

2015

# HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN MONITORING REPORT

JANUARY-DECEMBER 2015

PREPARED BY OCHA BASED ON INPUTS FROM THE SECTORS/CLUSTERS

OCHA/Eva Modvig



MYANMAR

## CHANGES IN CONTEXT

In 2015, there continued to be significant humanitarian needs in Myanmar with additional displacements and vulnerability resulting from renewed conflicts in Kachin and Shan states, and devastating floods that affected 12 of the country's 14 states/regions. In Rakhine and Kachin/Shan states, many of the IDPs living in camps or camp-like situations remain dependent on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs largely due to continued restrictions on movements and limited access to livelihood opportunities. The protracted displacement also has an adverse effect on the host communities, straining already scarce resources. The situation was further compounded by the countrywide floods that affected over nine million people across the country.

### Kachin/Shan



In Kachin and Shan states, approximately 100,000 people remain displaced as a result of the armed conflict that started in 2011. Of these, more than half of the displaced population live in areas beyond Government control, where access remains largely restricted. The prolonged nature of displacement also requires sustained delivery of assistance, as temporary shelters, other essential facilities such as health care and sanitation services require renovation or replacement. Despite efforts to reach a nationwide ceasefire, armed clashes continued to affect civilian populations leading to the temporary displacement of about 17,000 people (excluding Kokang) in 2015 (most of these newly displaced people returned to their places of origin within weeks). There are concerns that negative coping mechanisms such as risky migration, early marriage and child labour have been increasing in this protracted situation. In the Kokang Self-Administered Zone, the conflict displaced approximately 80,000 people, with most of these people crossing the border into China. Around 4,000 remained displaced at the end of 2015.

### Rakhine



In Rakhine State, about 140,000 people remain displaced following outbreaks of violence in 2012. Discriminatory laws, policies and practices, which place severe restrictions on movement and access to basic services, cause particular hardship and lead to a high level of dependency on humanitarian assistance. Housing and other facilities in camps were constructed as a temporary measure and many require maintenance or repairs. Continued provision of food, education and nutrition support, as well as protection services remains needed in the camps. According to UNHCR, approximately 94,000 refugees and migrants are estimated to have departed by sea from Rakhine State and the border areas of Bangladesh since 2014. Due to restrictions on movement and their inability to access citizenship, these people rely on smuggling networks for their departures and are vulnerable to human trafficking. Rakhine was also one of the worst-hit parts of Myanmar during the floods in 2015 that affected all communities with a particular impact on women and girls.

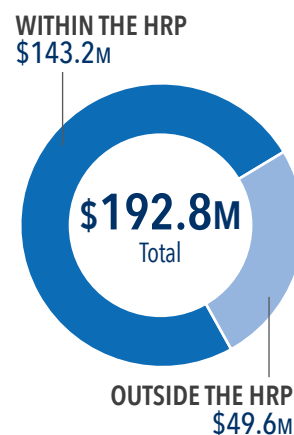
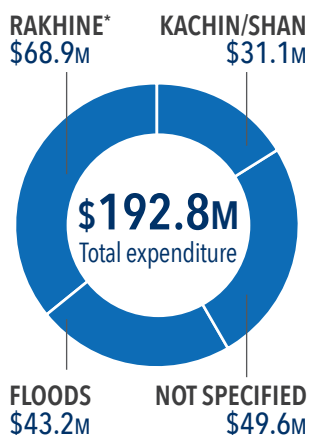
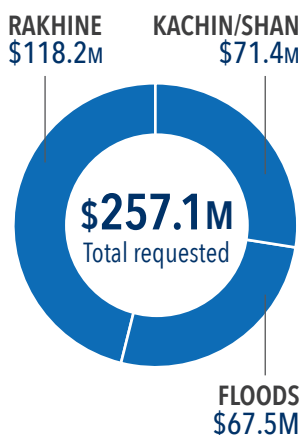
The floods resulted in significant damage to crops and people's livelihoods. In March 2015, the Rakhine State Government assisted some 10,000 IDPs to build their own individual houses through a process of owner-driven construction. Bilateral donations then supported similar programs. By the end of 2015 approximately 25,000 individuals benefited through these IDP owner-driven housing schemes and approximately 30 of the original camps (or camp-like settings) are closed, a key step to ending displacement. The number of camps (or camp-like settings) decreased by 40 per cent with approximately 40 sites (in number) remaining. These returnees were assisted to build their own individual houses through a process of owner-driven construction. Efforts are being made by humanitarian and development actors to ensure that they are also assisted to restore their livelihoods and have adequate access to essential services, so that continued humanitarian aid to these people can be phased out.

