

2017

# HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

— JANUARY-DECEMBER 2017 —

UNITED NATIONS AND PARTNERS

HUMANITARIAN COUNTRY TEAM

DEC 2016



**MYANMAR**



UNITED NATIONS

TOTAL POPULATION  
OF MYANMAR

51.5<sub>M</sub>

PEOPLE  
TARGETED

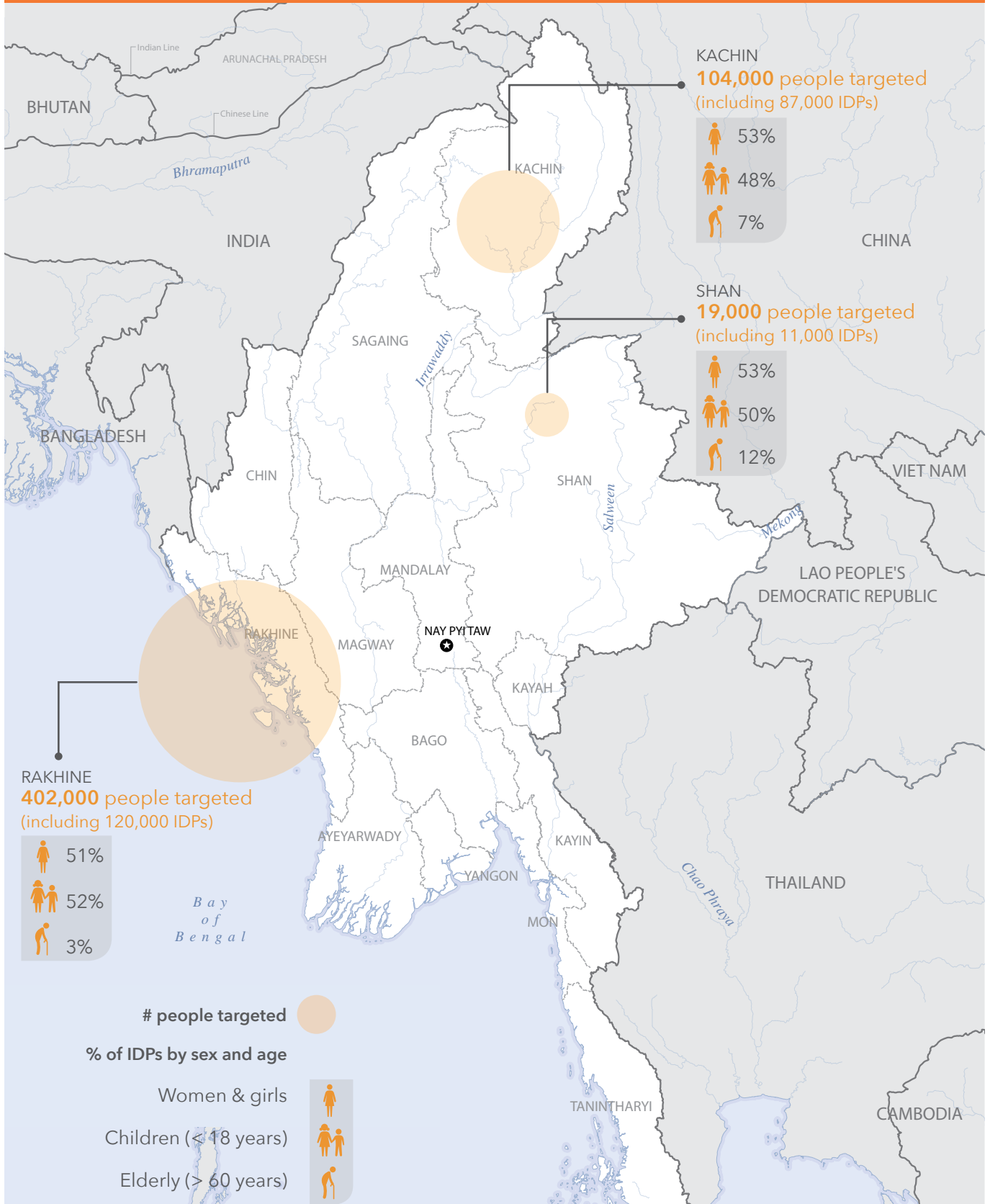
525,000

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)  
MILLIONS

\$150<sub>M</sub>

HUMANITARIAN  
PARTNERS

65



## FOREWORD BY

THE HUMANITARIAN  
COORDINATOR

A new democratically-elected Government, with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi as State Counsellor, took over in Myanmar in April 2016, ushering in a new period of optimism in the country and internationally. As the country continues its democratic transition and its political and economic reforms, it is encouraging to see progress being made on a many fronts. The Government moved quickly to convene a “21st Century Panglong” peace conference in line with its stated commitment to advancing the peace process. It also demonstrated its willingness to tackle some of the difficult unresolved issues in the country by establishing bodies such as the Advisory Commission on Rakhine, led by former United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan.

Despite these positive developments, the country continues to face many challenges. About 218,000 people – of whom about 80 percent are women and children – remain internally displaced in camps and host villages in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states as a result of conflict, violence and inter-communal tensions. Helping them to survive and live with dignity during their displacement, and finding longer term durable solutions for all of them, is a major challenge. On top of this, many people were newly displaced in Myanmar in 2016 and there are also many other conflict-affected vulnerable people who lack access to services and who continue to need protection and assistance. To compound this further, people in Myanmar remain highly vulnerable to natural disasters including cyclones, tropical storms and earthquakes. Myanmar is one of the most disaster prone countries in Asia.

The United Nations and its partners have jointly developed this Humanitarian Response Plan, in consultation with the Government, to guide and inform their activities in the country over the next year. It is based on information from many different sources, including the Government and national institutions, as well as assessments carried out by humanitarian organizations and other stakeholders. The number of people targeted for assistance in this plan

is 525,000, down from just over a million people in 2016. The overall funding requested for the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan is US\$150 million, down from US\$190 million in 2016. This reflects the end of the humanitarian response to the 2015 floods, as well as efficiencies resulting from new modes of delivery in some cases and stronger links with ongoing development work.

In keeping with outcomes of this year’s World Humanitarian Summit, the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan lays out a framework for implementing the UN Secretary-General’s ‘Agenda for Humanity’ in Myanmar. This includes a commitment from the Humanitarian Country Team to work more closely with the Government to build national capacity, particularly in disaster preparedness and response. It also includes strong support for localization efforts with a focus on the role of national and local civil society in humanitarian work. Emphasis is placed on the need to listen more closely to the needs of affected communities and to bridging humanitarian and development work, while maintaining full respect for humanitarian principles.

The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan is part of a broader engagement by the United Nations and its partners to ensure that all people affected by conflict, violence, insecurity and/or natural disasters have access to the protection and assistance they need, with a particular focus on vulnerable people including women and children, the sick, the elderly and people with disabilities. I look forward to continuing to work closely with the Government, local authorities and with the broad range of humanitarian and development actors over the coming year to address these needs.

I would like to thank the donors and partners who continue to support our humanitarian work in Myanmar. I would also like to acknowledge the dedication and hard work of all our humanitarian colleagues – most of whom are national staff – who do so much to help people in need, while working in difficult and sometimes dangerous circumstances.

**Renata Dessallien**  
United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator

**A GIRL AT AN IDP RESETTLEMENT  
SITE IN SITTWE, RAKHINE STATE**



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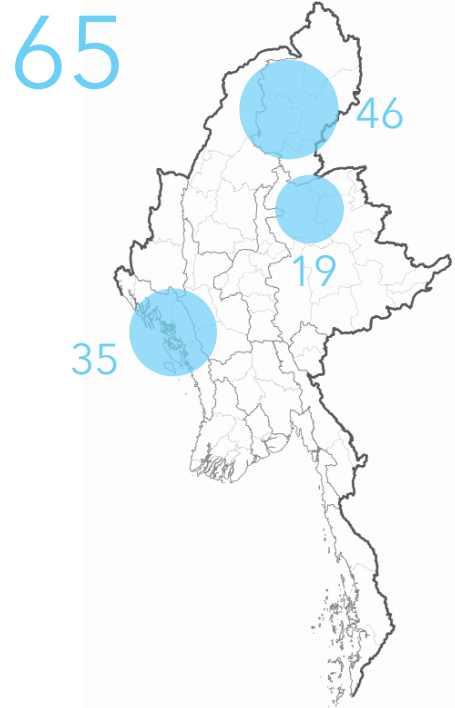
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# HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

# AT A GLANCE

## OPERATIONAL PRESENCE: NUMBER OF PARTNERS



### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1



Meeting needs of displaced people and supporting efforts to achieve durable solutions

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2



Ensuring that vulnerable crisis-affected people have access to essential services and livelihoods opportunities

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3



Ensuring the protection of civilians

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4



Strengthening national capacities and the resilience of communities

### PEOPLE IN NEED



525,000

### PEOPLE TARGETED



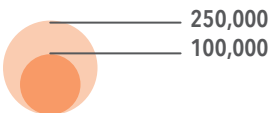
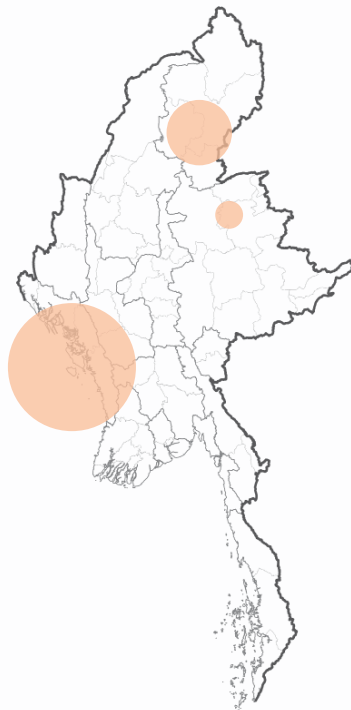
525,000

### REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$150M

## PEOPLE WHO NEED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

525,000



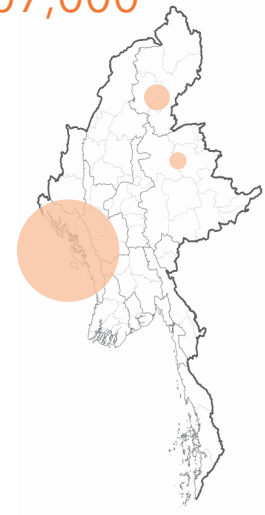
## INTERNALLY DISPLACED

218,000

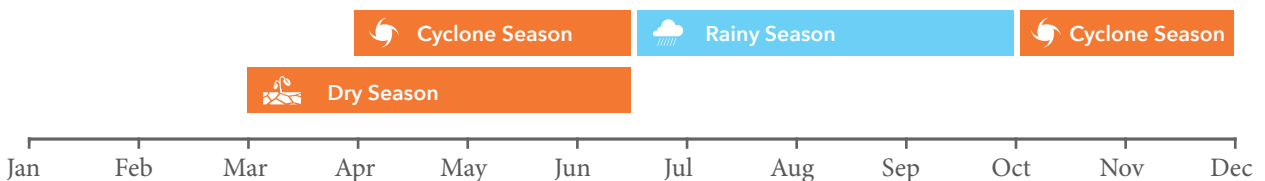


## NON-DISPLACED

307,000



## CRITICAL EVENTS TIMELINE FOR 2016



## OVERVIEW OF

## THE SITUATION

Myanmar's new democratically-elected government took power at the end of March 2016, with a huge popular mandate from the November 2015 elections and enormous optimism domestically and internationally. State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi and her National League for Democracy have brought a fresh tone and approach to government, but they face great challenges in grappling with the legacy of decades of civil war and authoritarian rule, and building on the political transition initiated by the previous government. Key challenges include longstanding tensions and a large stateless population in Rakhine, ongoing armed conflict and internal displacement in Kachin and Shan, and the threat of natural disasters in one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world.

### Political and socio-economic context

Myanmar's remarkable transition – towards greater liberalism and freedoms, a negotiated settlement to the conflict, and a more open and dynamic economy – continues and has received new momentum following the elections. The new government moved quickly to release political detainees, repeal oppressive legislation, reinvigorate the peace process and find solutions for Rakhine State. As State Counsellor and Foreign Minister, Aung San Suu Kyi has also set about recalibrating the country's international relations and taking a more prominent position on the world stage. She has welcomed foreign investment and secured the lifting of U.S. sanctions, vital to underpinning the country's continued economic growth – the World Bank projects that GDP growth in Myanmar will average 8.2 per cent from 2016-2020. The Government has injected new momentum into the difficult work of administrative reform, which will likely take many years; similarly there have been steps to address land rights, an issue on which there are few quick or easy solutions. At the same time, the Government is having to grapple with many of the deep divisions faced by successive administrations in Myanmar – between centre and periphery, along ethnic lines, and in Rakhine State.

State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi has said that advancing the peace process is the Government's top priority. At the end of August, she convened a "21st Century Panglong" peace conference that brought together nearly all armed groups for the first time. Follow-up conferences are planned to be held biannually. On Rakhine State, the government moved quickly to form a 27-member Central Committee for the Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine, chaired by State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi. Similarly, as part of a national initiative to resolve protracted issues in the region, an Advisory Commission on Rakhine, led by former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, was established in August 2016 to provide recommendations on the complex challenges facing Rakhine.

In its work, the Commission will consider humanitarian and developmental issues, access to basic services, the assurance of basic rights, and the security of the people of Rakhine. The government also re-launched a citizenship verification process that had stalled under the previous government.

Nevertheless, the huge challenges and legacy of past decades have resulted in a number of serious humanitarian issues. These are primarily related to communal and ethnic divisions as well as protracted conflicts. If left unaddressed, these challenges pose significant risks to Myanmar's stability and progress on sustainable development. The humanitarian situation in Myanmar is characterized by a complex combination of vulnerability to natural disasters, food and nutrition insecurity, armed conflict, inter-communal tensions, statelessness, displacement, trafficking and migration. The situation is compounded by chronic poverty and underlying structural inequalities and discrimination, including on the basis of gender, ethnicity and religion, which exacerbates needs and vulnerabilities of affected people in many parts of the country. People in Myanmar remain highly vulnerable to natural disasters. The floods in 2016 temporarily displaced more than half a million people and exacerbated many of the existing vulnerabilities in the country, particularly in terms of food security.

### Rakhine State

In Rakhine State, inter-communal violence in 2012 led to the displacement of approximately 145,000 people. About 25,000 of these IDPs were assisted to return or relocate by the end of 2015, with individual housing support being provided by the Rakhine State Government with support from the international community. As of September 2016, some 120,000 IDPs remain in 36 camps or camp-like settings across Rakhine, of which about 79 per cent are women and children.

In addition, there are over 282,000 people spread over 11 townships in Rakhine who are not in camps but who remain in need of humanitarian support, bringing the total number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Rakhine to 402,000 (see table on Number of People in Need).

Rakhine is one of the least developed areas of Myanmar, with a diverse ethnic and religious population. According to the 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census Report, Buddhists make up 96 per cent of the 2.1 million people that were counted in Rakhine during the census. However, the Census Report highlights that in addition, a “non-enumerated population of over one million in Rakhine belongs to a defined group known to be primarily, if not wholly, of the Islamic faith”.

Rakhine has the highest poverty rate in the country (78 per cent, compared to 37.5 per cent nationally) according to a November 2014 report by the World Bank entitled “Myanmar: Ending Poverty and Boosting Shared Prosperity in a Time of Transition”. Myanmar remains one of the 36 countries worldwide that have the highest burden of chronic malnutrition (or stunting, defined as height-for-age < -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median). A survey carried out in 2015-2016 by the Ministry of Health and Sports indicated that Rakhine State had the highest rate of global acute malnutrition (GAM, defined as weight-for-height < -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) in the country. Humanitarian organizations working in the Nutrition Sector in Rakhine indicate that acute malnutrition rates are particularly high in Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships, where they are above WHO emergency thresholds. Chin State has the highest rate of chronic malnutrition in the country (above WHO critical threshold) closely followed by Kayah and Rakhine States.

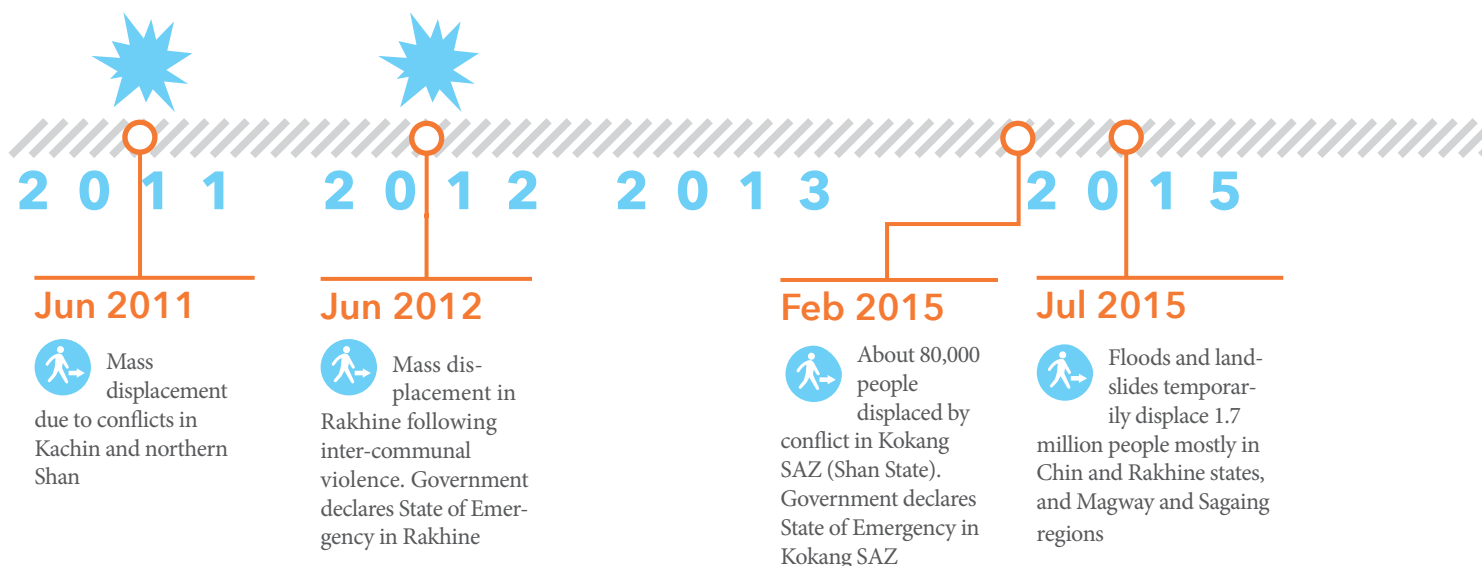
Historical tensions and issues of identity, religion and ethnicity remain the defining features of the operational environment

for humanitarian organizations in Rakhine State. The situation is critical for more than one million Muslims, most of whom call themselves ‘Rohingya’, whose citizenship status remains unresolved and who continue to be subject to discriminatory policies and practices. These people face restrictions on freedom of movement that limit their access to livelihoods, healthcare, food, education, protection and other basic services, making them heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance. Conservative gender norms and entrenched gender inequality magnify the impact of this discrimination on women and girls, exacerbating their specific needs and rendering them at greater risk of violence and hardship. Women and girls are at risk of gender-based violence, trafficking and transactional sex, including child marriage while men and boys are more at risk of arrest, detention and forced labour. The Government has tried to address the citizenship issue of the Muslim community through the re-launching of the citizenship verification process. However, this process has stalled due to the many challenges encountered.

