

2016

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN MONITORING REPORT

JANUARY-MARCH 2016

PREPARED BY OCHA BASED ON INPUTS FROM THE SECTORS/CLUSTERS

OCHA/Htet Htet Oo



MYANMAR

Rakhine



In Rakhine State, approximately 120,000 people remain displaced in 39 camps or camp-like-settings as a result of the inter-communal violence that broke out in 2012. Prolonged displacement compounded by ongoing movement restrictions that constrain access to essential services continue to cause increased vulnerability and a high level of dependency on humanitarian assistance. Most facilities and structures, including shelters, in camps have been subjected to a third rainy season and therefore require significant care and maintenance to ensure that minimum standards are met. A joint assessment conducted by the Rakhine State Government and humanitarian partners in March 2016 in 21 camps of Sittwe, Pauktaw and Myebon townships indicated an urgent need for major renovation of over 60 per cent of the long-houses in the Sittwe camps and full rehabilitation of more than 80 per cent of three of the four assessed camps in Pauktaw Township. Significant renovation work is needed in one large camp that contains 89 long-houses in Myebon Township. Similarly, water and sanitation facilities are in need of renovation in many IDP camps across the state, with an estimated 20,000 IDPs facing acute water shortages according to the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Cluster. The water scarcity in Rakhine State is also compounded by the fact that many ponds were damaged during the 2015 floods. In view of the upcoming monsoon which will begin in June, urgent support is critically needed to carry out care and maintenance of shelters and other essential facilities in camps to ensure that thousands of the displaced people are protected from the elements and are able to live in dignified conditions.

Kachin/Shan



In Kachin and Shan states, an estimated 96,000 people remain displaced as a result of the armed conflict that started in 2011. The protracted nature of displacement has not only caused renewed need for protection and assistance but also strained the capacity of host communities, with a growing number of newly displaced people being forced to seek shelter in camps. In the first quarter of 2016, armed conflict erupted primarily

in Kyaukme, Nahmkan and Kutkai townships in Shan State and led to the additional displacement of over 7,300 people. Over 4,700 of these people had reportedly returned to their places of origin by the end of March. While their immediate needs were catered for primarily by state authorities and local partners, the UN and its partners also provided assistance including shelter, non-food-items, psychological support, health care and water/sanitation/hygiene services in support of the government-led response. While humanitarian assistance is generally meeting material needs in most areas, protection monitoring and services, which require more regular access by international organizations, is inadequate. Ongoing insecurity, damage to infrastructure, presence of landmines and scarcity of resources also undermine the ability of humanitarian partners to ensure sustained delivery of assistance, especially in areas of active conflict in northern Shan State as well as in non-government areas of Kachin State.

Floods



In floods affected areas, of the approximately 11,000 people who were staying in evacuation sites in Chin State and Sagaing Region at the end of October 2015, over 7,000 people had been relocated as of March 2016. People being relocated to new sites or returning to their villages of origin have received new housing or materials from the Government. However, according to latest reports, some relocation sites still require water and sanitation facilities, increased access to education and health care, and other essential services. In Chin State, over 3,000 people remain in evacuation sites in Hakha and Tongzan townships, where they continue to receive assistance from the Government, the UN and partners. Support to ensure decent living conditions, functional services and income generation opportunities remains crucial in the planned relocation areas. Findings of a joint assessment on food security and agriculture sectors by FAO and WFP also highlighted that poor rural communities, especially in the hardest-hit-areas of Chin and Rakhine states, continue to face food shortages in 2016, prompting a continued need for assistance and livelihoods opportunities to ensure long-term recovery.