### Floods

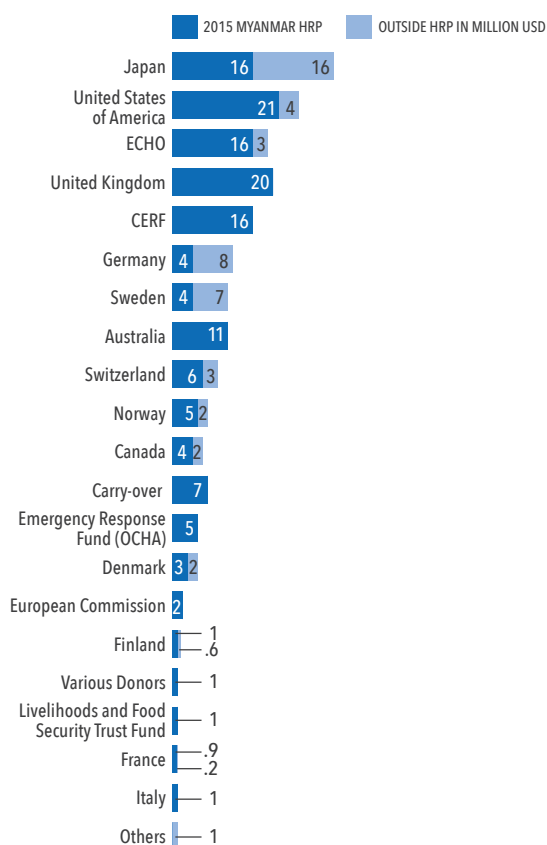


In addition to continued humanitarian needs associated with conflict and communal violence, Myanmar was hit by devastating floods and landslides in 2015. According to Government figures, 38,000 houses were totally destroyed and 315,000 were heavily damaged. Over 1.4 million acres (567,000 hectares) of farmland were inundated, with more than 841,000 acres (341,000 hectares) destroyed. Damage to crops and arable land poses a serious risk of long-term food insecurity in many parts of the country and it has heightened the vulnerability of people who were already food insecure. The long-term socio-economic effects of this disaster will continue to be felt by communities, increasing their vulnerability to trafficking, gender-based violence and child labour. Of the 1.7 million people who were temporarily displaced by floods and landslides in 2015, all except 9,000 had returned to their villages of origin by the end of December 2015. Although many of the humanitarian activities related to floods/landslides were completed by the end of 2015, some people (particularly those still displaced in temporary sites and those affected by food insecurity) will continue to need some humanitarian support (including support to return or permanently settle elsewhere) in 2016.