The majority of IDPs in Rakhine live in collective shelters known as ‘long houses’. The long-houses and other facilities in the IDP camps were originally constructed in 2012-13 as a temporary measure, designed to last for only two years. Many of these buildings require continuous maintenance or repairs. Even then, due to space constraints the current floor size per IDP remains approximately 20 per cent less than minimum standards advise.

Even though there was a significant investment in repairing long-houses in 2016, further repairs and maintenance will need to be carried out on these structures each year. There is a lack of privacy in the long-houses and most of them remain over-crowded. A lack of privacy combined with a lack of adequate lighting in camp settings heightens the risk of gender-based violence. Further, the lack of adequate space for separate and safe individual cooking areas also creates a high

## TIMELINE OF RECENT EVENTS





risk of fires in the camps. For example, a fire in Baw Du Pha IDP camp in May 2016 destroyed the homes of more than 2,000 people. There is a continued need for food, nutrition support, education and protection services in the camps, and it is vital to ensure improved access to primary health care, as well as unobstructed access to secondary health care.

In a more recent development, fighting between Myanmar Army troops and the Arakan Army in March-April 2016 displaced approximately 1,900 people in Buthidaung, Rathedaung and Kyaktaw townships. While the State Government has said that it expects these people to return to their homes soon, authorities say conditions are not yet conducive for returns due to ongoing tensions. In the meantime, their immediate needs are being met by the government and local partners, with support from United Nations agencies and NGOs. Thousands of people were also affected by flooding in Rakhine in 2016, primarily in Thandwe, Minbya and Taungup townships. The State Government, with support from the United Nations and its partners, responded to the most immediate needs of the affected people, including food, emergency shelters, non-food-items (NFI) and water.

In Rakhine, although there continues to be some level of trading and interaction between the communities, there remains far less than before the violence erupted in 2012. Meanwhile, the continued segregation risks having an adverse impact on current and future inter-communal relations and dialogue. Ongoing inter-communal tensions continue to have a negative impact on the overall Rakhine economy, affecting all communities. This was reflected in the results of a [Multi-Sector Assessment of socio-economic conditions](#) in Mrauk-U, Minbya and Kyauktaw townships carried out by the Early Recovery Network in March 2016. The survey showed that all assessed villages are poor and suffered from the broader economic stagnation of central Rakhine State over the preceding five years. All communities are affected by the

ongoing inter-communal tensions. However, those that are most affected are the isolated Muslim communities that face severe movement restrictions.

Cash transfer programming is increasingly used in Myanmar by the Government as well as UN and NGO partners. To augment the Humanitarian Country Team's understanding of cash feasibility, a study was undertaken in 2016 to assess its feasibility, specifically in areas of Rakhine State. The study looked in detail at capacities of organizations, market functioning, financial service providers and the Government, as well as community acceptance for future responses and potential for scaling-up. It concluded that scale-up may be feasible in the more urban areas, depending on markets, financial infrastructure, implementation capacity of partners and willingness on the part of the Government. However, for displaced populations, particularly those in camps, it noted that restrictions on movement and on access to markets are debilitating factors and leave people open to a number of protection concerns. In addition, conservative gender norms restrict women and girls' freedom of movement beyond the home, often requiring them to travel with a male companion or remain inside the home, which greatly hinders their access to markets.

In Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships, the Muslim population's access to State schools, hospitals, markets and livelihoods opportunities is constrained by extortions and local orders that impose limitations on their rights and require them to obtain travel permits even for travel within the township. Since 2012, Muslims in most other townships in Rakhine have been barred from accessing State schools and universities. They are also not allowed to visit Township hospitals, markets or other facilities if this requires travelling through Buddhist areas, unless they have special permissions that are often difficult to obtain. When traveling, harassment and exploitation at roadblocks is commonly reported, particularly



## YOUNG WOMAN WITH HER NEPHEW IN THE THAR GA YA IDP CAMP IN KACHIN STATE



Photo: UNFPA/Yenny Gamming

of women. This has an impact particularly on patients requiring second-level or specialized health care treatment such as women with high-risk pregnancies, HIV and TB patients (which increase the risk of extending the epidemic), and acute chronic patients. The townships of Kyauktaw, Mrauk-U and Minbya govern 96 Sub-Rural Health Centers, 20 Rural Health Centers, six Station Hospitals and three Township Hospitals, and yet from all of these facilities, only one Station Hospital is open to Muslim patients. As a result of these restrictions, many non-displaced people in Rakhine continue to require support from humanitarian organizations to ensure that their basic needs are met.

The top five protection threats faced by people in Rakhine are: limited freedom of movement, physical insecurity, gender-based violence, a lack of documentation, and people smuggling and human trafficking. For the Muslim population in Rakhine, a lack of civil documentation has been identified by the Protection Sector as an extreme threat as it has various adverse effects on the safety and well-being of communities. The current situation in the northern part of Rakhine State (see note below) may further compound these protection threats, which may in turn increase the risk of people resorting to irregular and dangerous maritime travels or fleeing to a neighbouring country. In general, the lack of civil documentation is a major hurdle for people as it prevents them from enjoying and exercising their legal rights, including freedom of movement, and from accessing services. The lack of personal identification documents (birth, death and

marriage certificates) and/or identity documents showing legal residence, such as national registration cards, can also affect current or future claims for citizenship and increase the risk of statelessness. Women's access to legal recourse is severely restricted in Rakhine. This is particularly true for survivors of gender-based violence in Muslim communities, who without documentation lack all access to the legal system.

For many displaced people in Rakhine, the protracted nature of their displacement has led to increased pressure on families as they suffer from overcrowded conditions and lack of privacy in camps/shelters, limited access to livelihoods and food, increased anxiety and hopelessness for the future. Reports from the Protection Sector indicate that this has led to an increase in the incidence and severity of various forms of gender-based violence towards women and children, including intimate partner violence. Adolescents are an under-served population and they have limited access to youth services, leading to negative coping mechanisms, child marriage, child labour and risky migration.

**Note:** In the northern part of Rakhine, the events that began on 9 October 2016 have introduced a new level of violence, instability and uncertainty into the context. On that day, coordinated attacks on the Border Guard Police headquarters and two other Border Guard Police posts resulted in nine police personnel being killed and many weapons being looted; there were further clashes over subsequent days and another major escalation in November. A press release issued by the Government on 13 October following the first attacks

outlined the Government's initial findings, claiming that a previously unknown militant Muslim group was responsible for the attacks. As a result of the attacks and the subsequent security operations, thousands of people have fled their homes, hundreds of houses and buildings have been burned, many people have been killed and allegations of serious human rights violations have been widely reported in the media. Due to restrictions on access imposed by the Government as a result of the current security situation, the United Nations has not been able to independently verify these reports. The United Nations has expressed its deep concern and a group of United Nations human rights experts has urged the Government to address the growing reports of violations. The experts have called on the authorities to conduct thorough and impartial investigations of alleged human rights violations; to implement concerted efforts to fight and prevent acts of incitement to discrimination, hostility and violence against minorities; and to allow access for humanitarian workers.

The United Nations estimates that there are currently about 30,000 newly displaced people in the northern part of Maungdaw Township. Due to lack of access for humanitarian staff to carry out a needs assessment, it has not yet been possible for the United Nations and its humanitarian partners to verify the number of people affected and the magnitude of their needs. The situation has been further compounded by suspension of the pre-existing humanitarian programmes in most parts of the northern townships, including food, cash and nutrition services for 160,000 people. A Government-led mission to the northern part of Rakhine from 2-3 November with the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and nine Ambassadors provided an opportunity for them to get a general sense of the humanitarian situation and listen to the fears and needs of some of the affected communities. In a press conference at the end of the mission, the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator called for a credible, independent investigation and for urgent humanitarian access. Since then, while there has been a gradual increase in the number of humanitarian activities that have been able to resume in some of the more secure parts of Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathedaung townships, as of the end of November 2016 humanitarian organizations still do not have access to many areas.

### **Kachin State**

In Kachin State, as a result of the armed conflict that re-started in 2011, about 87,000 people remain displaced in 142 camps/sites, of which about 77 percent are women and children. About 48 per cent of the displaced people are located in areas beyond Government control where international actors have limited humanitarian access but where local humanitarian organizations continue to be able to operate, despite increasing constraints. Kachin State is resource-rich, but has higher than average poverty levels (28.6

per cent compared to the national average of 25.6 per cent).

During 2016 there was a significant deterioration in access of international humanitarian organizations and international staff to IDPs and other vulnerable conflict-affected people in Kachin State, particularly in areas beyond Government control. Starting in April 2016, the Government and military have not permitted the World Food Programme (WFP) and other international humanitarian organizations to take food or other relief supplies into areas beyond Government control. Instead, the Government issued an instruction requiring IDPs in areas beyond Government control to travel to designated distribution points in Government-controlled areas in order to collect any necessary relief supplies. The new restrictions on access are coming at a time of heightened tensions and increased fighting in Kachin and Shan. The Government and military have said that the new restrictions on access relate to a number of factors, including allegations of diversion of aid. They have also questioned the figures being used by humanitarian organizations for displaced people in camps in these areas. The United Nations is in the process of working with the Government to reconcile any discrepancies and to come up with a common set of figures.

Even for Government-controlled areas, international humanitarian organizations are experiencing unprecedented delays in obtaining travel authorizations for international staff and this is having an impact on humanitarian activities in Kachin. In addition, there are concerns that access of national staff of both international and national organizations may be affected by new travel authorization processes. The United Nations and humanitarian partners, both national and international, have advocated strongly with the Government for continued safe humanitarian access to all displaced people and conflict-affected civilians wherever they might be located. They have pointed out that requiring IDPs to cross conflict lines in order to receive humanitarian assistance would expose them to serious risks and would not be in accordance with the principles of humanitarian action.