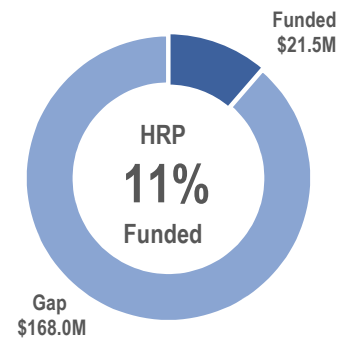
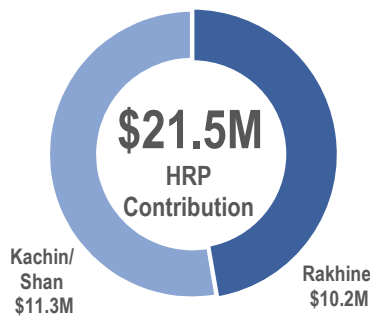
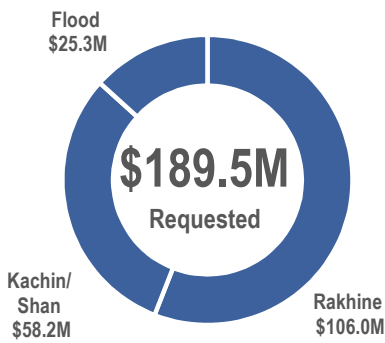
Expected achievements during the second quarter

All sectors/clusters to produce detailed sex and age disaggregated data.

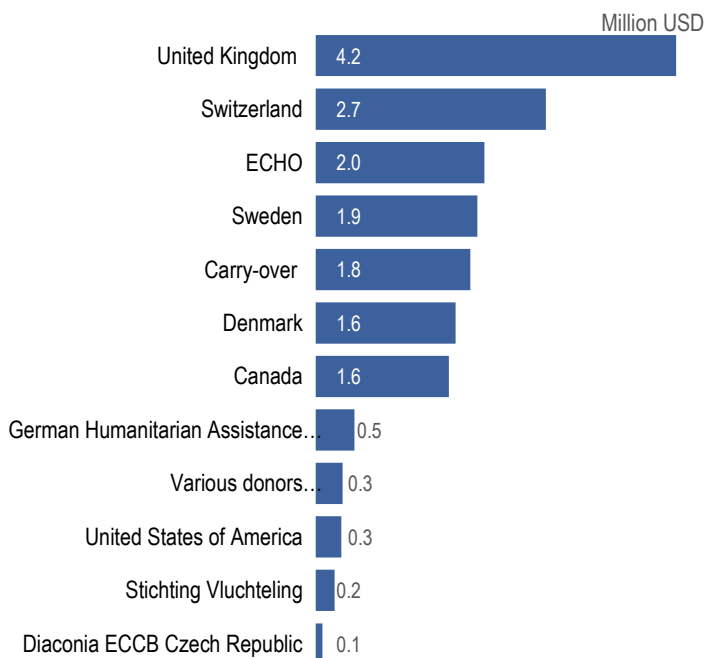
Information management within the health cluster to be improved, including a particular emphasis on data collection, monitoring and analysis.	Shelter gaps in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan states to be reduced in the second quarter (ahead of the monsoon season).	New partnership with local partners to be established to increase coverage of key nutrition interventions.
A new monitoring framework for the WASH cluster to be developed to monitor service functionality.	Existing primary and post-primary temporary learning spaces to be enhanced for new academic year starting in June.	Rehabilitation of village roads and water ponds through cash for work activities in the flood affected areas to improve access to markets, social services and safe drinking water.

KEY FIGURES

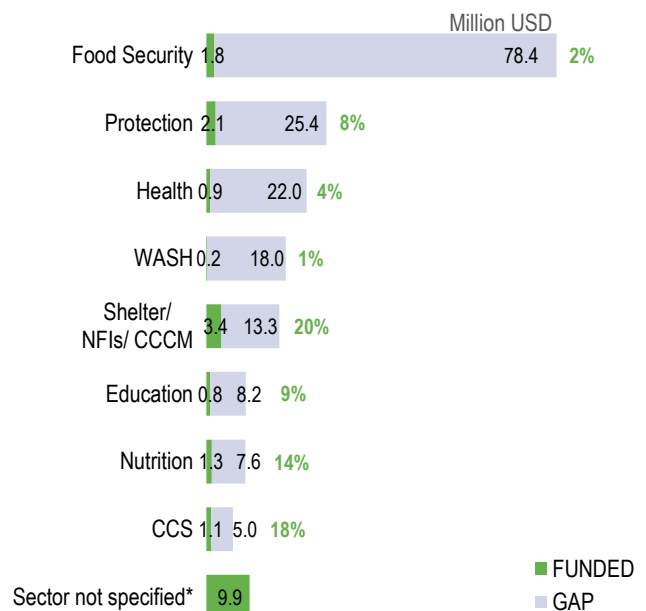
 FUNDING STATUS (USD)	FUNDED \$21.5M	GAP \$168.0M	TOTAL \$189.5M
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2016 Donor Contributions