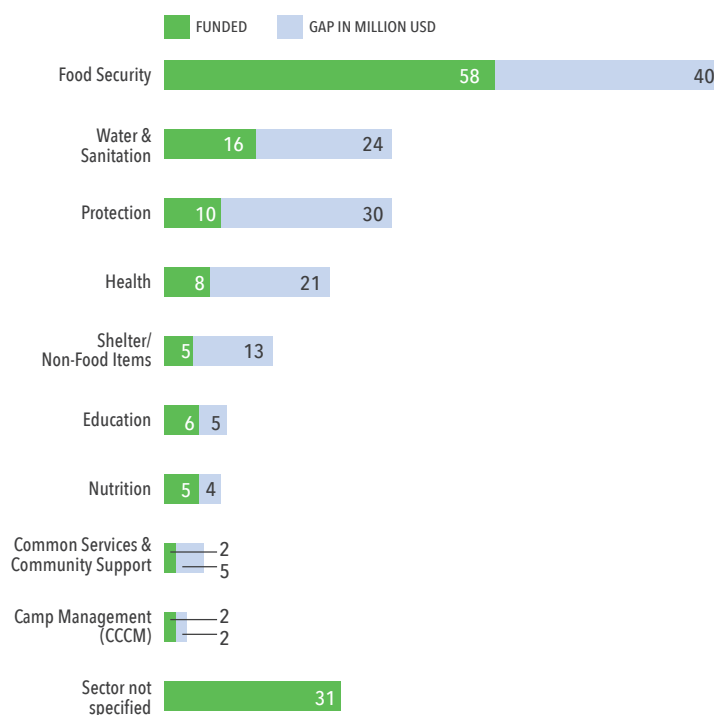
## KEY FIGURES



## 2015 Donor Contributions



## 2015 Funding Per Sector



## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

|                                                                                                         |                                                                    |                                                                                                     |                                                                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| OVER <b>90K</b> EMERGENCY-AFFECTED CHILDREN (3-17 YEARS) HAD ACCESS TO EDUCATION.                       | MORE THAN <b>800K</b> PEOPLE RECEIVED FOOD AND/OR CASH ASSISTANCE. | OVER <b>270K</b> IDPS/AFFECTED PEOPLE HAD ACCESS TO BASIC HEALTH CARE SERVICES.                     | SOME <b>13.9K</b> CHILDREN AGED 6-59 MONTHS WITH SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION RECEIVED THERAPEUTIC CARE. |
| APPROX. <b>196K</b> IDPS IN RAKHINE/KACHIN HAD TEMPORARY SHELTERS IN ACCORDANCE WITH MINIMUM STANDARDS. | OVER <b>300K</b> PEOPLE HAD ACCESS TO MINIMUM PROTECTION SERVICES. | MORE THAN <b>600K</b> PEOPLE HAD ACCESS TO SUFFICIENT QUANTITY OF SAFE DRINKING AND DOMESTIC WATER. | SOME <b>150K</b> FLOOD AFFECTED PEOPLE RECEIVED SHELTER KITS OR EQUIVALENT.                           |

\* excl. approx. \$20M for floods

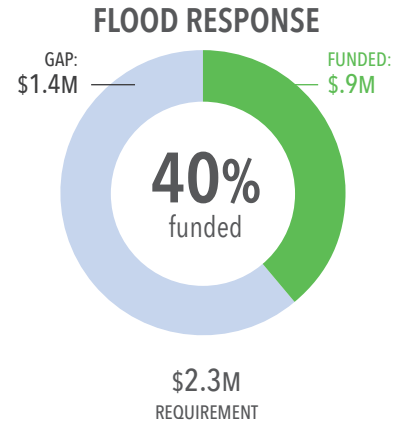
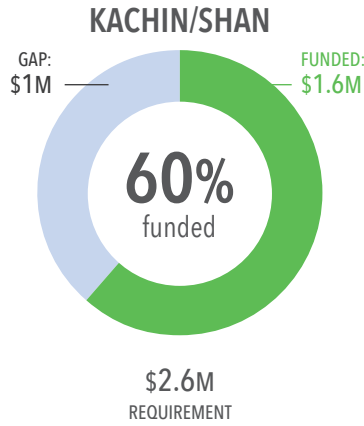
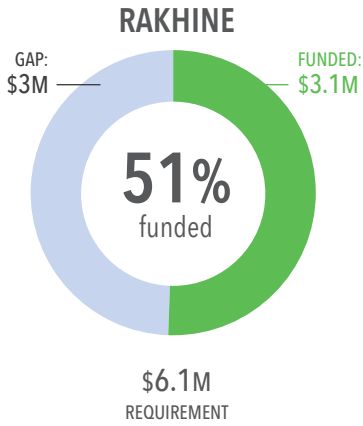


# FUNDING STATUS (USD)

FUNDED \$6M

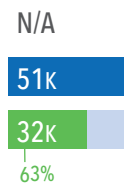
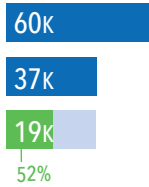
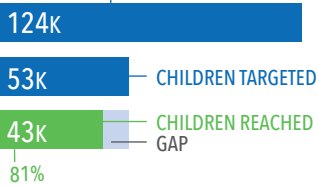
GAP \$5M

TOTAL \$11M

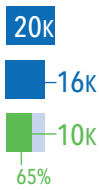
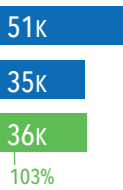


## Total number of emergency-affected children (3-17 years) accessing education

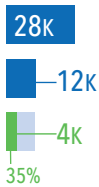
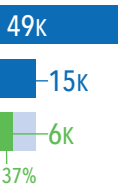
### CHILDREN IN NEED



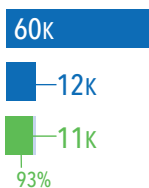
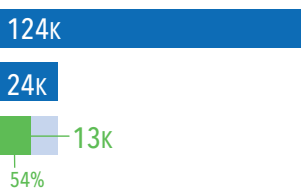
## Number of emergency-affected children (5-11 years) accessing primary education\*



