

## **HARP-F COVID RESPONSE**

*April 2020*

Covid-19 cases have been confirmed in Myanmar. However, the actual number of cases is likely to be much higher than the official figure, due to the highly infectious nature of Covid-19, the fact that many cases are asymptomatic, the movement of people throughout Myanmar and neighbouring countries and the limitations of the detection and testing capacity within Myanmar.

Myanmar was already facing an acute humanitarian crisis before the Covid-19 pandemic; with 985,000 people needing humanitarian assistance and more than 273,000 people living in camp or camp-like settings across Kachin, Shan, Rakhine, Chin and Kayin states. The situation in many of these camps is dire, with overcrowding, inadequate WASH, health, protection, food and other key services not meeting core humanitarian and sphere standards.

Delivering humanitarian assistance in Myanmar is challenging with limitations in access caused by the political requirements for travel authorisation, the movement restrictions imposed on the Rohingya in Rakhine, the escalating conflict in Rakhine, Chin and Northern Shan states, and travel conditions during the rainy season. The Covid-19 movement restrictions will further limit humanitarian access.

The Covid-19 virus is likely to have significant impact on Myanmar, not only in relation to health consequences but also to the economy. Efforts to reduce the transmission of Covid-19 through movement restrictions have already impacted livelihoods across the country, with many businesses stopping or shutting down completely, many migrant workers returning to Myanmar due to shutdowns in China and Thailand and many people facing a reduced or total loss of income.

Over 400,000 IDPs and conflict-affected people remain dependent on humanitarian assistance from DFID via HARP-F to meet their basic needs, it's imperative that this continues whilst also ensuring that we are limiting the transmission of Covid-19 and responding to additional needs caused by the outbreak.

HARP-Fs Covid-19 response will:

1. **Continue essential humanitarian assistance** – we will support partners to adapt their existing programming and mainstream Covid-19 prevention throughout their response. We will encourage partners to look at frontloading, stockpiling, PPE procurement and remote solutions to ensure their work can continue.
2. **Additional Covid-19 programming** – where partners have capacity and access we will fund additional activities related to prevention and response to Covid-19. This will be carried out through top ups to existing grants or through RRF grants. We will work mainly with our existing grant and RRF partners. See below for programming priorities.
3. **Limit the spread** – respecting the humanitarian principle of do no harm, we will ensure that Harp-F and partners are working safely in line with WHO and other relevant guidance. For our lower capacity partners, we will ensure they have access to relevant guidance resources and technical assistance where necessary. We will support partners to pause any non-essential programming, that cannot be carried out remotely, utilising no-cost extensions where appropriate.



### Coordination

HARP-Fs Covid-19 response is aligned with DFID's priorities on Covid-19 and camps will be coordinated with other key humanitarian and development donors. HARP-F will support local coordination by supporting and engaging with the cluster systems, regional Covid-19 taskforces, the JST in Kachin.

### Speed

The number of confirmed Covid-19 cases is rising every day and this is likely to be a gross underestimate of actual cases, it is therefore imperative that interventions to limit the transmission of Covid-19 are implemented as quickly as possible.

### Additional Programming

For additional Covid-19 response programming HARP-F will target and prioritise the following populations as their existing vulnerabilities will be exacerbated by Covid-19:

1. **IDPs in camp and camp-like settings:** in Rakhine, Chin, Kachin, Northern Shan, the South East border and those newly displaced/stuck due to Covid-19 movement restrictions
2. **Conflict affected people:** Northern and Central Rakhine, Kachin, Northern Shan
3. **Hard to reach populations:** stateless non-displaced populations in Rakhine, marginalised groups

We will prioritise the most effective interventions (this list may change as situation develops/ lengthens):

#### 1. WASH interventions:

Frequent and proper hand hygiene is one of the most important measures that can be used to prevent transmission of the COVID-19 virus. Improved WASH facilities, safe management of drinking water and waste, and disinfection will facilitate more rapid die-off of the COVID-19 virus.

- a. Distributing essential wash and hygiene items
- b. Stockpiling essential wash and hygiene items
- c. Increasing the availability of hand washing facilities; particularly at key gathering points
- d. Hygiene promotion
- e. Improved water and sanitation facilities
- f. Training WASH staff/volunteers, and key camp/community actors in Covid-19 prevention

#### 2. Risk Communication and Community Engagement

Risk communication and community engagement are essential for any disease outbreak response. Ensure communities, especially those that are hard to reach, have access to accurate information on Covid-19 risk and mitigation measures.

- a. Initiatives to communicate critical risk and information to all communities, counter misinformation, and reduce fear and stigma
- b. Particularly interventions targeting people with reduced access to information sources; e.g. people affected by internet blackouts/ movement restrictions in Rakhine.

#### 3. Health



Supporting basic health care services, screening, testing and quarantine.