While humanitarian assistance has been delivered regularly to IDPs in all accessible locations since 2011, the current lack of sustained and predictable humanitarian access remains a considerable challenge. While local partners remain at the centre of humanitarian response in Kachin and have been able to deliver assistance to remote areas inaccessible to the United Nations and international partners, support from international humanitarian organizations is still needed to complement and enhance local efforts, given the growing humanitarian needs resulting from protracted displacement and renewed conflict. Many of the IDP shelters that were put up in 2011 are in desperate need of repair, particularly in the more remote areas bordering China where they are exposed to severe weather condition. Education remains inadequate at all levels, from early childhood to secondary school, limiting

opportunities to access the higher education system and diminishing growth and learning opportunities for the youth.

In April/May and again in August 2016, the conflict in Kachin escalated both in terms of intensity and frequency of fighting. The situation remains extremely tense and volatile and there is a risk that new security incidents may trigger further displacement. Due to the proximity of armed personnel to civilians, there are serious ongoing protection concerns that require constant monitoring and attention. Advocacy related to international humanitarian principles will need to be further strengthened in 2017. This includes issues such as distinguishing between civilians and combatants, protection of civilians against indiscriminate attacks, protection of children in armed conflict, preventing and responding to gender-based violence, freedom of movement for civilians, humanitarian access and safe passage for conflict-affected civilians.

Prolonged displacement has put a strain not only on the displaced but also on host communities' coping mechanisms. The Government has started planning for small projects to provide durable solutions to a limited number of IDPs in Kachin. Additional small-scale spontaneous as well as organized relocation and return initiatives have taken place in some areas and more may take place in 2017 and beyond. The humanitarian community is engaging with the Government and other local actors to ensure that international standards are met.

As in other parts of Kachin, humanitarian organizations are increasingly using cash transfer programming to replace or complement in-kind aid. Recent cash feasibility assessments suggest there may be scope to build on pilot cash transfer programmes in some areas, while taking protection considerations into account. However, additional assessments and post-cash monitoring focused on the impact of cash assistance on communities are required to mitigate protection concerns related to cash, such as gender-based violence. Assessments done by KBC/OXFAM and KMSS/Trocaire in remote IDP camps in areas beyond Government control have indicated that even in these camps, a limited switch from food to cash is possible, although rice distribution should remain as in-kind assistance.

### Shan State

In Shan State, there are some 11,000 displaced people remaining in 34 camps that were established in 2011 following the fighting which erupted at that time. About 78 percent of these people are women and children. This situation has been further compounded by 16 additional incidents of displacement involving more than 12,000 people in northern Shan State during the first half of 2016. In some cases, the displacement was caused by fighting between ethnic armed group and the Myanmar army, while in other cases it was as a result of fighting between different ethnic armed groups or Militias, illustrating

the complexity of the situation in Shan State. Displacement in Shan State is often temporary, with many of the displaced returning home after fairly short periods of time. Of those newly displaced in the first half of 2016, more than 9,000 people had reportedly returned to their places of origin by the end of June 2016. The remaining 3,000 displaced people are mostly sheltering in monasteries, host communities and existing camps. The immediate life-saving needs of these newly-displaced are being covered by State authorities, the Myanmar Red Cross Society, local NGOs and local communities, but their capacities are being stretched to the limit. They are being supported by INGOs and United Nations agencies.

The Concerns and Risks Analysis that was carried out by the Protection Sector in the northern part of Shan State highlighted some key protection concerns arising from the protracted conflict and ongoing new displacement. These protection concerns include lack of access to humanitarian services, gender-based violence, forced recruitment including of children, forced labour, lack of documentation, land occupation, human trafficking, and risks associated with landmines. In addition, grave violations against children during armed conflict continue to be reported.

As in Kachin, partners have recently observed a significant deterioration in access for humanitarian organizations in Shan State, leaving some locations which were previously accessible off-limits. Limited humanitarian access has significantly reduced humanitarians' ability to provide protection by presence and ensure a balance of aid to all affected people in Shan.

Poverty in northern Shan is even higher than Kachin, with 37 per cent of the population living below the poverty line, compared to the national average of 26 per cent according to the [2010 Household Living Conditions Survey](#). Displaced people have found it difficult to restore their livelihoods and reduce their dependency on aid. Restarting livelihoods in Shan's conflict areas must happen against a backdrop of protection challenges including the cultivation of land contaminated by landmines and continued militarization. Myanmar has one of the highest landmine casualty rates in the world. Beyond mine risk education and immediate victim assistance, advocacy efforts have continued to focus on allowing for mapping of mined areas, laying the groundwork for future demining. Reduced livelihood opportunities for displaced people in Shan increase the likelihood of negative coping mechanisms, such as drug and alcohol abuse, which are leading risk factors for gender-based violence in the region. The ongoing conflict and related displacement has also strained the coping capacities of host communities.

In the Kokang Self-Administered Zone (SAZ), sporadic fighting has continued between the Myanmar Army and Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA) troops, especially in the northern part of the zone. The conflict initially



**A DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF  
ITEMS IN A CAMP IN KACHIN**

Photo: OCHA

displaced approximately 80,000 people with the majority crossing over the border into China. As of July 2016, the Relief and Resettlement Department in Lashio reports that nearly 42,000 people had returned. However, local humanitarian organizations estimate that the return figures are much higher. WFP started the delivery of food assistance to the returnees in September 2015 and continues to provide basic food rations to people in the Kokang SAZ. Local organizations working in the area estimate that around 15,000 villagers from Maw Htaik Sub-Township, which is still under the control of the MNDAA, remain displaced in camps with temporary tents/houses along the Myanmar side of the border. Given the limited access to these locations, there is little assistance from humanitarian organizations being provided to these IDPs. Meanwhile, humanitarian partners are concerned about the construction of 1,000 houses in a relocation site between Tar Shwe Htan and Laukkai to relocate approximately 8,000 people from 18 villages in Shwe Yin See village tract which lies along the mountainous border between Myanmar and China. National humanitarian organizations are also providing some basic assistance to the relocated IDPs.

### South-eastern Myanmar

In south-eastern Myanmar, decades of armed conflict led to a large number of people being displaced, including 106,000 refugees who remain in nine temporary shelters in Thailand. The southeast has been characterized by multiple waves of displacement both inside the country and across the border into Thailand. Therefore, accurate numbers are difficult to ascertain.

Since the end of 2015, with the new government and the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement in place and a renewed emphasis on national reconciliation as articulated through the Panglong Conference, there is an expectation that the socio-political and economic situation in south-eastern Myanmar may improve and further progress will be made in finding solutions for those affected by conflict and displacement. This includes return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs and the strengthening of coexistence in communities that contain original inhabitants, migrants and those affected by displacement. However, the highly militarized presence continues to have an impact on the protection environment and while efforts to achieve nationwide peace are continuing there remains a risk of further conflict and instability.

The needs of the population in this area are closely interlinked with peace and state-building agendas and include landmine risks, land ownership and equal access to public services. Gender-based violence remains a leading protection concern, with high levels of drug use being a key risk factor for violence against women and girls in the region. In this context it is difficult to separate humanitarian needs from longer term development needs. The needs of people in this area are therefore considered to be beyond the scope of this Humanitarian Response Plan.

Note: As a result of clashes between the Myanmar Army/Border Guard Force and a splinter group of the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA), a few thousand people were evacuated by the Myanmar Army/Border Guard Force to Maung Gyi Nu village in Hlaingbwe, Kayin State, in September 2016. As of November 2016, the Government continues to lead the response for about 6,000 people who remain in the Maung Gyi Nu monastery compound. The needs of these people are being addressed mainly by the Government, with some assistance from the UN, national and international NGOs as well as private donations.

### Natural Disasters

In addition to continued humanitarian needs associated with conflict and communal violence, Myanmar is one of the most disaster prone countries in Asia. It ranks 2nd out of 187 countries in the [Global Climate Risk Index](#) and 12th out of 191 countries in the [Index of Risk Management \(INFORM\)](#). It is prone to natural hazards including cyclones, storms, floods, landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis, drought, fire and forest fires. Historical data shows that there have been medium to large-scale natural disasters every few years. Since 2002, more than 13 million people have been affected by natural disasters, including three Category 4 cyclones, several major earthquakes, and in 2015 the country experienced the worst flooding in decades.

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 including extreme temperatures, unusual rainfall patterns, dry soil, high risk of fires and acute water shortages. Water shortages were compounded by damage to many ponds during the 2015 floods, leading to an overall reduction in available pond water. According to the National Disaster Management Committee, more than 900 villages across the country experienced water shortages. The Government distributed water by truck and provided other support to hundreds of affected villages.







Photo: OCHA/P. Peron

Myanmar experienced heavy monsoon flooding again in 11 states and regions in June and July 2016. In this case, 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 m from the Central Emergency Response Fund). Damage was caused to farm land, fish farms, schools, roads, bridges, wells and communal buildings.

A 6.8 magnitude earthquake struck central Myanmar in August 2016, killing three people and damaging schools, hospitals and houses, as well as more than 100 pagodas. The most severe impacts were seen in communities along the border between Magway and Mandalay. Myanmar regularly experiences earthquakes and this is the fourth tremor higher than magnitude 6.0 since 2008. In April 2016, another 6.9 magnitude earthquake struck near Mawlaik in Sagaing but there were no casualties and no major damage was recorded. These earthquakes are a reminder of the vulnerability of Myanmar to natural disasters. They also underline the importance of disaster risk reduction activities and ongoing efforts to strengthen national capacities for disaster preparedness and response.

