

2016

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN MONITORING REPORT

JANUARY-DECEMBER 2016

PREPARED BY OCHA BASED ON INPUTS FROM THE SECTORS/CLUSTERS

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MYANMAR

CHANGES IN CONTEXT

Kachin/Shan



In Kachin and Shan states, fighting between the government army and ethnic armed groups has escalated during the last quarter of 2016, resulting in civilian casualties, additional displacement and evacuation of hundreds of already displaced people from camps close to ongoing hostilities. It is estimated that over 4,000 people were newly displaced or re-displaced in various locations in Kachin State in December. This number has since increased into the new year. In the northern part of Shan State, intense fighting since 20 November between the Myanmar military and a coalition of ethnic armed groups temporarily displaced thousands of people to neighbouring towns and villages, or across the border into China. Numbers are difficult to verify due to access constraints and the temporary nature of displacement in this area. Approximately 6,000 people were estimated to be newly displaced or re-displaced in Shan at the end of December. Approximately 15,000 people who were thought to have fled to China, had mostly returned by the end of the quarter.

In addition to those who were newly displaced in the last two months of 2016, close to 100,000 people remained displaced in 188 camps/sites across Kachin and Shan states. While humanitarian assistance has been regularly delivered to displaced people in all accessible locations, there has been a significant deterioration in access for international humanitarian organizations in 2016, especially to areas of active conflict in northern Shan State, as well as in non-government areas of Kachin State, where the UN and INGOs have not been able to deliver relief supplies to more than 40,000 displaced people since May 2016. This has led to increased pressure on national humanitarian and community-based organizations to deliver assistance, while they also started experiencing greater restrictions and oversight of their operations. In 2016, the Government also issued an instruction requiring displaced in areas beyond Government control to travel to designated distribution points in Government-controlled areas in order to collect any necessary relief supplies. Limited access continues to undermine the quantity, quality and sustainability of assistance provided to displaced people, further exhausting their coping mechanisms after five years of displacement.

Rakhine



In Rakhine State, some 120,000 people remain displaced in 36 camps or camp-like settings in eight townships following inter-communal violence in 2012. The protracted nature of their displacement has led to increased pressure on families as they suffer from overcrowded conditions and a lack of privacy in camps/shelters, limited access to livelihoods and essential services (including formal education and health care), and increased anxiety and hopelessness for the future. This continues to cause increased vulnerability and a high level of dependency on humanitarian assistance, and leads to an increase in the incidence and severity of various forms of

gender-based violence towards women and children. Adolescents are an under-served population with limited access to youth services, leading to negative coping mechanisms, child marriage, child labour and risky migration.

A series of attacks on Border Guard Police posts on 9 October 2016 which killed nine police personnel, as well as subsequent security operations have triggered a new humanitarian crisis in the northern part of Rakhine State. While figures were not available at the end of the quarter, it has since been estimated that at least 93,000 people were forced out of their homes to either other parts of northern Rakhine (24,000 people) or across the border into Bangladesh (69,000 people). Hundreds of houses and buildings were burned, many people were killed and allegations of serious and widespread human rights violations have been reported. A lack of access has prevented the UN from investigating these reports within Myanmar.

Prior to 9 October, the UN and other humanitarian organizations had been supporting more than 150,000 people with regular food and nutrition assistance in northern Rakhine. Access restrictions following the attacks saw humanitarian services suspended and many of these people missed out on their seasonal food assistance, school feeding and regular nutrition support for three months. This included more than 3,000 children who were previously being treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition. Even before the current crisis, malnutrition rates in Buthedaung and Maungdaw townships were above WHO emergency thresholds and the suspension of normal services for several months is likely to have had a significant impact.

Since the end of 2016, the Government has allowed an incremental resumption of some services however, the operating environment remains challenging and heavily restricted. International humanitarian workers are still unable to leave the main centres to assist affected people.

Natural disasters

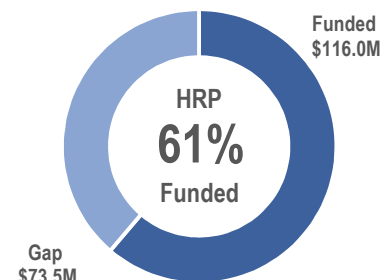
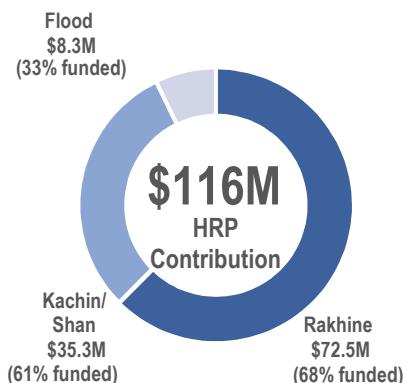
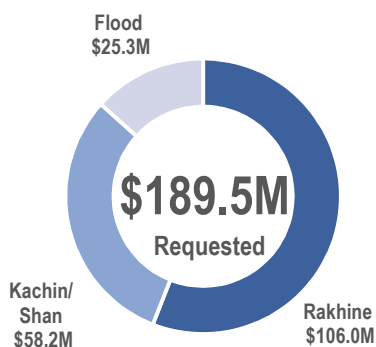


Myanmar's vulnerability to extreme weather was visible again in 2016. Strong winds, heavy rains and hail storms in April affected around 40 townships across Chin, Kachin, Mandalay, Rakhine, Sagaing and Shan. From February to June 2016, Myanmar also experienced the effects of El Niño. Water shortages were compounded by damage to many ponds during the 2015 floods, leading to an overall reduction in available pond water.