## Number of emergency-affected adolescents (12-17 years) accessing post-primary education\*\*



## Number of children (3-17 years) receiving education which integrates initiatives to mitigate contextual protection risks



\* prioritizing formal, aiming at gender parity; \*\* formal and nonformal, aiming at gender parity



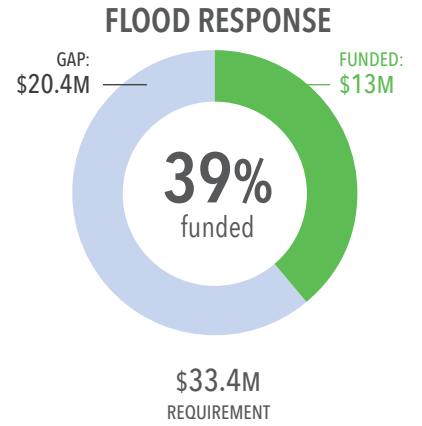
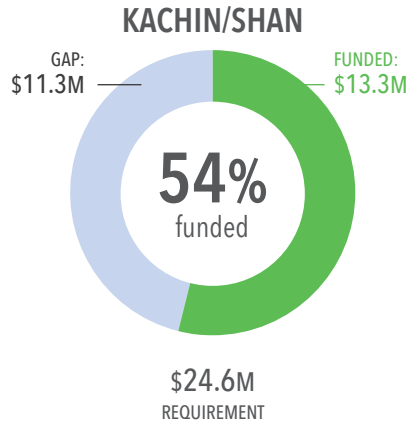
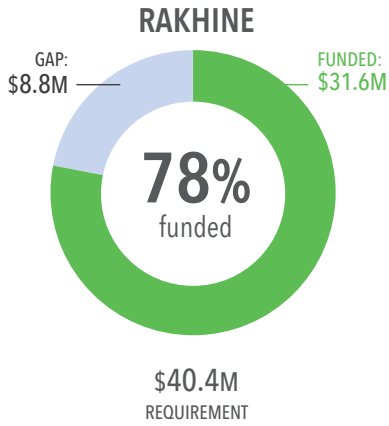
# FUNDING STATUS

(USD)

FUNDED  
**\$58M**

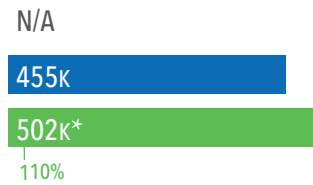
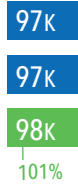
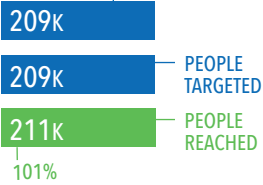
GAP  
**\$40M**

TOTAL  
**\$98M**



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

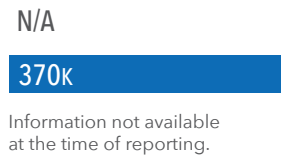
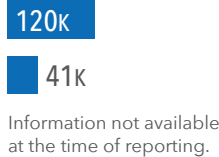
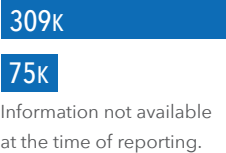
### PEOPLE IN NEED



## 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 result is higher than the initial target because during implementation additional people were identified and assisted with relief assistance (food&cash) and asset creation (food&cash).

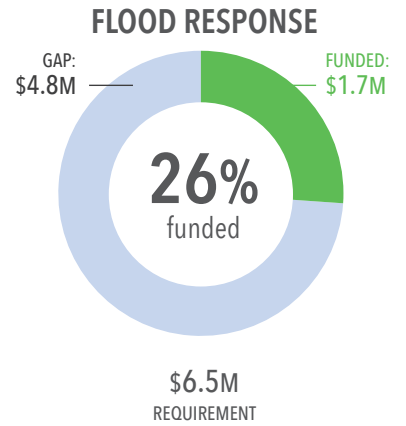
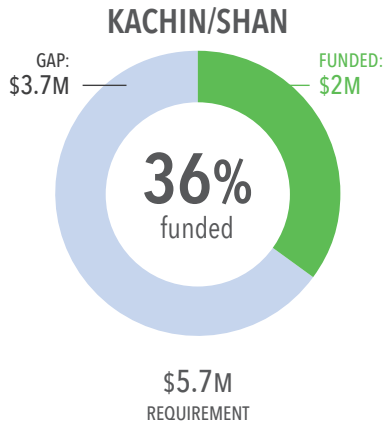
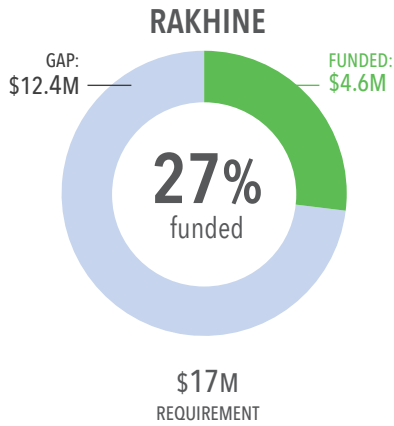