- a. Stockpiling basic health care supplies
- b. Supporting the establishment of quarantine sites
- c. Testing/ screening – where this is possible
- d. Provision of PPE
- e. Training of health workers/ volunteers on Covid-19 prevention

#### 4. Shelter intervention:

Limit the transmission by reducing overcrowding in camps and support any shielding initiatives (isolation of the most vulnerable within camps).

- a. Shelter kit distribution/ construction
- b. Stockpiling shelter kits in anticipation of further displacement/ monsoons

#### 5. Food

Ensuring that safe access to food is maintained or improved.

- a. Stockpiling/ frontloading food distributions

#### 6. Cash

Where markets are functioning and can be accessed safely cash or voucher schemes will enable people to buy essential food and hygiene items and can help reduce the impact of job/income loss. The value of the cash/voucher will need take price inflations into account.

- a. Increased cash/voucher distribution

#### 7. Protection

Ensure protection monitoring and response continue as risks and violations are likely to be exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and many of the usual support systems and services will be disrupted.

- a. Focusing on remote management and alternate modalities for protection monitoring, delivering case management, referrals, MHPSS

HARP-F will work with key partners to deliver our response to Covid-19, see attached table for detail.

#### Funding and Grants

As set out in the attached partner table, HARP-F has a pipeline of **£4,649,105** funding for Covid programming including **£4,382,522** of additional funding. This is to fund the initial response to Covid. Additional funding may be required as the situation develops.

The funding amounts in the partner table are estimate allocations and may change as the grants go through the approval process over the coming days and weeks.

# HARP-F

Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Programme Facility



## CROWN AGENTS

ACCELERATING SELF-SUFFICIENCY & PROSPERITY

### KEY PARTNERS COVID RESPONSE

| REGION                | LOCATIONS   | TARGETING                                       | COVID SECTOR     | COVID ACTIVITIES  | EXISTING GRANT BUDGET | COVID Budget                          | BENEFICIARY * | TIMELINE      |
|-----------------------|---|---|------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| South East            | Thai Border Camps and Kayak, Kayin, Bago  | IDPs in camps                                   | CASH, RCCE       | 3 month food and fuel stockpile in all camps<br>Increase food vouchers value for April-June for all HH<br>Public awareness campaign about preventative measures   | £3,000,000            | £400,000 - Thai<br>£157,745 - Myanmar | 93,637        | Apr 20-Jun 20 |
| N Shan/<br>South east | NSS: Hopang, Lashio, Kutkai, Namhkan, Namhsan, Namtu, Kyaukme, Hseni, Hsipaw, Manton, Mogok, Kunlong, Laukkaing, Tangyan<br>South East: | IDPs in camps                                   | WASH, RCCE       | Hand washing facilities built in critical areas<br>Soap, bucket, sanitiser distribution<br>Distribution of PPE<br>Awareness raising on hand washing and sanitation, as well as anti-disinformation campaigns.<br>Training of key partner facilitators | £1,288,605            | £373,642                              | 35,680        | Apr 20-Dec 20 |
| Kachin & N Shan       | Kachin: Bhamo, Myitkyina, Mohnyin<br>Northern Shan: Muse, Kyaukme   | IDPs in camps/<br>conflict affected communities | Food, WASH, RCCE | Front loading food distribution<br>Additional soap distribution to 42 camps<br>Hand washing station installation at the camp entrance areas<br>PPE provision<br>RCCE in coordination with MOHs  | £4,355,149            | £76,861                               | 16,802        | Apr 20-Dec 20 |



|                 |   |  |                             |  |            |  |         |                |
|-----------------|---|--|-----------------------------|--|------------|--|---------|----------------|
| Kachin & N Shan | Kachin: Ban Maw, Moe Mauk, Shwe Gu, Myitkyina, Wai Maw, Moe Gaung, Ta Nai, Hpakant, Northern Shan: Kuthai, Nam Kham, Nam Tu, Man Si, Muse, Hsenwi | IDPs in camps/ conflict affected communities | WASH, Shelter, Health, Food | WASH infrastructure- hand washing facilities, latrines, Hygiene NFI distribution, RCCE- Mass awareness campaign, Health- support to quarantine sites, Support to health care centres, Improved shelters Food distribution  | N/A        | £400,000   | 49,864  | Apr 20- Dec 20 |
| Kachin & N Shan | KSR2, Kokang, SR4   | IDPs in camps/ conflict affected communities | Health, Food                | Food distribution Support set up of quarantine sites, and testing and screening points Support health care centres Health promotion activities   | £3,976,945 | £590,000 for Kachin, Kokang and SR4 and £33,194K | 83,876  | Apr 20- Dec 20 |
| Rakhine         | Central Rakhine: sittwe camps   | IDPs in camps                                | WASH                        | Additional handwashing stations, soap distribution, handwashing awareness/promotion 3 months hygiene kit contingency stock in Sittwe camps/warehouse Contingency stock of chlorine and aqua tab EC & communication project | £9,107,615 | £50,932  | 116,773 | Apr 20- Dec 20 |
| Rakhine         | Sittwe  | IDPs in camps/ conflict affected             | WASH                        | Handwashing installation + distributions sittwe  | £1,232,960 | £178,004   | 14,216  | Apr 20- Nov 20 |
| Rakhine         | Mrauk-U, Kyauktaw, Pauktaw, Maungdaw, Minbya, Sittwe  | IDPs in camps/ conflict affected             | CASH                        | hygiene promotion, IEC materials and soap distribution e-voucher distribution  | £987,063   | £339,871 £100,000 market analysis                | 28,980  | Apr 20- Dec 20 |