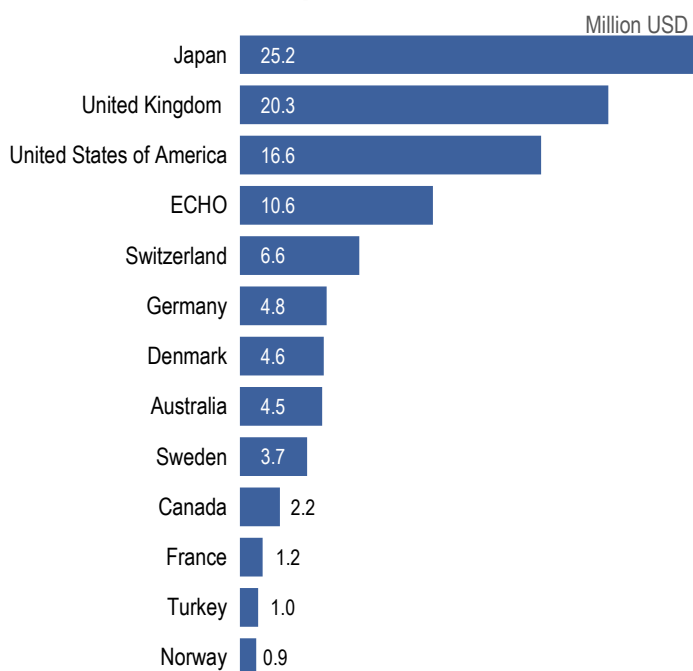
Myanmar experienced heavy monsoon flooding again in 11 states and regions in June and July 2016. Over half a million people were temporarily displaced and 133,000 were assessed to be in need of livelihoods support. In the flood-affected areas, immediate needs were covered by the Government, the Myanmar Red Cross Society, local organizations and private donors with support from international organizations, including a grant of US\$3.6 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund.

KEY FIGURES

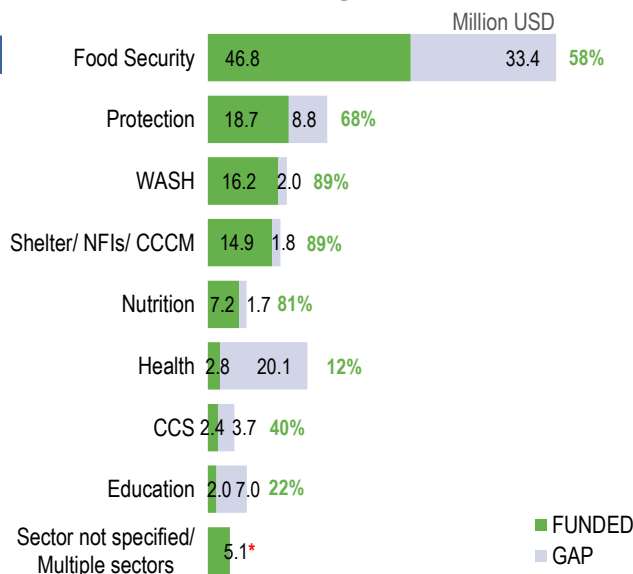
 FUNDING STATUS (USD)	FUNDED	GAP	TOTAL
	\$116.0M	\$73.5M	\$189.5M



2016 Top Contributions



2016 Funding Per Sector



* Of a total of US\$5.1 million, \$2.1 million has been allocated for Kachin and \$3.0 million for Rakhine. Information about detailed allocation by sector is not available at the time of reporting. Major recipients of these contributions include MHF (\$3.4 million), ADRA (\$665,000), CARITAS (\$590,000), DRC (\$422,000) and Save the Children (\$50,000).

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

<p>More than 454K people received food and/or cash assistance.</p> <p>The FSS has made efforts to move towards more sustainable and cost effective programming. Increased resilience programmes have been coupled with the shift to cash transfer and gradual phasing out of direct food assistance in some areas.</p>	<p>Approx. 123K IDPs benefited from projects to repair or reconstruct damaged temporary shelters.</p>
<p>Over 93K people had access to minimum protection services.</p> <p>Large number of community members, including teachers, trained on mine risk through the roll-out of the Mine Risk Education Tool Kit in Kachin and Shan states</p>	<p>Over 185K affected people were assisted with access to basic health care services.</p> <p>Successful joint response to suspected cholera cases, acute meningitis cases and severe acute respiratory cases from Myebon, Pauktaw and Sittwe townships in Rakhine State.</p>
<p>Some 12K children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition received therapeutic care in Rakhine.</p>	<p>Over 56K children 3-17 years old were assisted with access to education.</p> <p>Appropriate, accessible and practical psychosocial support training was made available to students, teachers, other education personnel and camp community in IDP camps.</p>
<p>More than 338K people were assisted with access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water.</p> <p>Innovative approaches pursued in Rakhine with tiger worm toilets study which offers a potential sustainable and affordable solution for excreta management.</p>	



EDUCATION



FUNDING STATUS

(USD)