# FUNDING STATUS (USD)

FUNDED  
\$8M

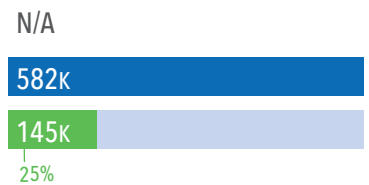
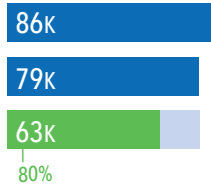
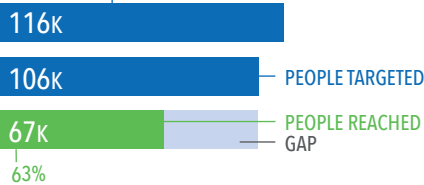
GAP  
\$21M

TOTAL  
\$29M

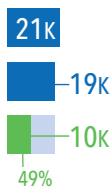


## Number of IDPs/affected people with access to basic health care services

### PEOPLE IN NEED



## Number of IDPs/affected people with access to reproductive, maternal and child health care including emergency obstetric care



## Percentage of children 9 months to 15 years vaccinated against measles



Due to prevailing challenges in health data collection from partners compounded by a lack of dedicated information management capacity, the results reported may not fully represent the actual number of people reached.



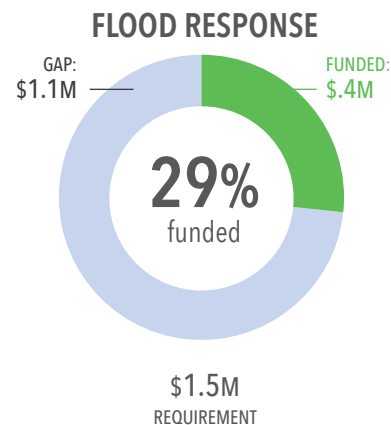
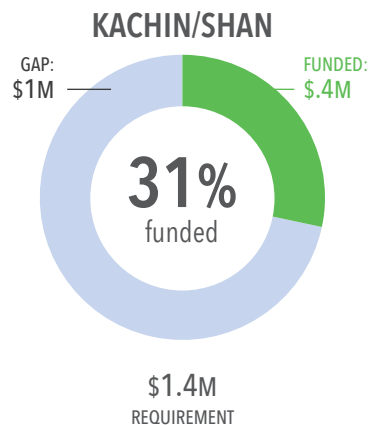
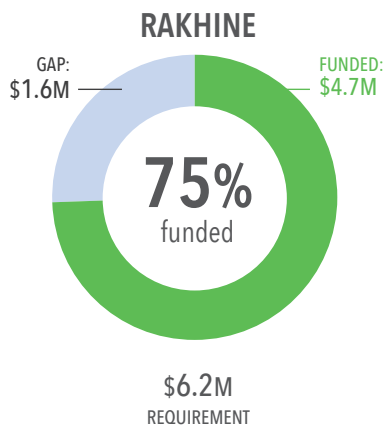
# FUNDING STATUS

(USD)

FUNDED  
\$5M

GAP  
\$4M

TOTAL  
\$9M



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

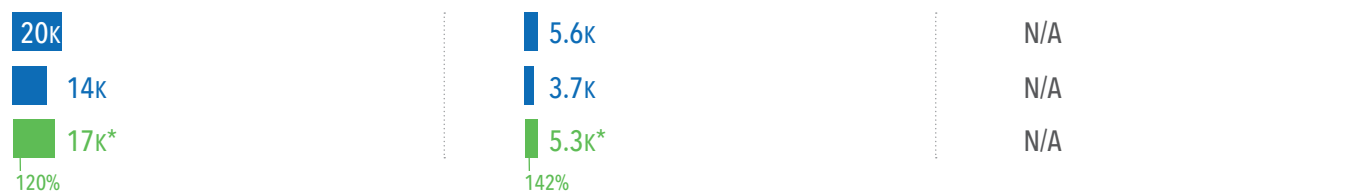
### CHILDREN IN NEED



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



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



## Number of children aged 6-59 months who benefit from micronutrient supplementation



\* Majority of the number of people reached at the end of 2015 with nutrition services is generally higher than the initial targets due to the extended coverage for flood response and a change in child growth standard (resulting in more children being classified as severely malnourished).