The frequent exposure of an already vulnerable population to natural disasters – floods, landslides, droughts and earthquakes – underlines the critical importance of building longer-term resilience. This include investing more in disaster risk reduction and strengthening capacities of local and national organizations (government and non-government) to reduce risk, plan for and manage disaster response. Women and girls experience increased vulnerability to the effects of natural disasters as a consequence of existing systems of inequality and discrimination. Accordingly, any disaster risk reduction and response activities must prioritize the equitable participation of women and girls and adopt a gender responsive approach. In addition, any sustainable response requires the participation of women.

#### KEY ISSUES

-  Meeting needs of displaced people and searching for durable solutions
-  Access to services and livelihoods for vulnerable people
-  Protection of civilians
-  Strengthening national capacities and building resilience of communities affected by natural disasters

## STRATEGIC

## OBJECTIVES

The overarching goal of this strategy is to support the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and local communities to ensure that the lives, dignity, well-being and rights of persons affected by conflict, natural disasters and other emergencies are protected. To achieve this goal, the Humanitarian Country Team has agreed on the following strategic objectives for humanitarian action in 2017:



### 1 Meeting needs of displaced people and supporting efforts to achieve durable solutions

Support efforts to ensure that displaced women, girls, boys and men are able to live in safety and with dignity; and actively engage the Government, local authorities and affected communities in achieving durable solutions



### 2 Ensuring that vulnerable crisis-affected people have access to essential services and livelihoods opportunities

Support efforts to ensure that vulnerable people (both displaced and non-displaced people whose lives are affected by factors such as armed conflict, inter-communal tensions, movement restrictions and restrictive policies or practices) have equitable access to essential services and livelihoods opportunities



### 3 Ensuring the protection of civilians

Contribute to the protection of civilians from violence and abuse by reducing exposure to harm, mitigating its negative impact and responding to serious protection needs; and advocate for full respect for the rights of individuals in accordance with international humanitarian and human rights law



### 4 Strengthening national capacities and the resilience of communities

Support efforts to strengthen national capacities to prepare for and respond to natural disasters and other emergencies and to enhance the resilience of communities; support efforts to promote early recovery

## RESPONSE

## STRATEGY

The Humanitarian Country Team is committed to implementing the 'Agenda for Humanity' in line with the outcomes of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit. The team is committed to ensuring the centrality of protection in humanitarian response. This entails ensuring that the protection of affected communities informs all humanitarian decision-making and response as well as all engagement with the Government and non-State actors, at every stage of the humanitarian operation, from the preparedness phase, throughout the duration of the crisis and beyond. The team is committed to solutions-oriented advocacy, accountability to affected people, conflict-sensitive and gender-inclusive programming, achieving durable solutions for displaced people and close collaboration with the Government in all aspects of the response. The team is also committed to strengthening linkages between relief, recovery and development, reducing long-term dependency on humanitarian aid, and building national capacity to prepare for and respond to humanitarian needs.

The overall strategic objectives of this Humanitarian Response Plan are the following: (1) to meet the needs of displaced people and support efforts to achieve durable solutions; (2) to ensure that vulnerable crisis-affected people have access to essential services and livelihoods opportunities; (3) to ensure the protection of civilians; and (4) to strengthen national capacities to prepare for and respond to natural disasters and other emergencies and to enhance the resilience of communities. All sector response plans are aligned with these strategic objectives. Any prioritization of projects, including for the purposes of allocating funds from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) or the country-based Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF), will be based on alignment with one or more of these strategic objectives.

The Humanitarian Response Plan focuses on Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states, which have the most urgent humanitarian needs stemming from conflict, inter-communal violence, movement restrictions and/or restrictive policies/practices. The plan highlights the need to build national capacity to prepare for and respond to natural disasters and other emergencies. It prioritizes the provision of life-saving support for vulnerable crisis-affected people and programmes to ensure equitable access to essential services, without discrimination of any kind, including on grounds of sex, ethnicity, religion or other factors. It includes a focus on achieving durable solutions for displaced people. It takes account of broader, longer-term development needs of communities to ensure resilience to future shocks and seeks to ensure that humanitarian action links up effectively with wider development efforts. At all times, efforts will be made

to ensure that humanitarian work in Myanmar is carried out in accordance with humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality.

In the case of south-eastern Myanmar, where much of the displacement occurred many years ago, it is difficult to separate humanitarian needs from longer term development needs. Addressing the needs of people in the south-east is therefore considered to be beyond the scope of this Humanitarian Response Plan. However, subject to requests from the Government, the Humanitarian Country Team may respond to urgent humanitarian needs resulting from new or recent fighting and displacement in the south-east, just as in any other part of the country.

The United Nations Secretary-General's Agenda for Humanity, which was endorsed at the World Humanitarian Summit, outlines five core responsibilities shared by Governments and people across the world, as indicated below:

## 1. PREVENTING AND ENDING CONFLICT

### Ensuring a conflict-sensitive approach to all humanitarian activities

The Humanitarian Country Team recognizes the importance of the ongoing peace process in Myanmar and of initiatives aimed at promoting reconciliation, respect for diversity and social cohesion. It further recognizes that while humanitarian action may be needed to save lives and reduce human suffering in times of conflict, humanitarian action deals only



with the consequences of conflict. Priority must be given to ending existing conflicts and preventing new ones from arising. In this regard, while advocating for full respect for humanitarian principles, the Humanitarian Country Team is committed to ensuring appropriate linkages with those working on peace-building initiatives. It will continue to adopt a conflict-sensitive, 'Do No Harm' approach to all its work.

## 2. PROMOTING RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND FOR HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES

### Promoting respect for international humanitarian and human rights law

The World Humanitarian Summit reaffirmed respect for international humanitarian and human rights law as the best way to save lives, reduce suffering and protect civilians in situations of conflict and insecurity. Furthermore the Summit recognized that far more had to be done to improve compliance and accountability for violations of international law. The Humanitarian Country Team is committed to expand the understanding of international humanitarian and human rights law; to work to protect civilians from the effects of hostilities; to support the Government to prevent, monitor, report on and respond to grave violations against children; to support the Government to prevent, mitigate and respond to gender-based violence; to assist in providing essential services in conflict areas; and to assist in identifying and addressing violations and abuses where they occur. The United Nations 'Human Rights Up Front' Plan of Action emphasizes the imperative for the United Nations to protect people, wherever they may be, in accordance with their human rights and in a manner that prevents and responds to violations of international human rights and humanitarian law by all parties. As stated by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Principals, "this same imperative to protect people lies also at the heart of humanitarian action".

### Advocating for humanitarian access and for respect for humanitarian principles

**"Humanitarian assistance must be provided in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality"**

General Assembly Resolution 46/182, 1991

The Humanitarian Country Team will continue to advocate for affected people to have access to humanitarian assistance and protection services in situations of armed conflict, with particular attention to the vulnerability of women, children, people with a disability and the elderly. The Country Team

will also reinforce its advocacy efforts for increased access by humanitarian actors to people in conflict-affected areas. This will be done through continued close engagement with Government authorities and other key stakeholders in both Government-controlled and non-Government-controlled areas. It will also include consistent engagement with community-based organizations, local communities and affected people, to ensure full transparency and accountability of all humanitarian operations.

The Humanitarian Country Team will continue its joint advocacy efforts on behalf of crisis-affected people in Myanmar. It will continue to collect and analyse information, to support evidence-based advocacy, using a rights-based approach. With the support of the humanitarian sectors/clusters and of its Humanitarian Advocacy and Communications Group, the Humanitarian Country Team will engage with Government authorities, civil society organizations, member states, the media and other key stakeholders in coordinated advocacy in support of strategic objectives outlined in this Humanitarian Response Plan.

## 3. LEAVING NO-ONE BEHIND

### Ensuring a people-centred and gender-inclusive approach

The Humanitarian Country Team remains fully committed to placing people at the centre of its work, with a strong focus on vulnerable and marginalized groups, including female-headed households, older persons, children and persons with disabilities. It will continue to give a central place to protection in its work, in line with the [Statement on the Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action](#), endorsed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Principals in 2013, and in line with the Myanmar Humanitarian Country Team's Statement of Commitment to Protection (November 2016). The Country Team will develop a comprehensive protection strategy that provides the focus and framework necessary to address the most urgent and serious protection risks as well as to help prevent and stop the recurrence of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. The Country Team will ensure that the concept of leaving no-one behind is translated into concrete actions such as identifying and responding to the different experiences, needs, abilities and priorities of women, girls, boys and men affected by crisis; developing targeted interventions to protect the rights of women and girls and to promote gender equality, youth empowerment and community resilience; working with men and women to support increased involvement and decision-making of women; and mainstreaming gender-perspectives in all humanitarian activities.

The Country Team commits to sustained collection and use of sex and age disaggregated data and thorough gender analysis

to inform and guide humanitarian response. Such analyses will help assess the impact of different programmes on women and girls. Interventions which engage local women's groups in decision-making and which work to ensure women have equal and safe access to cash programmes, sustainable livelihoods and training opportunities will be key components of the humanitarian response. Universal access to sexual and reproductive health services regardless of ethnicity and religious affiliation is essential in ensuring that the humanitarian response is both people-centred and gender-inclusive.

### Preventing and responding to gender-based violence

Gender-based violence is widely recognized to be one of the greatest protection challenges individuals, families and communities face during emergencies. The newly-revised [IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action](#) are an important resource for all humanitarian staff. Gender-based violence not only traumatizes and violates the rights of survivors, it also undermines the resilience of societies, making it harder for them to recover and rebuild. Gender-based violence has a devastating impact on survivors, but is often under-reported due to lack of monitoring and support services, as well as fear of stigmatization or reprisal. Gender-based violence is a silent crime which requires strong advocacy, often without evidence to support it.