FUNDED

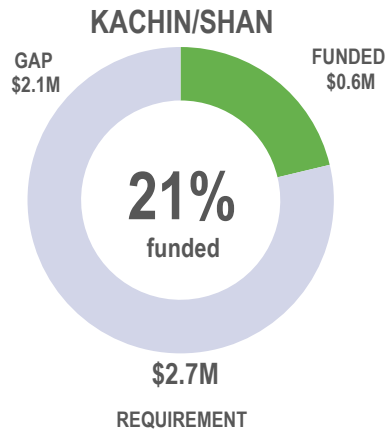
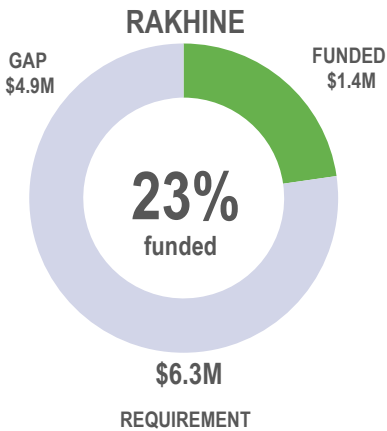
\$2.0M (22%)

GAP

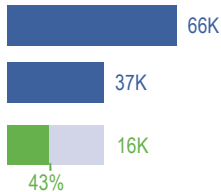
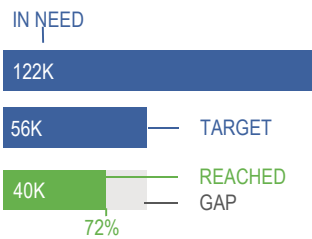
\$7.0M

TOTAL

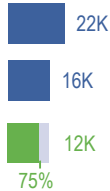
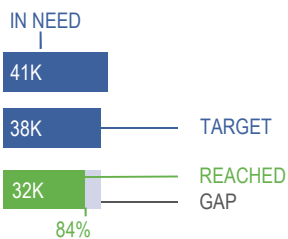
\$9.0M



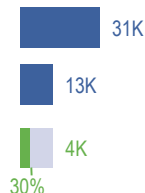
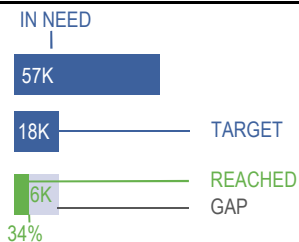
Total number of emergency-affected children (3-17 years) accessing education (aiming at gender parity)



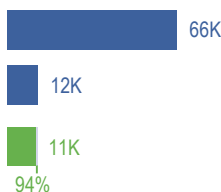
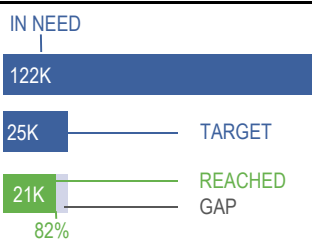
Number of emergency-affected children accessing primary education (prioritizing formal, aiming at gender parity)



Number of emergency-affected adolescents accessing post-primary education (formal and non-formal, aiming at gender parity)



Number of children receiving education which integrates initiatives to mitigate contextual protection risks – mine risk education, psychosocial support, life-skills, child protection mechanisms (aiming at gender parity)



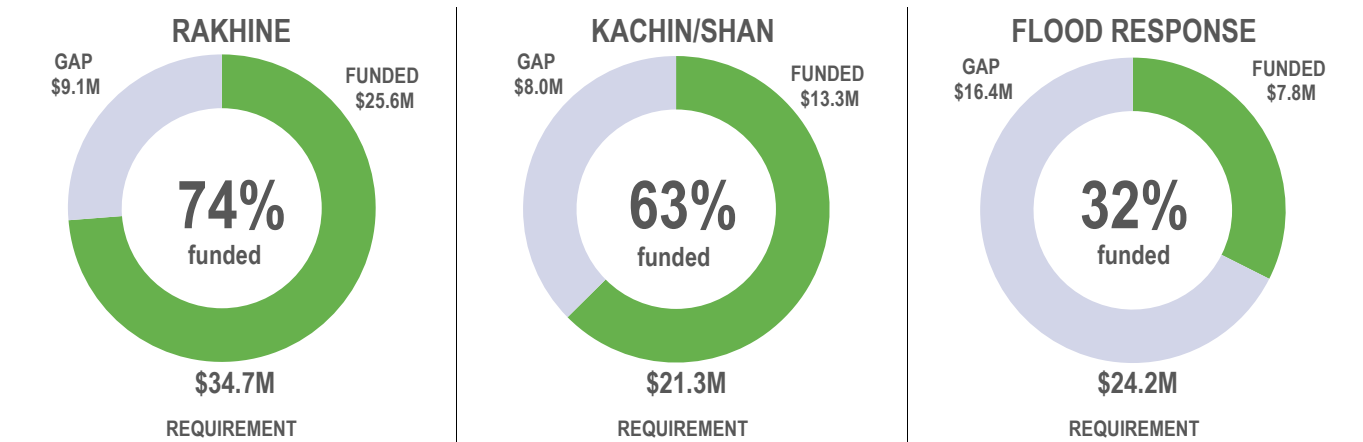
Ongoing instability continues to hamper stable learning environments, especially in areas beyond Government control in Kachin and Shan states. Coverage of post-primary education remains limited due to a shortage of funds as well as many post-primary children having to support their family.

CONTACT: Jane Strachan (jstrachan@unicef.org)



FOOD SECURITY

	FUNDING STATUS	FUNDED	GAP	TOTAL
	(USD)	\$46.8M (58%)	\$33.4M	\$80.2M



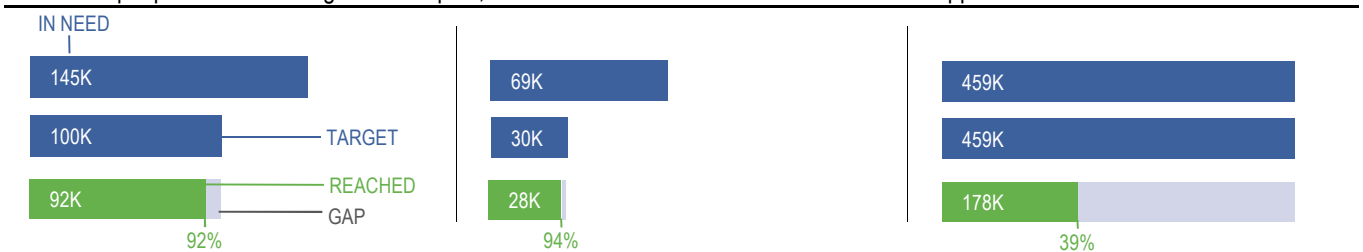
Number of people who received food and/or cash assistance.