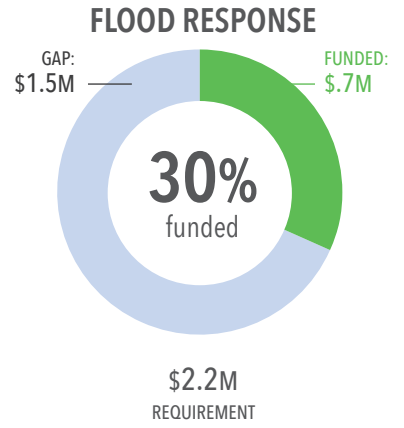
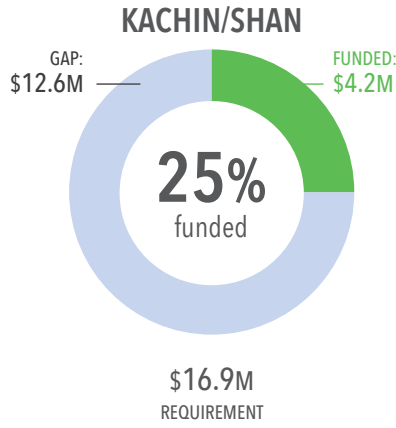
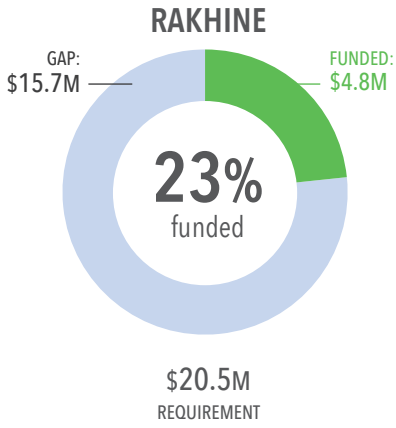


# FUNDING STATUS (USD)

FUNDED  
\$10M

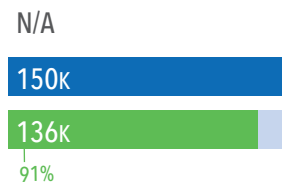
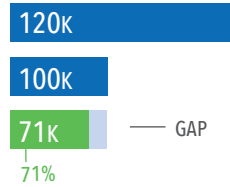
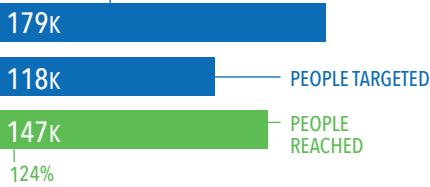
GAP  
\$30M

TOTAL  
\$40M



## Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services

### PEOPLE IN NEED



With the strengthening of coordination mechanisms, there had been more partners reporting on targets achieved than previous monitoring exercises. There is also a possibility of overlap in reporting on individual's access to services as one could have benefited from more than one services.





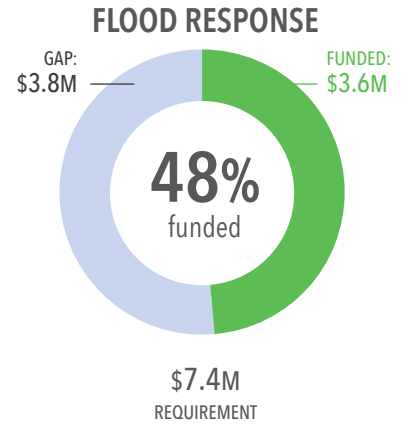
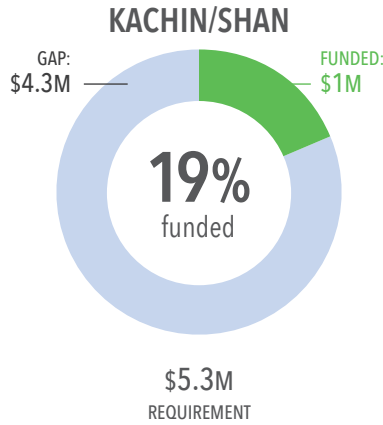
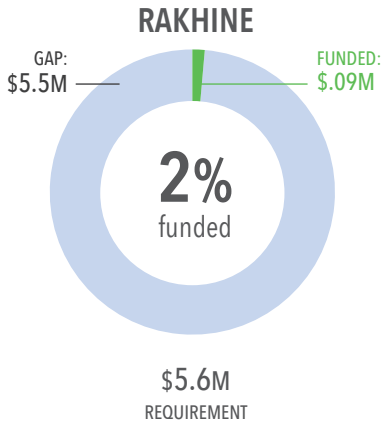
# FUNDING STATUS