2016 Funding Per Sector



* Of a total of US\$9.9 million, \$7.6 million has been allocated for Kachin and \$2.3 for Rakhine. Information about detailed allocation by sector is not available at the time of reporting. Major recipients of these contributions include MHF (\$2.4 million), UNICEF (\$1.2 million), ADRA (\$890,000) and NRC (\$470,000). In addition, the UK contributed over \$4million (40 per cent) for which a detailed allocation by recipient is unknown.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Over **62K** emergency-affected children 3-17 years old were assisted with access to education.

Education partners continued to operate learning spaces and supported children's participation in exams for the last academic year.

More than **300K** people received food and/or cash assistance.

The prioritization of vulnerable IDP households in camps and a shift to cash based transfers in the Government control areas of Kachin were successfully pursued.

Over **132K** IDPs/affected people were assisted with access to basic health care services.

Mop-up polio vaccination campaign was completed in 61 townships (over 90 per cent coverage) of Rakhine, Kachin and Shan.

Some **2K** children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition received therapeutic care in Rakhine.

Underlying causes of and inter-sectoral solutions for malnutrition agreed to inform a strategy for the northern part of Rakhine.

Approx. **50K** IDPs benefitted from projects to repair or reconstruct damaged temporary shelters.

Concerted fundraising efforts pursued for temporary shelter repair/maintenance in Rakhine.

More than **347K** people were assisted with access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water.

Most WASH activities in flood-affected areas completed with mitigation activities in place to reduce impact of water shortages resulting from damaged ponds.



EDUCATION



FUNDING STATUS

(USD)

FUNDED

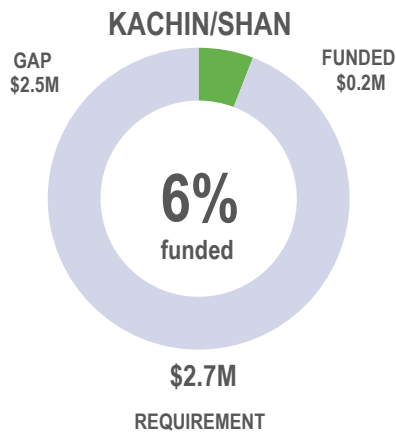
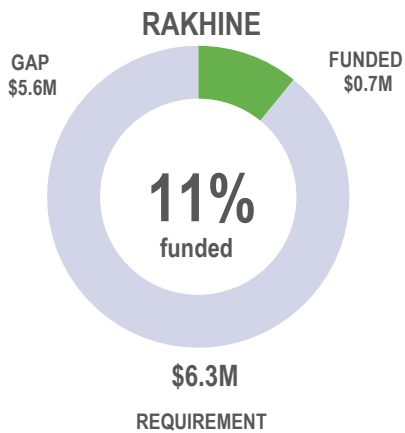
\$0.8M

GAP

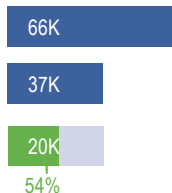
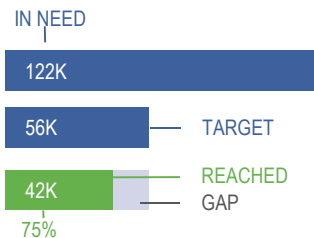
\$8.2M

TOTAL

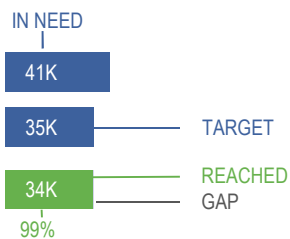
\$9.0M



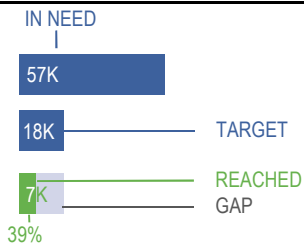
Total number of emergency-affected children (3-17 years) accessing education (aiming at gender parity)