Percentage of households with an adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS>35)



Number of people who receive agriculture-inputs, livestock assistance and sustainable income support



The Food Security Sector provided food and livelihood assistance through cash-for-work, cash transfer (where feasible), procurement of local livelihood assets as well as distribution of small ruminants and agricultural inputs for winter crops (tools and seeds). However, partners faced a number of challenges, including some delays in gaining government authorization and access constraints, especially in non-government areas in Kachin where food delivery has been disrupted since June 2016.

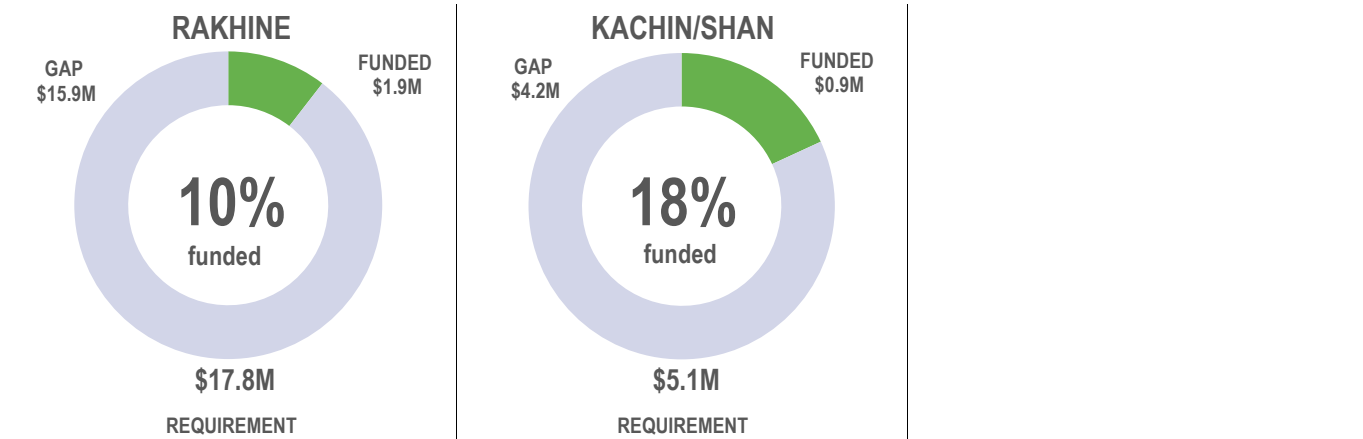
The overall achievement in provision of food and/or cash assistance has exceeded the target for the following reasons. In Rakhine, a transition from humanitarian relief to recovery support did not happen as planned. It was further compounded by a series of security incidents in northern Rakhine, hence a continued need to support more affected people. Similarly, in Kachin/Shan, further escalation of the conflict has led to new displacement and increased need for food assistance.

In flood-affected areas, less asset creation activities were implemented due to weather condition, difficulties in assessing the affected areas and availability of people (as some of them wanted to get ready for next agriculture season hence spending more time in their agriculture field).

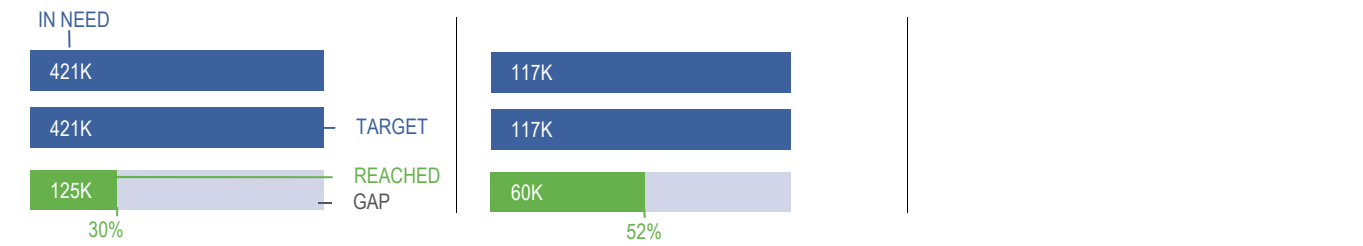


HEALTH

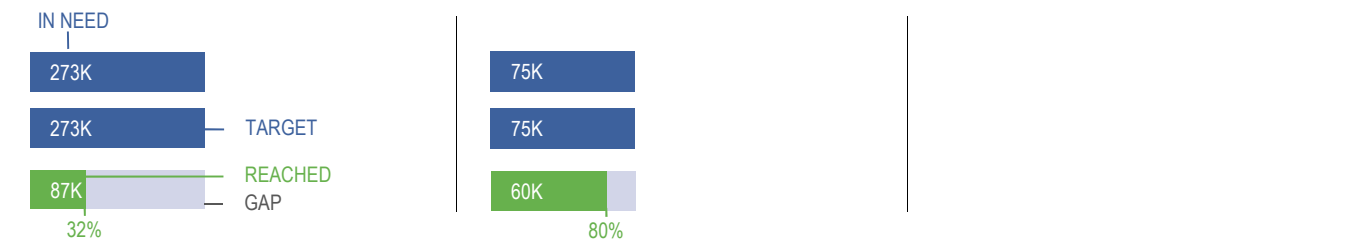
	FUNDING STATUS	FUNDED	GAP	TOTAL
	(USD)	\$2.8M (12%)	\$20.1M	\$22.9M