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has called on UN Member States, the United Nations family, civilian society and individuals – women and men – to work together “to prevent and eliminate this scourge”, including by supporting the efforts of Governments to combat impunity. The Humanitarian Country Team commits to supporting initiatives and advocacy with the Government aimed at preventing and responding to gender-based violence, including supporting the Government to implement the actions under the priority areas of its [National Strategic Plan on the Advancement of Women \(2013 – 2022\)](#).

### Ensuring privacy for affected people

Experience through recent humanitarian interventions, particularly in the flood response, has highlighted the need for private spaces as an integral part of humanitarian support across sectors and clusters for protecting relationships of couples, the dignity of families and safety of women and girls.

### Improving the quality of needs and risks assessments

The Humanitarian Country Team will prioritize carrying out high quality joint needs and risks assessments, as well as analyses of vulnerability, to inform evidence based humanitarian action. The World Humanitarian Summit

emphasized the need to shift from a reactive response to crises to proactively managing risks. Planning, financing and decision-making processes must be underpinned by up-to-date data and multi-sector risk analyses. To ensure a comprehensive approach, efforts will be made to carry out multi-sector assessments in priority areas.

### Ensuring meaningful participation of affected people in planning and decision-making

The Humanitarian Country Team recognizes the need to improve communication with affected communities in order to ensure their meaningful contribution to humanitarian planning and decision-making processes. The Country Team's efforts in this regard will include strengthening feedback and accountability mechanisms and ensuring the provision of accessible and timely information to affected people on processes that affect them. Women are often marginalized when it comes to leadership and participation and are often excluded from decision-making processes in humanitarian responses. This results in a lack of support offered to them to enable them to acquire the skills and resources needed to rebuild their lives. It is critical to ensure the participation of affected people in planning processes, from the initial stage of an emergency onwards. In particular, efforts should be made to support the capacity of women and girls to participate and lead in the future. This strong engagement with affected communities will underpin the Country Team's broader advocacy efforts on humanitarian issues.

## 4. WORKING DIFFERENTLY TO END NEED

### Strengthening the Government's capacity for disaster preparedness and response

To improve disaster preparedness, mitigation and response capacities, the Humanitarian Country Team will increase engagement with relevant ministries at the Union level and particularly with the Emergency Operations Centre in the Relief and Resettlement Department (Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement). It will also engage with authorities at the State and Township levels where appropriate. Drawing on lessons-learned exercises following the 2015 and 2016 floods, the Humanitarian Country Team will implement new measures aimed at ensuring quicker and more efficient responses to natural disasters and stronger linkages with national actors including local civil society and the private sector. For example, it will continue to promote joint simulation exercises with national actors for disaster response. It will also ensure that its activities are aligned with the [National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women \(2013 – 2022\)](#) which specifically highlights actions to support the resilience of women and girls in emergencies. The Country Team will also consider further ways to support

the Government's response mechanisms. This includes support for strengthening humanitarian civil-military coordination for responding to natural disasters and other emergencies through enhanced dialogue and interaction. Enhanced coordination between civilian and military actors is essential for protecting and promoting humanitarian principles, avoiding competition, minimizing inconsistency and, when appropriate, pursuing common goals. In parallel, it will continue to support the Government in strengthening and complementing its social protection system, which will also contribute to increased resilience.

### **Supporting localization efforts with a focus on the role of national and local civil society**

There was a rallying cry at the World Humanitarian Summit for humanitarian preparedness and response efforts to be “as local as possible” and “as international as necessary”. The need to support a localized response in Myanmar is an objective that the Humanitarian Country Team is already working towards. More work will be done in this respect to enhance the capacity of national and local organizations through coaching and on-the-job training in the areas of international humanitarian and human rights law, humanitarian principals, gender-responsive programming, gender equality, administration, finance, needs assessment, monitoring etc. Efforts will also be made to offer more direct funding options for national and local NGOs whenever feasible. The Humanitarian Country Team will continue to support the transition, where appropriate, of international organizations from having a “delivery” role to having a more advisory/enabling role in support of national and local humanitarian actors. Stronger engagement with local and civil society networks is critical to these efforts and support will be extended in particular to networks promoting the empowerment of women such as, *inter alia*, the Gender Equality Network.

### **Strengthening the resilience of communities and reducing dependency on humanitarian aid**

To reduce dependency on international humanitarian assistance and to enhance the resilience of communities, the Humanitarian Country Team will work closely with communities, national and local authorities, and development partners to increase access to livelihoods and basic services. It is recognized that there is a need to strengthen capacities of communities and of Community-Based Organizations, as they are usually the first responders in crises. A risk-sensitive approach will be applied to reduce vulnerability by investing in sustainable self-sufficiency of households and communities and supporting stable income generation by increasing access to livelihood opportunities. Strengthening the resilience of communities is a long-term objective and will continue to require a comprehensive, multi-sectoral and coordinated approach.

### **Prioritizing the search for durable solutions for displaced people**

In all its work, the Humanitarian Country Team will continue to prioritize the search for durable solutions for displaced people, working in close collaboration with key stakeholders, including proactive engagement with the Government at both Union and State levels. Whenever and wherever feasible, the Country Team will support sustainable and dignified returns, as well as local integration or resettlement opportunities that are based on an individual and informed choice, and that are voluntary and safe.

### **Enhancing the Humanitarian Country Team's contingency planning for new emergencies**

The Humanitarian Country Team maintains and regularly updates its own Emergency Preparedness Response Plan and contingency plans to support the Government in responding to natural disasters and other emergencies. In view of the evolving situations in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine, the Country Team has been reviewing its contingency plans for these states. The Humanitarian Response Plan for 2017 is based on needs identified by November 2016. In the case of the northern part of Rakhine, the Country Team's response plan will be revised once the United Nations and humanitarian partners have been granted access to carry out a detailed assessment of needs in the relevant areas and subject to requests from the Government. Similarly, if new humanitarian needs arise in other parts of the country, and subject to requests for assistance from the Government and the granting of access, the Country Team's response plan will be updated accordingly.

### **Transcending the humanitarian-development divide**

The Humanitarian Country Team is committed to a “new way of working” that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability as proposed in the Agenda for Humanity. Managing crisis risks and reducing vulnerability is as much a humanitarian imperative as it is a development necessity to ensure progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals for all those affected by humanitarian crises today. The [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) outlines a global commitment to leaving no-one behind. Its specific references to people affected by humanitarian emergencies creates a common results framework under which both humanitarian and development actors can work together to ensure the most vulnerable are afforded safety, dignity and the ability to thrive. The recent establishment of the Rakhine Coordination Group in Sittwe is a concrete example of the Country Team's commitment to bringing together inclusive development planning and humanitarian action.



**MOTHER AND CHILD IN  
THAR GA YA IDP CAMP  
IN KACHIN STATE**

## 5. FINANCING: INVESTING IN HUMANITY

### Investing in preparedness efforts

The Humanitarian Country Team recognizes that people in Myanmar face repeated shocks from recurrent disasters, leaving them more vulnerable with each new event and often even more dependent on assistance. It is critical for the Country Team to support the Government of Myanmar to anticipate and respond in an appropriate and expedient manner to risks in order to reduce their impact. The Country Team will work to maintain national preparedness strategies, based on credible data, to identify populations at risk and to invest in strengthening their resilience. The Country Team will also work closely with the Government and local authorities to strengthen early warning systems and emergency preparedness efforts.

### Funding of national and local humanitarian organizations

The Humanitarian Country Team is committed to facilitate local partners' access to humanitarian funding, particularly through the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund. This country-based pooled fund is a flexible, efficient and responsive funding mechanism. It aims to ensure that at least 50 per cent of its funds are channelled through national and local NGOs, in recognition of the critical role they play in service delivery and to strengthen their response capacity. This will be supported by the investment in developing the capacity of local organizations to manage funding in an accountable and transparent manner.

### Scaling up cash transfer programming

The Humanitarian Country Team will support partners to scale-up cash programming as a preferred delivery model for humanitarian assistance where feasible and appropriate. The World Humanitarian Summit confirmed cash-based programming as one of the most important operational measures for increasing efficiency and supporting both people and local economies in times of crisis. Based on the High Level Panel on Humanitarian Cash Transfer's

recommendations, the Humanitarian Country Team will systematically consider unrestricted and unconditional cash transfers as an important modality for delivering humanitarian assistance following protection risk assessments. This approach will be applied in a way that provides for equitable access to cash programming, measures to mitigate protection risks identified and post-distribution monitoring to ensure its effectiveness. Cash feasibility assessments have been and will continue to be undertaken to ensure the most appropriate response modality is chosen for each situation – be it cash, in-kind or a mix – including in remote areas where market access may be challenging. The Country Team will also explore options to increase the use of multi-purpose cash assistance – which transcends cluster/sector activities – wherever possible. In 2016, approximately 40 per cent of the estimated US\$10 million in cash transfer programming was multi-sector. The Country Team will continue to strengthen the evidence-base to allow for additional multi-purpose grants where appropriate and feasible. The Cash Working Group, also building on its established linkage with the Social Protection Sub-Sector Working Group, will help reinforce this component in humanitarian preparedness and integrated response plans. In this context, an emphasis will be put on leveraging such efforts to complement and strengthen the national social protection system. Cash programmes will also be leveraged to support gender responsive income generation and early recovery programmes.

### Strengthening partnerships with the private sector

The Humanitarian Country Team embraces both civil society and the private sector as strategic partners in delivering humanitarian outcomes. The Humanitarian Country Team is committed to making the private sector an integral part of all disaster response and recovery planning and will pursue innovative private partnerships, particularly around the delivery of cash assistance and development of new technology to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian response. It will continue to support the newly established private sector network for disaster preparedness and response.