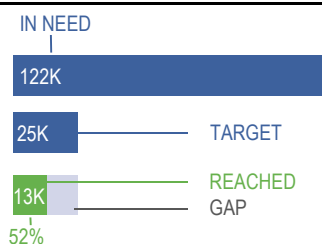
Number of emergency-affected children accessing primary education (prioritizing formal, aiming at gender parity)



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)



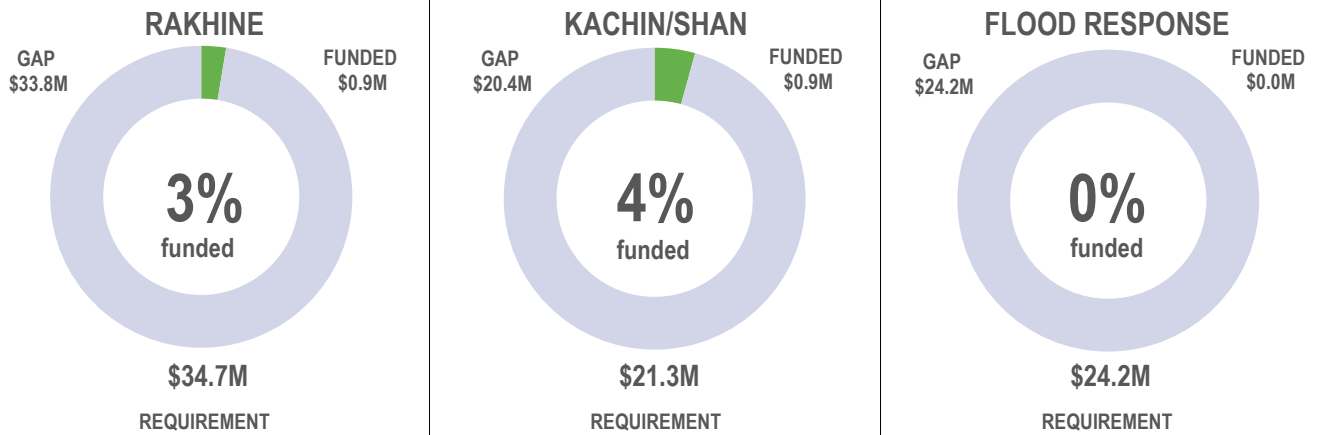
Critical gaps of education for over 60,000 children in IDP camps and host/surrounding communities in Rakhine and Kachin/Shan states have been covered through provision of learning spaces, materials, and teacher support. However, gaps remain in support for post-primary children due to funding shortages as well as challenges in making curricula more relevant/formal and recruiting qualified teachers at post-primary level, especially in Rakhine State.

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FOOD SECURITY

FUNDING STATUS (USD)	FUNDED	GAP	TOTAL
	\$1.8M	\$78.4M	\$80.2M



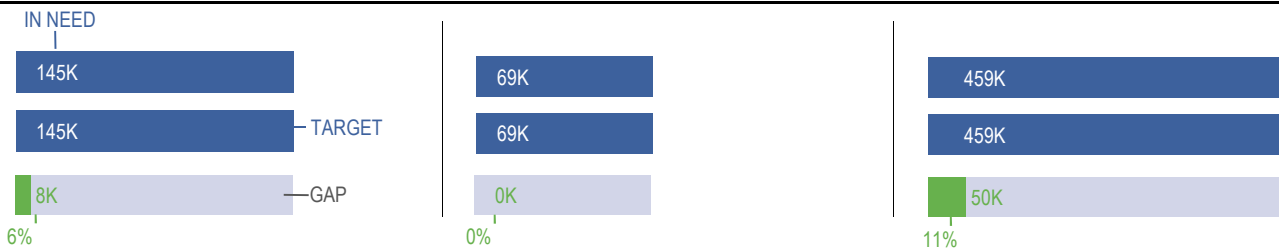
Number of people who received food and/or cash assistance.