Number of affected population with access to basic health care services *



Number of affected population receiving reproductive, maternal and child health care including emergency obstetric care

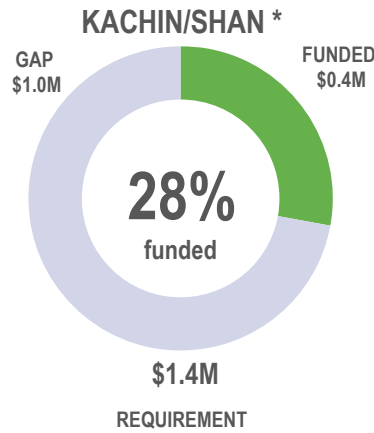
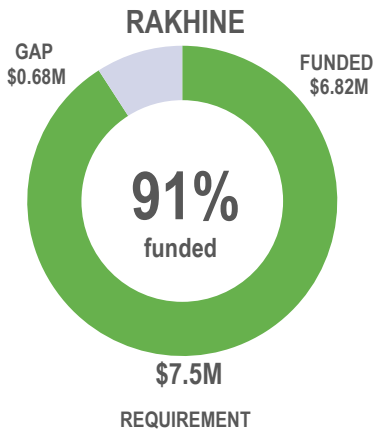


* In addition, over 258,000 people (37,600 in Kachin/Shan and 220,400 in Rakhine) had access to health care services provided by the Government and other independent health actors. However, these services were not necessarily funded through the 2016 HRP. A severe shortage of fundings (only 12 per cent of the total requirement for 2016, compared to 38 per cent in 2015) resulted in limited health coverage in affected states. This was further compounded by a series of security incidents in the northern part of Rakhine that led to suspension of health care services, and increased fighting in Kachin and Shan states that compromised delivery of services to the affected people.

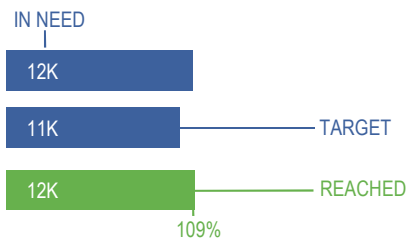


NUTRITION

 FUNDING STATUS (USD)	FUNDED \$7.2M (81%)	GAP \$1.7M	TOTAL \$8.9M
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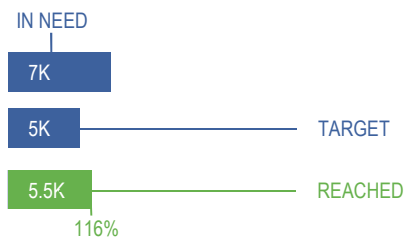


Number of children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care



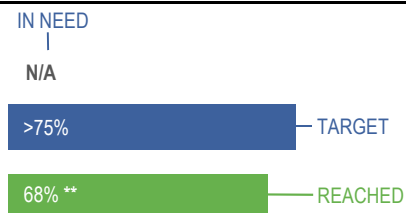
N/A

Number of children aged 60-108 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care



N/A

Percentage of exits from therapeutic care by children aged 6-59 months who have recovered



N/A

Number of pregnant and lactating women who access infant and young child feeding counselling



*In Kachin/Shan, the nutrition sector prioritized only infant and young child feeding counseling activities in 2016 HRP.

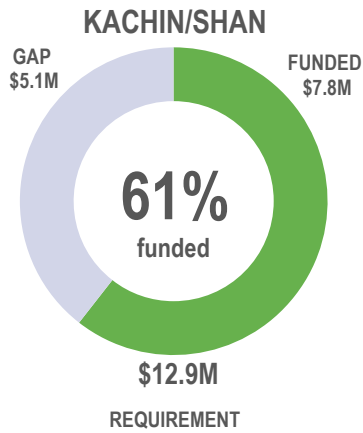
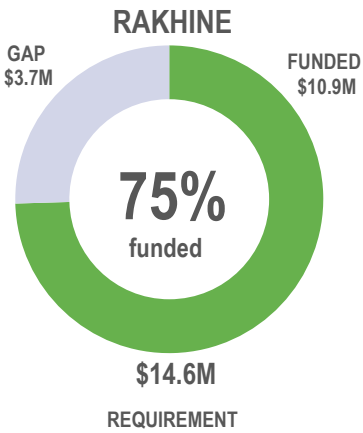
** This low cure rate is linked to a high defaulter rate resulting from a number of constraints (including cultural barriers, social norms, lack of transport, etc). It will require further community mobilization to improve its coverage. This defaulter rate was further exacerbated in the third quarter following a series of security incidents in October 2016 in the northern part of Rakhine State.

*** The result exceeded the target possibly due to underestimation of target population or double counting in some cases where beneficiaries were counted each time they receive IYCF counselling.