## OPERATIONAL

## CAPACITY

**National and local capacity**

The Union Government is the primary duty bearer in the provision of protection and assistance to the people of Myanmar. The Government brings broad capacity to assess and respond to a wide variety of humanitarian needs across many situations.

For Rakhine, the Government has formed a 27-member Central Committee for the Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine, chaired by State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi. Similarly, as part of a national initiative to resolve protracted issues in the region, an Advisory Commission on Rakhine, led by former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, was established in August 2016 to provide recommendations on the complex challenges facing Rakhine. In its work, the Commission will consider humanitarian and developmental issues, access to basic services, the assurance of basic rights, and the security of the people of Rakhine.

For Kachin and Shan, the Joint Strategic Team (JST), comprised of nine local NGOs, is providing the bulk of humanitarian delivery in the conflict-affected townships in Kachin and Shan states. It has developed a joint strategy for the humanitarian response in Kachin and northern Shan states as well as a joint programming strategy for the safe and dignified return and relocation of IDPs. The JST collaborates with a number of UN and international humanitarian partners.

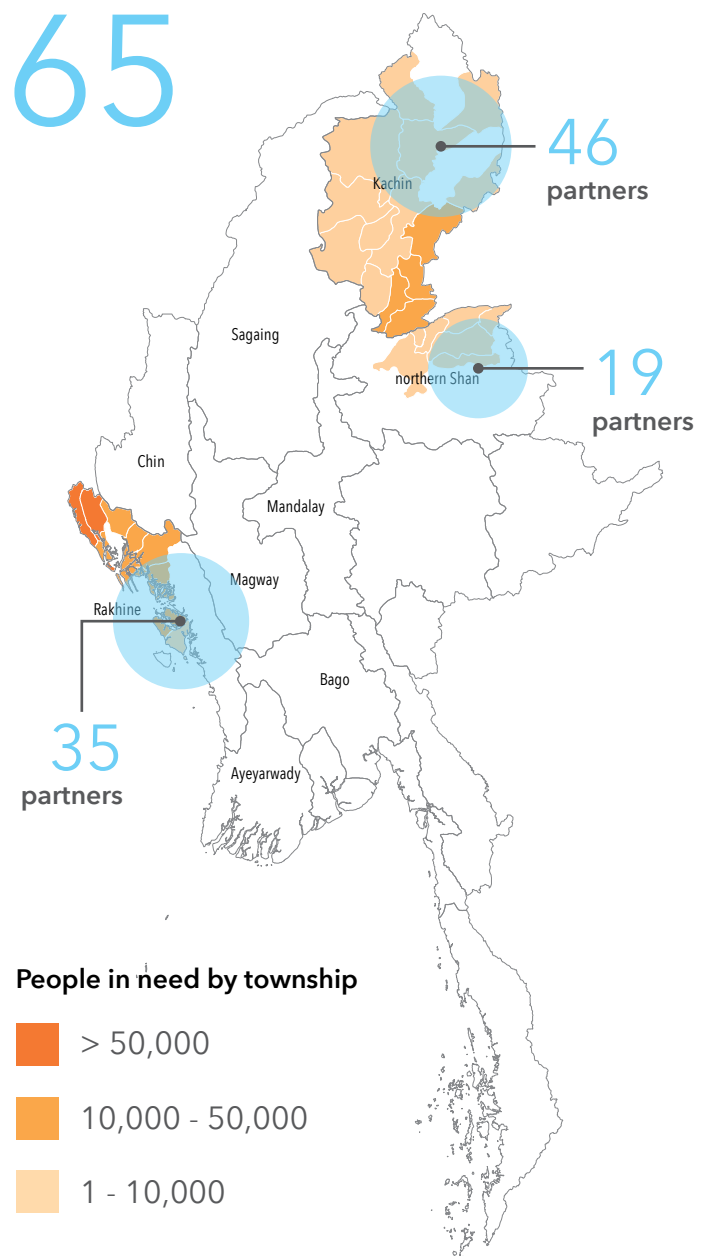
For natural disasters, the Government established the Emergency Operations Centre under the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement to support early warning and response in coordination with national and international partners. A private sector network for disaster preparedness and response has also been formed with the aim of strengthening private sector engagement and coordinated humanitarian action before, during and after emergencies.

As of September 2016, the activities of 25 national NGOs are being recorded in the 3Ws (Who, What, Where) database managed by the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU). The nation-wide floods of 2015 saw a massive response by a large number of national organizations. Although these organizations are not all officially registered, together with the Government and generous citizens, they form the basis of national response during natural disasters. Augmenting this response is the nation-wide volunteer network of the Myanmar Red Cross Society, a broad range of civil society organizations, and an active private sector. The Humanitarian Country Team has been expanded to include national actors, currently represented by the Myanmar

Red Cross Society, the Local Resource Centre, the Metta Foundation and the Karuna Mission Social Solidarity (KMSS).

**International capacity and response**

34 international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and eight United Nations agencies reported humanitarian/development activities through the MIMU 3Ws database. The following map shows the number of humanitarian partners present in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states.

**# OF HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS**

# HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Humanitarian organizations have been facing increased difficulties and delays in implementing their activities in different parts of the country as a result of new Travel Authorization procedures introduced by the Government in 2016. This has affected monitoring of vulnerable people's needs and the access of these people to humanitarian services and assistance. In Kachin and Shan states, while humanitarian organizations have access to most IDP sites in Government-controlled areas, in 2016 the Government introduced significant new restrictions on access to people in non-Government-controlled areas. In Rakhine State, humanitarian organizations have access to most IDP sites, but significant access restrictions were introduced in the northern part of Rakhine as a result of the attacks on Border Guard Police posts in October 2016 and subsequent security operations in search of suspected attackers.

## Rakhine

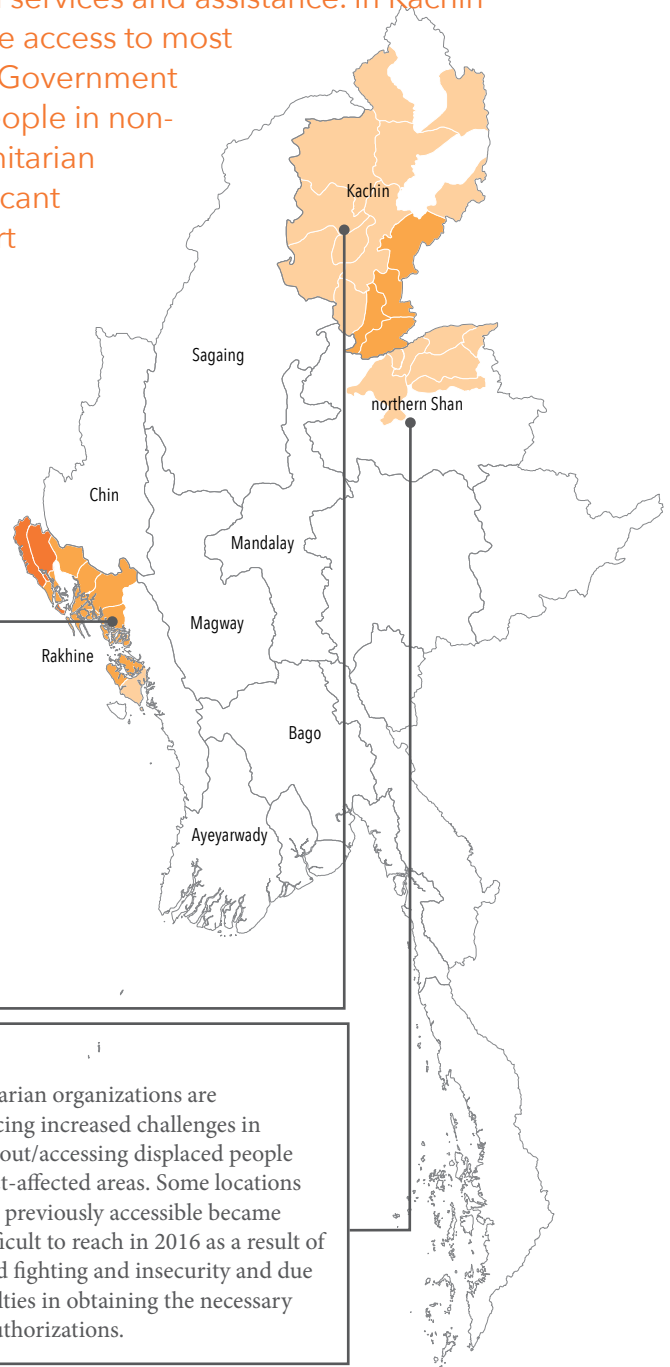
While humanitarian organizations have regular access to most IDP camps in Rakhine, humanitarian access in the northern part of Rakhine (which was already restricted) has been further restricted by the Government as a result of the attacks on Border Guard Police posts in October 2016 and subsequent security operations in search of suspected attackers. The main challenge in Rakhine is that severe movement restrictions continue to be imposed on Muslim communities (including IDPs), affecting their access to healthcare, education and livelihoods opportunities.

## Kachin

While humanitarian assistance continues to be delivered regularly to displaced people in Government-controlled areas, some humanitarian organizations are facing serious constraints in accessing non-Government-controlled areas where over 40,000 displaced people are located. In 2016 the Government withdrew permission for humanitarian organizations to travel from Government-controlled areas to non-Government-controlled areas to deliver food and other relief supplies to displaced people. The United Nations continues to advocate for sustained humanitarian access to people in both Government areas and non-Government-controlled areas.

## Shan

Humanitarian organizations are experiencing increased challenges in reaching out/accessing displaced people in conflict-affected areas. Some locations that were previously accessible became more difficult to reach in 2016 as a result of continued fighting and insecurity and due to difficulties in obtaining the necessary Travel Authorizations.