|                |   |   |                                |  |            |                  |  |                   |
|----------------|---|---|--------------------------------|--|------------|------------------|--|-------------------|
| Chin           | Palatwa Township, Chin State  | IDPs/<br>conflict<br>affected             | FOOD,<br>SHELTER,<br>WASH      | Food, NFI, Shelter, soap distributions<br>IEC  | £400,224   | £185,567         | 4607                                   | Apr 20- Jul<br>20 |
| Rakhine        | Maungdaw, Buthidaung,<br>Rathedaung Townships   | Conflict<br>affected/<br>Hard to<br>reach | Food,<br>WASH, RCCE            | Food distribution, hygiene item and<br>extra soap distribution<br>IEC/ promotion- hygiene awareness  | £1,507,212 | £98,711<br>£5000 | 16,934<br>for<br>additional<br>funding | Apr 20-<br>Nov 20 |
| Rakhine        | Sittwe, Maungdaw  | IDPs/<br>conflict<br>affected<br>people   | Protection                     | National community hotline to reach<br>and be reached by displaced and<br>conflict-affected communities  | £274,975   | £220,000         | 30,157                                 | Apr 20-<br>Sep 20 |
| Kachin         | Countrywide with an<br>operational focus in<br>Kachin   | Hard to<br>Reach<br>groups                | WASH,<br>Protection,<br>Health | Installation of accessible handwashing<br>points with WASH partners<br>Support to make quarantine sites<br>accessible and identify needs of people<br>with disabilities<br>Dissemination of accessible awareness<br>material (such as mobile application<br>with Sign language material/audio/<br>simple and plain language IEC) | £718,541   | tbd              | 1,477                                  | Apr 20- Jul<br>20 |
| Kachin/<br>NSS | N Shan: Namkham,<br>Namtu, Namhsan<br>Kachin: Myitkyina,<br>Waingmaw, Bhamo,<br>Momaik, and Mansi | IDPs/<br>conflict<br>affected             | Protection                     | remote protection monitoring and<br>remote case management   | £650,000   | tbd              | 6,240                                  | Apr 20-<br>Dec 20 |



|                |   |                               |                           |  |          |                 |        |                    |
|----------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|----------|-----------------|--------|--------------------|
| Rakhine        | tbd   | IDPs/<br>conflict<br>affected | Food,<br>WASH, RCCE       | WASH- kits and additional infrastructure in IDP camps. Cash- support to households in self isolation/ quarantine. Protection- remote MHPSS support for children in IDP camps. RCCE- child focussed | NA       | £500,000        | tbd    | Apr -20-<br>Dec 20 |
| Kachin         | Moemauk Townships,<br>Mansi Township                          | IDPs                          | WASH,<br>shelter          | Installing additional latrines and shelters  | £294,586 | £67,370         | 12,790 | Apr 20- Jul<br>20  |
| Kachin         | tbd   | IDPs/<br>conflict<br>affected | Protection,<br>Cash, WASH | Responding to increased GBV and protection concerns due to Covid   |          | £400,000        |        | Apr 20-<br>Dec 20  |
| Rakhine        | tbd   |                               |                           | Stockpiling ahead of increased conflict and rainy season   |          | £400,000        |        |                    |
| Kachin         | Bamaw District, Bamaw<br>Township, Kachin State               | IDPs/<br>conflict<br>affected | WASH,<br>Health           | Support for returnees and community quarantine centres   | £182,358 | £458<br>£52,000 |        | Apr- Jun<br>20     |
| Kachin         | Moemauk and Mansi<br>Townships,                               | IDPs/<br>conflict<br>affected | Health                    | Support for quarantine centres and health centres  | £235,177 | £17,000         |        | Apr 20-<br>Nov 20  |
| Kachin/<br>NSS | Kachin: Bhamo,<br>Myitkyina, Mohnyin<br>N Shan: Muse, Kyaukme |                               |                           | Technical support to local Kachin partners on covid response   | £289,087 | £2,800          | n/a    | Apr 20-<br>Dec 20  |
| Kachin         | Hpakant, Chipwi,<br>Myitkyina and Waing<br>Maw Townships      | IDPs/<br>conflict<br>affected | WASH                      | WASH activities to prevent spread of covid   | £327,228 | Tbd             |        | Apr 20- Jul<br>20  |

\*beneficiary numbers are estimates based on current grant figures or initial estimates from partners. HARP-F will be updating beneficiary figures as more information becomes available