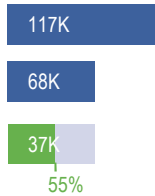
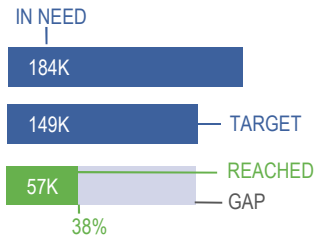


PROTECTION

 FUNDING STATUS (USD)	FUNDED \$18.7M (68%)	GAP \$8.8M	TOTAL \$27.5M
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Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services

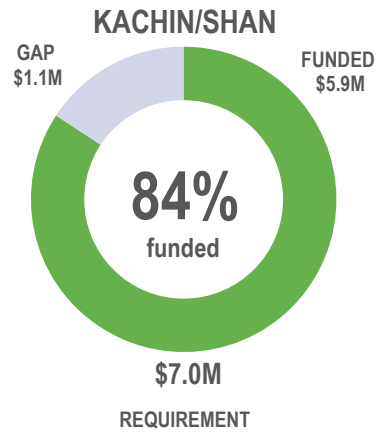
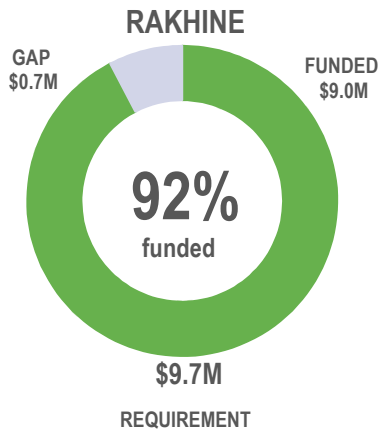


With HCT's endorsement of statement on commitment to Protection, the Centrality of Protection Agenda was implemented throughout 2016. Efforts continue to promote implementation of a durable solutions framework in Kachin State. However, increased fighting in Kachin and northern Shan states led to new or secondary displacement and further restrictions on humanitarian access to areas both within and beyond Government control. In Rakhine State, the decrease in the number of people reached by protection actors in Rakhine during the last quarter is due to the suspension of some protection activities following the 9 October events and subsequent security operations. This also led to perceived security threats expressed by partner's national staff in central Rakhine.

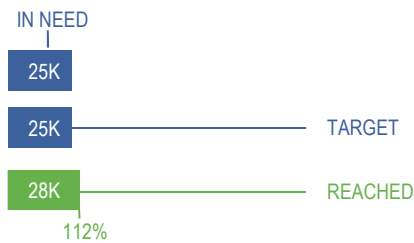


SHELTER/ NON-FOOD ITEMS/ CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

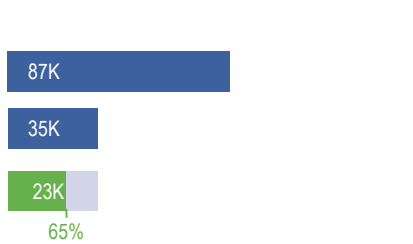
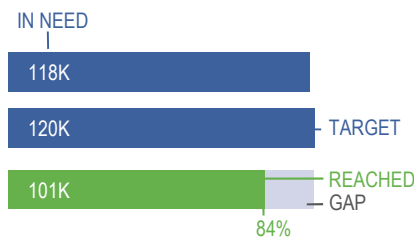
	FUNDING STATUS	FUNDED	GAP	TOTAL
	(USD)	\$14.9M (89%)	\$1.8M	\$16.7M



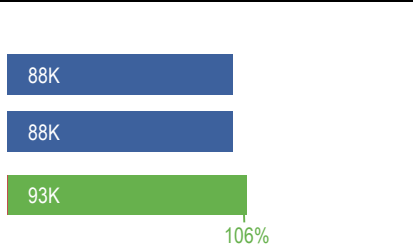
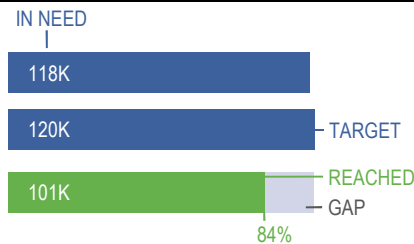
Number of IDPs who receive sufficient and appropriate NFIs in Rakhine to meet their most personal human needs



Number of IDPs with access to temporary shelter in accordance with minimum standards



Number of IDPs in camp/camp-like settings that have equitable access to basic services



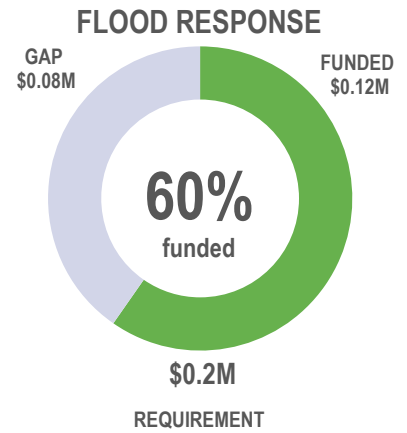
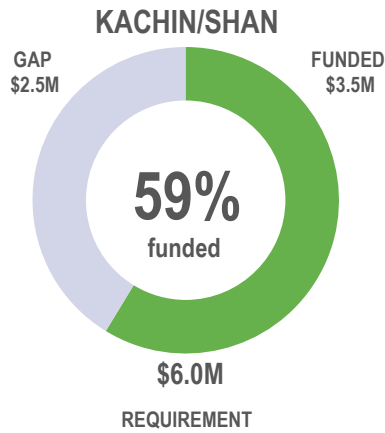
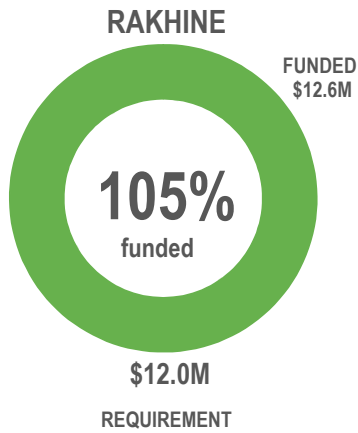
In Rakhine, over 65,000 IDPs were benefited from shelter repair/renovation projects. In Kachin/Shan, 2,060 new shelter units were constructed, 2131 shelter units renovated and 200 shelter toolkits distributed.