(USD)

FUNDED  
\$5M

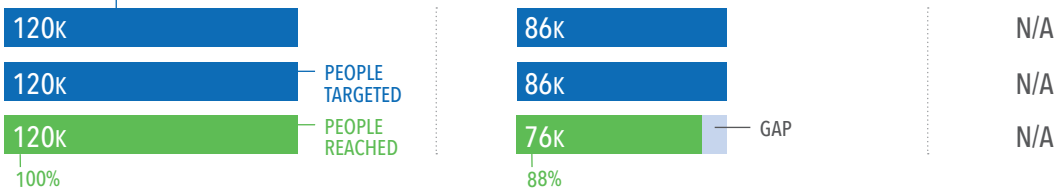
GAP  
\$13M

TOTAL  
\$18M

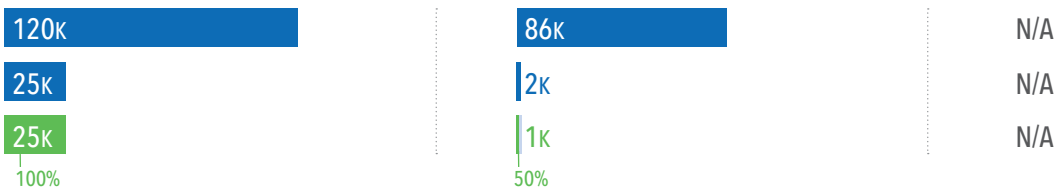


## Number of IDPs with access to temporary shelter in accordance with minimum standards

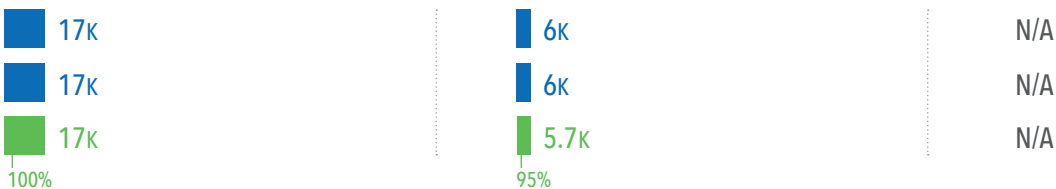
### PEOPLE IN NEED



## Number of IDPs that receive individual housing solutions in accordance with relevant standards



## Number of vulnerable IDPs that receive appropriate NFIs



## Number of flood affected persons that received shelter kits or equivalent



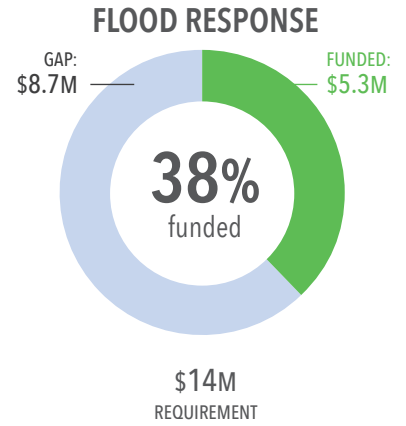
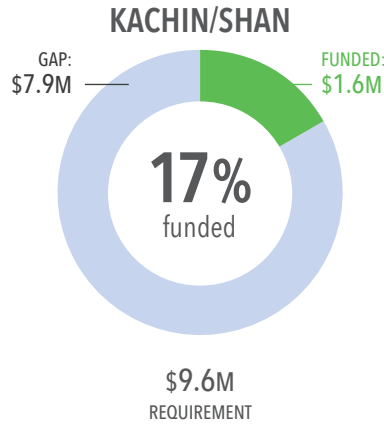
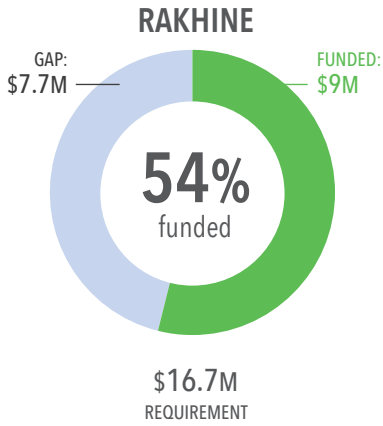


