 June 2019		MHF partners address comments provided by the MHF Review Committee and send back to OCHA
7 June 2019		After reception of revised proposals, OCHA provides a second revision. If not more comments, revised proposals can be updated into the CPBF Grant Management System and sent to HQ for budget clearance.
10 June 2019		If budget cleared by HQ, OCHA prepares grant agreement and submit to HC for signature
11 June 2019		Partner Grant Agreement signature and Grant Agreement final clearance at HQ. Project implementation starts.
14 June 2019		Disbursement process initiates

IV. INFORMATION AND COMPLAINTS MECHANISM

A) OCHA Humanitarian Financing Unit

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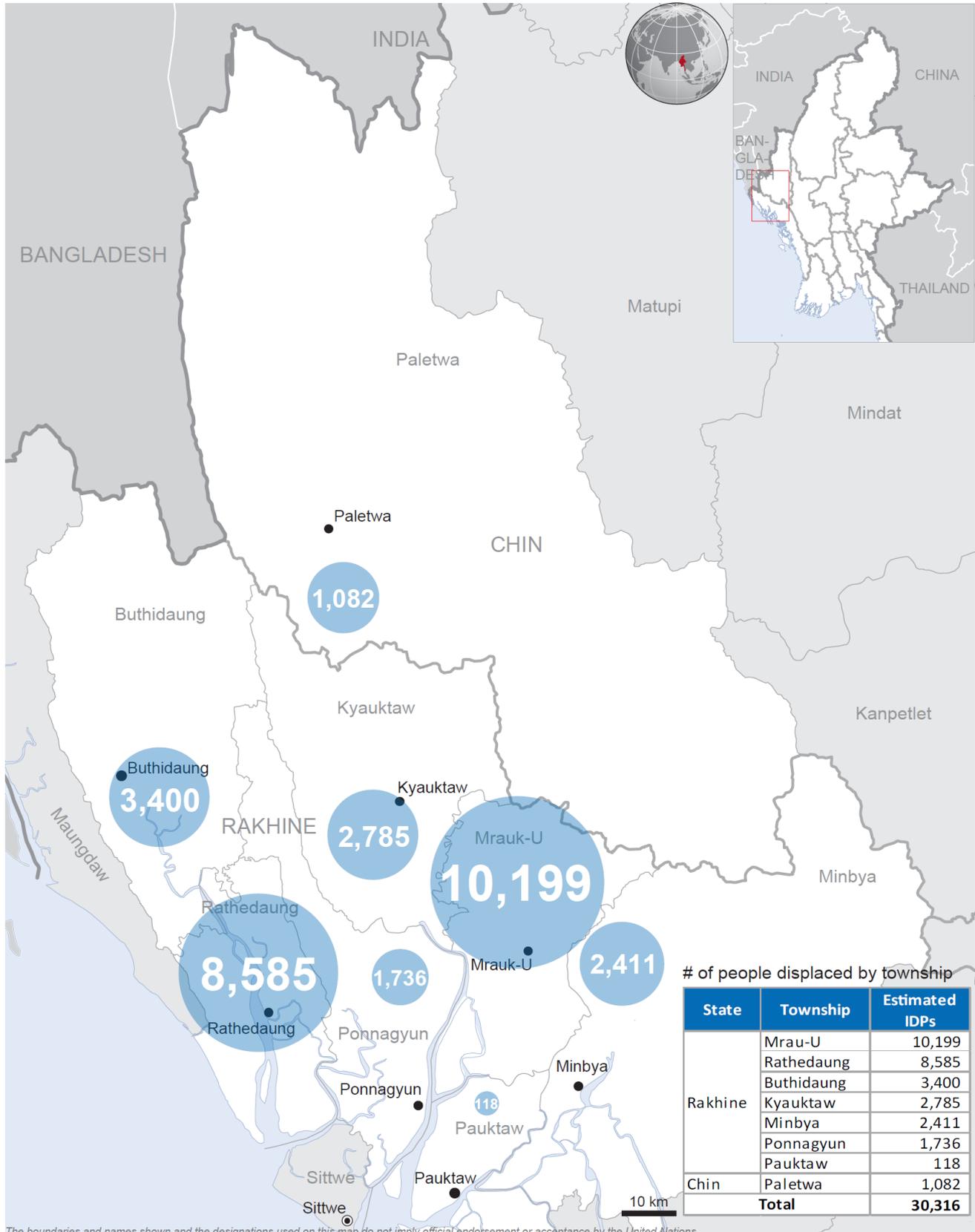
B) Complaints and Feedback Mechanism

CERF applicant agencies with insufficiently addressed concerns or complaints regarding CERF processes or decisions can at any point in time send an email to the OCHA Head of Office. Complaints will be compiled, reviewed and raised to the HC, who will then take a decision on necessary action(s). When relevant, the HC will contact the CERF Secretariat to discuss major concerns or complaints and actions taken thereof. UN agencies can also contact the CERF Secretariat at any moment during the process at: cerf@un.org

MHF implementing partners with insufficiently addressed concerns or complaints regarding MHF processes or decisions can at any point in time send an email to MHFComplaints@un.org. Communications can include also reports on fraud and malfeasance. Complaints will be compiled, reviewed and raised to the HC, who will then take a decision on necessary action(s). When relevant, the HC will share with the Advisory Board any concerns or complaints and actions taken thereof.

Myanmar: New Displacement in Rakhine and Chin States (as of 07 May 2019)

Clashes between the Arakan Army and Myanmar Military in Rakhine and Chin have severely escalated since November 2018, causing the displacement of over 30,000 people. The violence has had a significant impact on civilians including reports of indiscriminate attacks and the use of landmines. This new displacement is in addition to the approximately 128,000 people who have been confined to camps in the central part of Rakhine since 2012. The situation is changing rapidly and movements remain fluid with small numbers of returns. This snapshot is based on the best available information from Government sources at the time of publication.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
 Creation date: 13 May 2019 Sources: Rakhine State Govt, Rakhine State, OCHA, Chin State. Feedback: ochamyanmar@un.org www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int