CONTACT: Edward Benson (benson@unhcr.org)

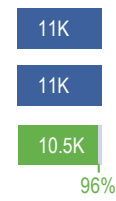
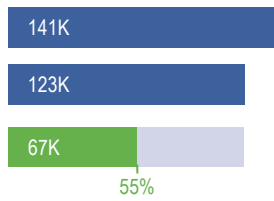
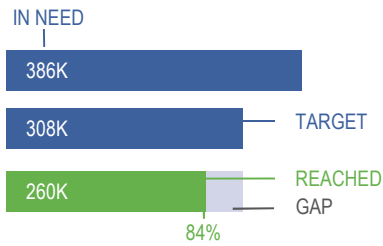


WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

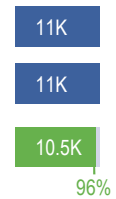
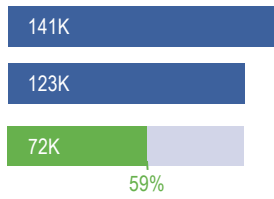
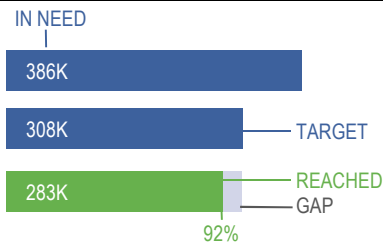
FUNDING STATUS (USD)	FUNDED	GAP	TOTAL
	\$16.2M (89%)	\$2.0M	\$18.2M



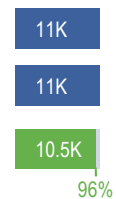
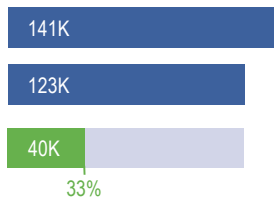
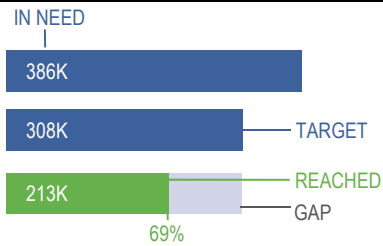
Number of people with equitable and continuous access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water



Number of people with equitable access to safe and continuous sanitation facilities



People adopt basic personal and community hygiene practices



The overall WASH achievements remain limited due to access constraints resulting from increased fighting/security incidents, inadequate funding and the revision of the WASH Cluster monitoring framework undertaken in 2016. The new monitoring indicators are more difficult to achieve as they are composite indicators and focuses on "access to functional services/facilities" rather than "access to services" alone.

The 2016 Flood response was covered by carry-over funds from 2015 in addition to what is presented above. The flood and water shortage response involved government collaboration.



COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES



FUNDING STATUS

(USD)

FUNDED

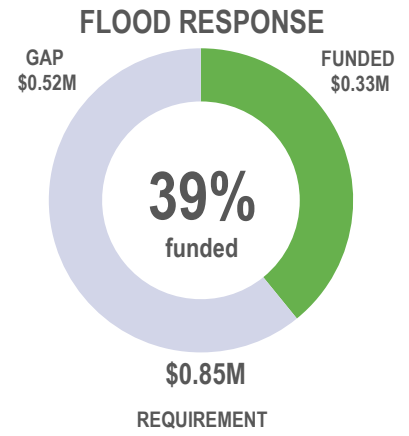
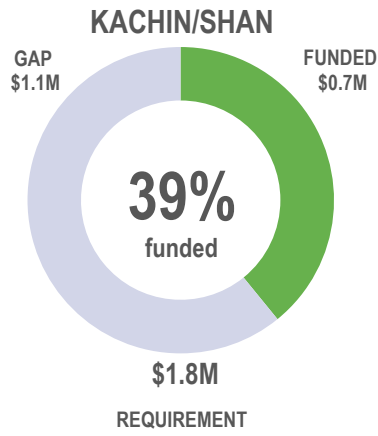
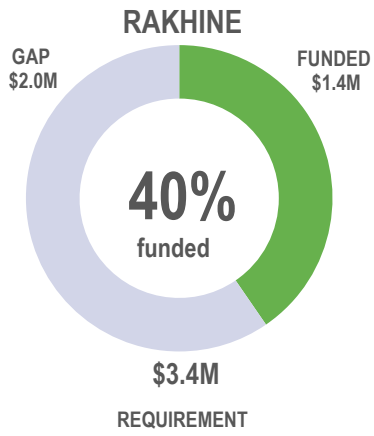
\$2.4M (40%)