# FUNDING STATUS (USD)

FUNDED \$16M

GAP \$24M

TOTAL \$40M



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

### PEOPLE IN NEED

417k

327k PEOPLE TARGETED

248k PEOPLE REACHED  
76% GAP

120k

114k

88k  
77% GAP

N/A

300k

301k  
101% GAP

## Number of people with equitable access to safe and sustainable sanitation facilities

417k

244k

191k  
78% GAP

120k

114k

79k  
70% GAP

N/A

N/A

N/A

## Number of people with basic knowledge of diarrheal disease transmission and prevention

417k

327k

103k  
32% GAP

120k

114k

61k  
53% GAP

N/A

300k

236k  
79% GAP



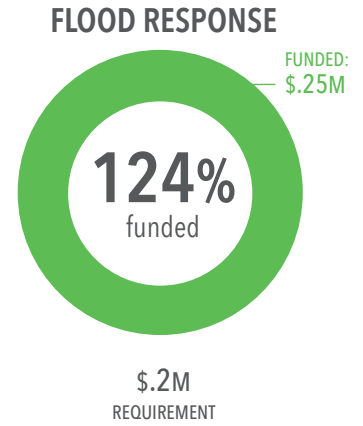
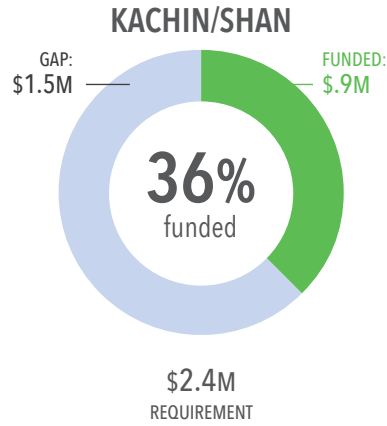
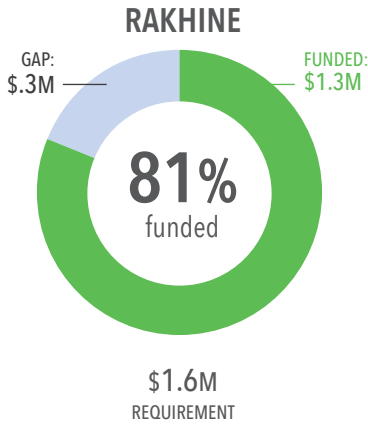
# FUNDING STATUS

(USD)

FUNDED  
\$2M

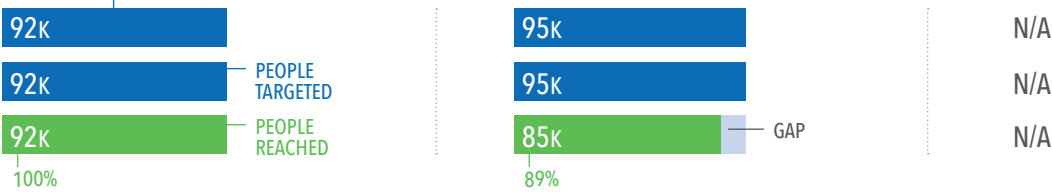
GAP  
\$2M

TOTAL  
\$4M

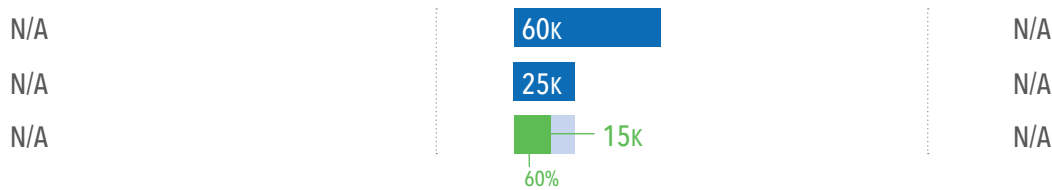


## Number of IDPs that receive direct camp management support

### PEOPLE IN NEED



## Number of IDPs in Kachin/Shan that benefit from repairs / maintenance / upgrading of their temporary shelters



## Number of IDPs in Rakhine in camps with women in government appointed or community-based or other leadership roles



## Percentage of new camp or camp like settings in Chin State with adequate camp management