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



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

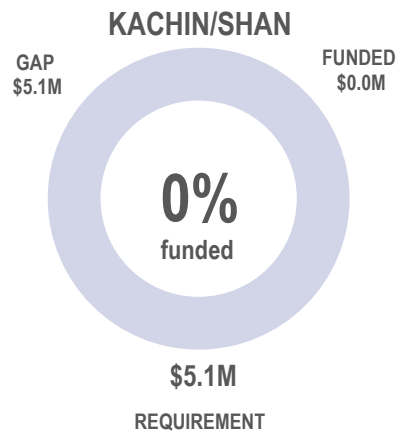
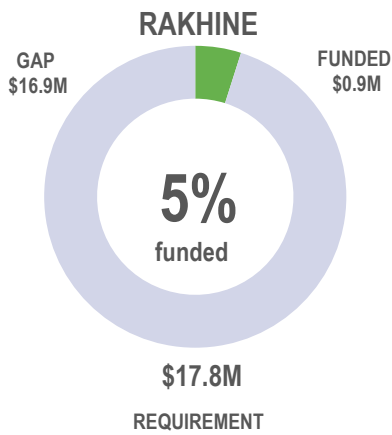


Support for agricultural livelihoods remains significantly behind the target because the first quarter of the year is not an active planting season for agriculture with very limited scope for interventions in camp areas due to limited access to land. In the first quarter, no contributions were received. However, humanitarian operations were still made possible with the 2015 carryover funding from the United States (US\$5,000,000) for life-saving food and cash assistance to IDPs in Kachin/Shan/Rakhine, a portion of Switzerland's 2016 flexible contribution of \$1,865,000 as well as the Republic of Korea (\$300,000) and the United Kingdom (\$4,151,376) earmarked for flood response (all confirmed in late December 2015). The plan for community asset rehabilitation through cash for work activities in flood-affected Ayeyarwady and Bago could not be implemented due to shortfalls in flexible enough funding to meet the needs in those specific areas, and with most funding earmarked for other flood-affected areas.

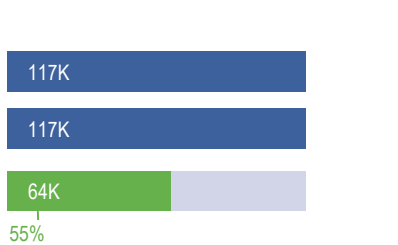
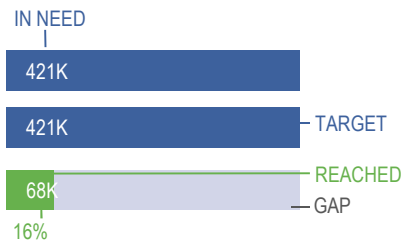


HEALTH

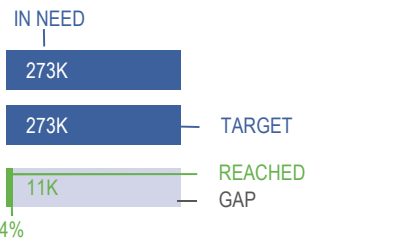
	FUNDING STATUS	FUNDED	GAP	TOTAL
	(USD)	\$0.9M	\$22.0M	\$22.9M



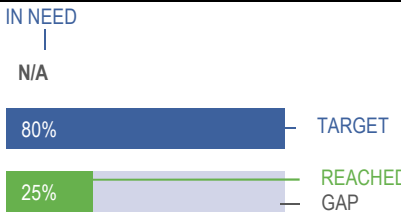
Number of affected population with access to basic health care services



Number of affected population with access to reproductive, maternal and child health care including emergency obstetric care



Establishment of Early Warning and Response System (EWARS)

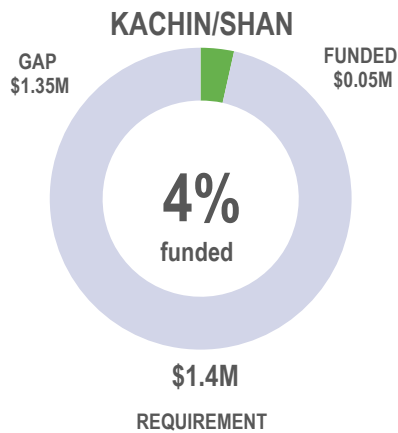
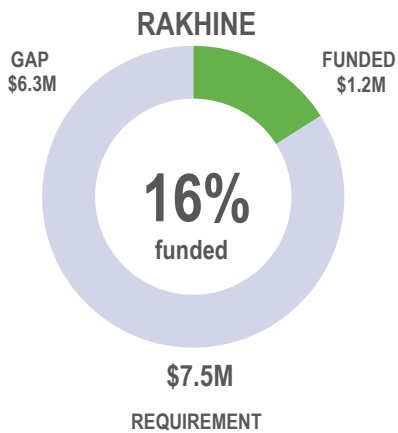