GAP

\$3.7M

TOTAL

\$6.1M



2016 HRP end-of-year Monitoring Results: Sex and Age Disaggregated Data

Cluster	Contact	Indicators	State/Region	In Need	Target	Reached (as of 31 Dec)	Male	Female	Children (<18 yrs)	Adult (18-59 yrs)	Elderly (>59 yrs)	Gap	
EDUCATION	Jane Strachan (jstrachan@unicef.org)	Total number of emergency-affected children (3-17 years) accessing education (aiming at gender parity)	Rakhine	122,000	56,340	40,357	21,216	19,141	40,357	-	-	15,983	
			Kachin / Shan	66,000	37,465	16,257	8,230	8,027	16,257	-	-	21,208	
		Number of emergency-affected children accessing primary education (prioritizing formal, aiming at gender parity)	Rakhine	40,973	38,388	32,345	17,280	15,065	32,345	-	-	6,043	
			Kachin / Shan	22,133	16,363	12,343	6,366	5,977	12,343	-	-	4,020	
		Number of emergency-affected adolescents accessing post-primary education (formal and non-formal, aiming at gender parity)	Rakhine	57,070	17,737	6,053	2,840	3,213	6,053	-	-	11,684	
			Kachin / Shan	30,828	12,622	3,818	1,768	2,050	3,818	-	-	8,804	
FOOD SECURITY	Andrea Berloff (andrea.berloff@fao.org), Masae Shimomura (masae.shimomura@wfp.org)	Number of people who received food and/or cash assistance.	Rakhine	152,000	178,000	244,067	127,415	116,652	70,178	173,889	-	(66,067)	
			Kachin / Shan	107,143	107,143	150,188	78,098	72,090	40,756	109,432	-	(43,045)	
			Floods	91,800	76,000	59,746	30,162	29,584	11,643	48,103	-	16,254	
FOOD SECURITY	Percentage of households with an adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS>35)	Rakhine	80%	80%	82.0%							-	
		Kachin / Shan	80%	80%	75.0%							-	
		Floods	80%	80%	73.0%							-	
FOOD SECURITY	Number of people who receive agriculture-inputs, livestock assistance and sustainable income support	Rakhine	144,692	100,000	92,248	47,459	44,789	27,646	64,602	-	7,752		
		Kachin / Shan	68,974	30,000	28,307	14,720	13,587	8,209	20,098	-	1,693		
		Floods	459,386	459,386	177,880	91,983	85,897	50,693	127,187	-	281,506		
HEALTH	Win Bo (bow@who.int)	Number of affected population with access to basic health care services	Rakhine	420,804	420,804	125,068	61,033	64,035	64,160	56,531	4,377	295,736	
			Kachin / Shan	116,595	116,595	60,074	26,654	33,420	30,573	27,381	2,120	56,521	
		Number of affected population receiving reproductive, maternal and child health care including emergency obstetric care	Rakhine	273,000	273,000	87,307	4,524	82,783	18,961	68,346	-	185,693	
			Kachin / Shan	75,000	75,000	60,273	6,957	53,316	9,487	50,786	-	14,727	
NUTRITION	Anne Laevens (alaevens@unicef.org)	Number of children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care	Rakhine	12,200	11,300	12,291	4,657	7,634	12,291	-	-	(991)	
			Kachin / Shan	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	
		Number of children aged 60-108 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care	Rakhine	6,700	4,700	5,453	1,874	3,579	5,453	-	-	(753)	
			Kachin / Shan	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	
		Percentage of exits from therapeutic care by children aged 6-59 months who have recovered	Rakhine	0%	>75%	68%							-
			Kachin / Shan	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
Number of pregnant and lactating women who access infant and young child feeding counselling	Rakhine	16,800	12,000	14,186	-	14,186	-	14,186	-	(2,186)			
	Kachin / Shan	5,700	5,000	10,292	-	10,292	-	10,292	-	(5,292)			
PROTECTION	Geraldine Salducci Petruccelli (salducci@unhcr.org)	Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services	Rakhine	183,887	149,000	56,546	27,708	28,838	28,273	26,011	2,262	92,454	
			Kachin / Shan	116,928	68,000	37,395	17,576	19,819	18,323	16,454	2,618	30,605	
SHELTER/ NFIs	Edward Benson (benson@unhcr.org)	Number of IDPs who receive sufficient and appropriate NFIs in Rakhine to meet their most personal human needs	Rakhine	25,000	25,000	28,047	13,743	14,304	14,304	12,621	1,122	(3,047)	
			Kachin / Shan	118,084	119,862	100,800	49,392	51,408	51,408	45,360	4,032	19,062	
CCCM		Number of IDPs with access to temporary shelter in accordance with minimum standards	Rakhine	86,598	35,000	22,580	10,613	11,967	11,516	9,709	1,355	12,420	
			Kachin / Shan	118,084	119,862	100,800	49,392	51,408	51,408	45,360	4,032	19,062	
WASH	Sunny Guidotti (sguidotti@unicef.org)	Number of people with equitable and continuous access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water	Rakhine	385,708	308,418	260,377	117,170	143,207	91,132	104,151	65,094	48,041	
			Kachin / Shan	141,428	122,728	67,365	30,314	37,051	23,578	26,946	16,841	55,363	
			Floods	11,000	11,000	10,528	4,738	5,790	3,685	4,211	2,632	472	
		Number of people with equitable access to safe and continuous sanitation facilities	Rakhine	385,708	308,418	283,126	127,407	155,719	99,094	113,250	70,782	25,292	
			Kachin / Shan	141,428	122,728	72,339	32,553	39,786	25,319	28,936	18,084	50,389	
			Floods	11,000	11,000	10,528	4,738	5,790	3,685	4,211	2,632	472	
People adopt basic personal and community hygiene practices	Rakhine	385,708	308,418	212,703	95,716	116,987	74,446	85,081	53,176	95,715			
	Kachin / Shan	141,428	122,728	40,296	18,133	22,163	14,104	16,118	10,074	82,432			
	Floods	11,000	11,000	10,528	4,738	5,790	3,685	4,211	2,632	472			