Severe funding shortages in the health sector (only 4%) led to limited coverage in service provision. While the overall result on access to reproductive health care services remains low, efforts were made to ensure improved access to these services in Kachin State (Mogaung and Waingmaw townships) through mobile clinics in IDP camps and host communities, refurbishment of a township hospital in Mogaung and a training on the Clinical Management of Rape cases.

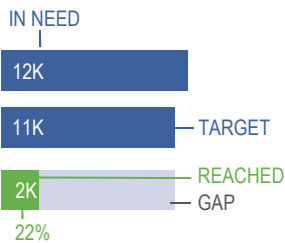


NUTRITION

FUNDING STATUS (USD)	FUNDED	GAP	TOTAL
	\$1.3M	\$7.6M	\$8.9M

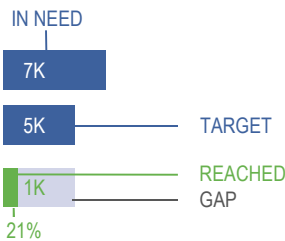


Number of children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care*



N/A

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



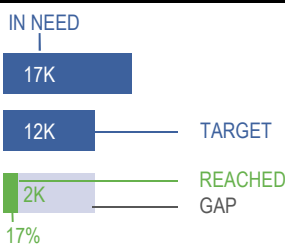
N/A

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*



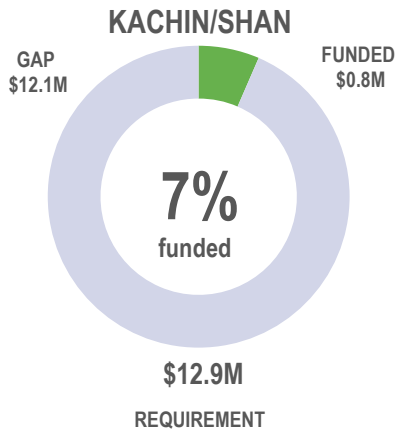
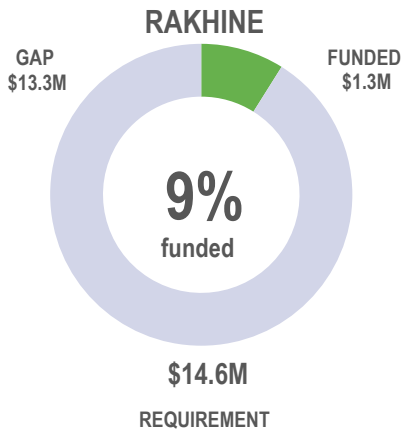
Despite funding shortfalls, the sector's target for treatment of children under 5 with severe acute malnutrition in Rakhine is progressing as planned due to roll-over funding and supplies from 2015. However, access to Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) support in Rakhine is behind target, mainly due to limited funding and partners. UNICEF is currently pursuing new local partnerships to support expansion of IYCF, which also depends on funds availability.

* The Nutrition sector targeted only 25% of its annual total targets during the first quarter of 2016. The results reported reflect cumulative achievement towards its annual total targets.

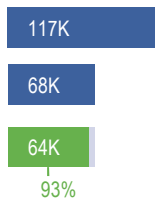
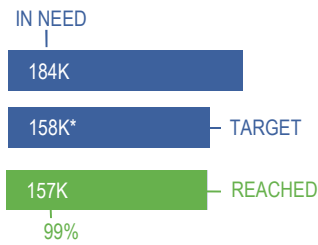


PROTECTION

	FUNDING STATUS (USD)	FUNDED \$2.1M	GAP \$25.4M	TOTAL \$27.5M
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Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services

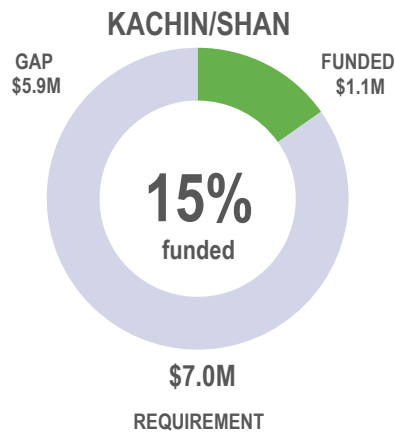
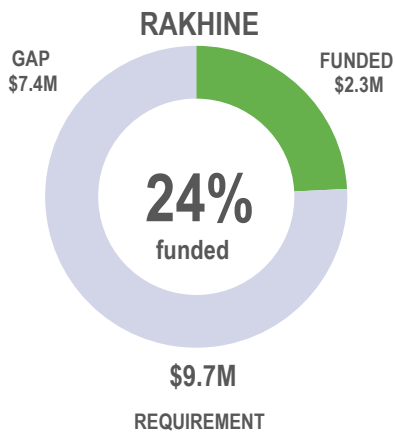


* The Protection sector increased its target in Rakhine from 149,000 to 158,000 because its initial target was underestimated.

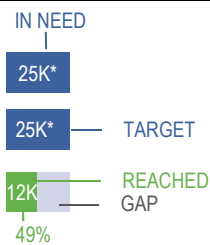


SHELTER/ NON-FOOD ITEMS/ CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

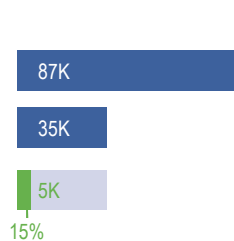
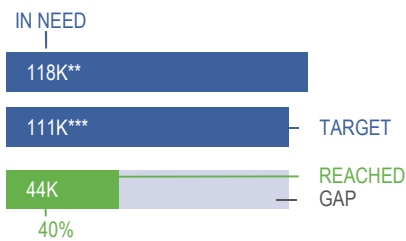
FUNDING STATUS (USD)	FUNDED	GAP	TOTAL
	\$3.4M	\$13.3M	\$16.7M



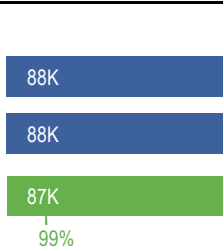
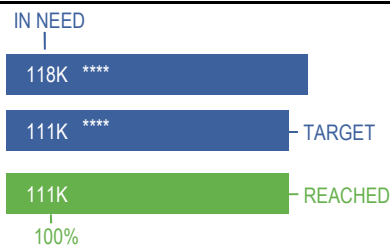
Number of IDPs who receive sufficient and appropriate NFIs in Rakhine to meet their most personal human needs



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



A detailed assessment of temporary shelter needs in Rakhine was conducted in February and March 2016. The tendering process for repair/maintenance of shelters was completed during Q1 and implementation to commence in Q2. In Kachin/Shan, the result remains behind the target due to funding gap and access constraints.

* The numbers of people in need and targeted were revised because NFI distribution is being carried out through targeting only at the most vulnerable IDPs rather than a blanket distribution.

** The number of people in need decreased from 143,887 to 118,084 as per the overall remaining needs following the 2015/16 individual housing solution projects.

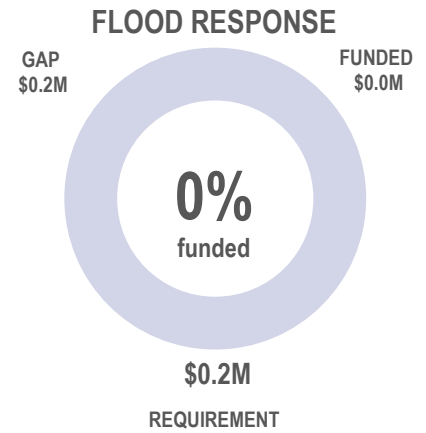
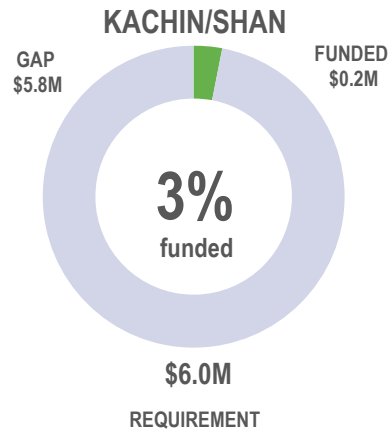
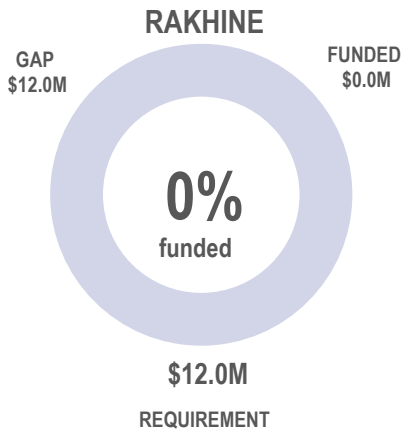
*** The number of people targeted increased from 15,592 to 110,700 following an extensive needs assessment conducted in March 2016.

**** The number of people in need decreased from 121,098 to 118,084 and targeted from 121,098 to 110,700 as per the overall remaining needs following the 2015/16 individual housing solution projects.

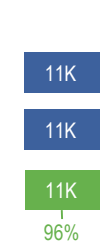
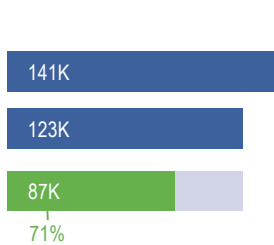
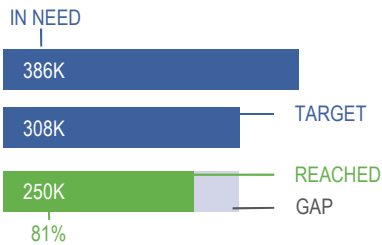


WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

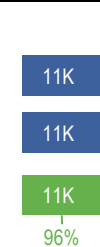
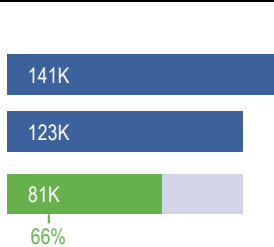
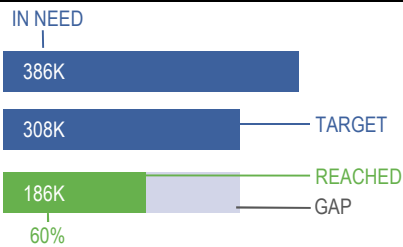
FUNDING STATUS (USD)	FUNDED	GAP	TOTAL
	\$0.2M	\$18.0M	\$18.2M



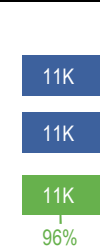
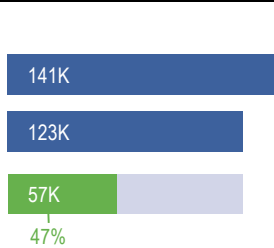
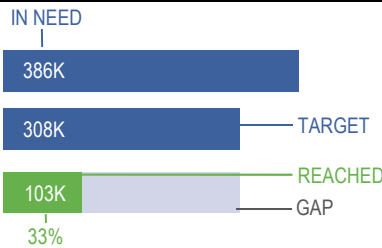
Number of people with equitable and continuous access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water



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



People adopt basic personal and community hygiene practices



Donors' dedicated commitments are expected in the next quarter as activities in the first quarter have largely been covered by disbursements made in 2015. Beneficiaries represent population covered by temporary WASH facilities under active WASH partner management in IDP camps and those receiving sustainable WASH interventions in surrounding affected villages and northern part of Rakhine State. However, top-level WASH indicators do not capture disparities between IDP camps (210K people) and villages (215K people) where intervention approaches differ significantly. Monitoring tools are under review to better differentiate in Q2. Actual access to safe drinking water in Q1 is lower than results indicated due to water shortages.