## Travel authorizations

Many humanitarian activities have been reduced or delayed as a result of new bureaucratic procedures that were introduced recently and difficulties in obtaining the necessary permits including Travel Authorizations (TAs). Some ministries now require four weeks notice for TAs which are then valid for only one month (other ministries require only 1 or 2 weeks notice for TAs that are then valid for 3 months). The UN has asked the Government to consider a system of "Travel Notifications" for humanitarian staff instead of the current system of "Travel Authorizations". Meanwhile, it continues to advocate for a reduction in TA processing time and for an increase in the period of validity of TAs for all humanitarian staff.

## RESPONSE

## MONITORING

The Humanitarian Country Team has agreed on targets and indicators for each of the sectors/clusters. These are used as the basis for overall monitoring of humanitarian response. During the year, the Humanitarian Country Team produces periodic monitoring reports, detailing each sector/cluster's achievements, challenges, and recommendations for follow-up action.

In addition to the Humanitarian Country Team monitoring reports, individual sectors/clusters or agencies produce a range of monitoring reports throughout the year, and reports on multi-sector inter-agency assessment missions are shared with the Humanitarian Country Team. Publicly available monitoring reports are subsequently posted on the website of the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU). OCHA also publishes Humanitarian Snapshots and Funding Updates every quarter.

The MIMU conducts a countrywide, comprehensive 3W (Who is doing What, Where) every six months. This gathers information on humanitarian and development activities to the village level across 145 sub-sectors with 205 agencies (international and national NGOs, UN and Red Cross agencies) contributing information on their activities. The Information Management Network has developed the [Humanitarian Data Standards](#) with clusters and sectors working in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan to promote more efficient use of information gathered by field-based agencies.

The following actions will be prioritised for 2017:

- Conduct comprehensive multi-sector needs assessments in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states;
- Produce periodic monitoring reports;
- Strengthen the data collection and monitoring of men, women, girls and boys who are in situations of disability, in particular victims of landmines or explosive remnants of war;
- Critically review monitoring results by the ICCG and HCT, resulting in resolution of obstacles to effective delivery of humanitarian assistance;
- Collect and analyse sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) across all clusters/sectors and strengthen gender analysis;
- Use reliable and regularly updated data to feed into information products and to inform decision making;
- Strengthen data collection capacity.

## A BOY IN A TEMPORARY DISPLACEMENT SITE IN RATHEDAUNG, RAKHINE STATE





## SUMMARY OF

## NEEDS, TARGETS &amp; REQUIREMENTS

The Humanitarian Country Team estimates that approximately US\$150 million will be required in 2017 to address the humanitarian protection and assistance needs of some 525,000 people. This is a decrease of 21 per cent on the funding requirement of US\$ 190 million in 2016. The main reasons for the decrease are the following: (1) the 2016 Plan included support for 460,000 flood affected people, who are not included in 2017; (2) improved modes of delivery have led to greater cost efficiency in some areas; and (3) in some cases, there has been a re-calculation of needs based on experience to date, access considerations and capacities of implementing agencies.

## PEOPLE IN NEED



525,448

Kachin 104,600  
Shan 18,738  
Rakhine 402,110

## PEOPLE TARGETED



525,448

Kachin 104,600  
Shan 18,738  
Rakhine 402,110

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



150M

Kachin 39M  
Shan 8M  
Rakhine 103M

| SECTOR                                    | TOTAL<br>PEOPLE<br>IN NEED | BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE TARGETED |   |                     |                             |  |         |            |         | FUNDING<br>NEEDS<br>(US\$) |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------|------------|---------|----------------------------|
|   |                            | PEOPLE<br>TARGETED           | DISPLACED<br>PERSONS                                      |                     | NON<br>DISPLACED<br>PERSONS | BY SEX                                     |         | BY AGE     |         |                            |
|   |                            |                              | IN CAMPS,<br>COLLECTIVE<br>CENTERS<br>OR SELF-<br>SETTLED | IN HOST<br>FAMILIES |                             | CRISIS AFFECTED AND<br>HOST<br>COMMUNITIES | % Women | % Children | % Adult |                            |
| EDUCATION                                 | 141,000                    | 76,600                       | 49,000  | 2,600               | 25,000                      | 51   | 98      | 2          | -       | 7.1M                       |
| FOOD<br>SECURITY                          | 383,525                    | 356,047                      | 188,500   | 3,275               | 164,272                     | 52   | 28.6    | 65.6       | 5.8     | 50M                        |
| HEALTH                                    | 474,228                    | 474,228                      | 204,010   | 13,504              | 256,714                     | 55   | 30      | 65         | 5       | 16.5M                      |
| NUTRITION                                 | 121,658                    | 97,000                       | 31,532  | 2,129               | 63,339                      | 51.8                                       | 74      | 26         | -       | 14.1M                      |
| PROTECTION                                | 244,336                    | 244,336                      | 204,010   | 13,504              | 26,822                      | 52   | 50      | 45         | 5       | 20.2M                      |
| CCCM/<br>SHELTER/<br>NFIS                 | 217,514                    | 203,897                      | 203,897   | -                   | -                           | 52   | 50      | 45         | 5       | 20.3                       |
| WASH                                      | 356,014                    | 356,014                      | 204,010   | 13,504              | 138,500                     | 55   | 35      | 40         | 25      | 17M                        |
| COORDINA-<br>TION &<br>COMMON<br>SERVICES | -                          | -                            | -   | -                   | -                           | -  | -       | -          | -       | 5.1M                       |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                              |                            |                              |   |                     |                             |  |         |            |         | <b>150.3M</b>              |

**A CHILD IN A TEMPORARY  
DISPLACEMENT SITE IN  
RATHEDAUNG, RAKHINE STATE**



# PART II: OPERATIONAL RESPONSE PLANS

- 
-  Education
  -  Food Security
  -  Health
  -  Nutrition
  -  Protection
  -  Shelter/Non-food items/Camp Coordination and Camp Management
  -  Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
  -  Coordination and Common Services
- 



## PEOPLE IN NEED



141,000

Kachin: 37,700  
Shan: 3,300  
Rakhine: 100,000

## PEOPLE TARGETED



76,600

Kachin: 19,700  
Shan: 1,900  
Rakhine: 55,000

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



7.1M

Kachin: 1.8M  
Shan: 0.18M  
Rakhine: 5.1M

## # OF PARTNERS



11

## EDUCATION OBJECTIVE 1:

**1** Crisis-affected girls and boys have improved access to safe and equipped learning spaces and learning opportunities

RELATES TO SO1, SO2

## EDUCATION OBJECTIVE 2:

**2** Crisis-affected girls and boys have improved access to protective learning opportunities with trained education personnel to help them cope with the psychosocial and physical effects of the crisis

RELATES TO SO1, SO2, SO3

## EDUCATION

Jane Strachan

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In Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states, humanitarian education support remains needed to maintain/improve access to safe equipped learning spaces, with education personnel trained in education in emergencies (EiE) to help children better cope with the effects of the crisis. The EiE sector plans to coordinate with other sectors/clusters to conduct multi-sector needs assessments in crisis-affected areas whenever feasible. These assessments will serve to identify and map the needs and gaps of crisis-affected and displaced.

### Crisis-affected girls and boys have improved access to safe and equipped learning spaces and learning opportunities

In Kachin, Shan and Rakhine, provision/maintenance of education hardware – temporary learning spaces and facilities, teaching/learning materials – and training of volunteer teachers continue to be key priorities. In Rakhine, sector partners will continue to support primary education services (including kindergarten) using formal curriculum and will strengthen adolescent learning opportunities in non-formal settings, with a focus on improving quality and relevance of education. Sector partners will also continue to focus on aligning humanitarian education support with formal education services and advocating for inclusion of EiE in government education planning in a conflict-sensitive manner. Chronic poverty linked with a range of supply and demand factors result in a large number of children having very limited access to quality education. Addressing these vulnerabilities is an integral part of a move towards equitable access to education in Rakhine. In government-controlled areas (GCA) of Kachin and Shan, dedicated support remains required to help extend existing government capacities to cover all IDP school-aged children. In non-government-controlled areas (NGCAs), support to education personnel, in addition to provision/maintenance of

education hardware, and improving the quality of education and opportunities in formal/non-formal settings for adolescents, will be key priorities as teachers' absenteeism in IDP camps due to lack of incentives in combination with protracted conflict inhibits access to learning opportunities. The number of volunteer teachers will be increased through employing gender-equity strategies. The equal/equitable participation of female teachers is important not only to promote gender equality but also to strengthen the protective environment provided through education activities.

### Crisis-affected girls and boys have improved access to protective learning opportunities with trained education personnel to help them cope with the psychosocial and physical effects of the crisis

Education is essential to protect children physically, psychologically and cognitively from the effects of emergencies. Equitable access to safe learning environments and integration of gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection components – psychosocial support, life-skills and mine risk education – along with a code of conduct for volunteer teachers will help boost the protective aspect of education. The training of volunteer teachers on the identification of protection issues (physical or psychological distress, neglect or harm, GBV) and referral to the protection pathway are a priority in all locations to further engender a more protective learning environment. In camp settings, development of protection messaging will also be key to raising awareness of parents and other community members. In all three states, conflict sensitive education initiatives will be further strengthened, along with improvements in coordination, and information collection and management.

## BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

| STATES / REGIONS | IN CAMPS, COLLECTIVE CENTERS OR SELF-SETTLED | IN HOST FAMILIES | CRISIS AFFECTED AND HOST COMMUNITIES | TOTAL  | BY SEX  |            | BY AGE  |           |   |
|------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|------------|---------|-----------|---|
|                  |  |                  |                                      |        | % Women | % Children | % Adult | % Elderly |   |
| People in need   | Kachin                                       | 35,400           | 2,300                                | -      | 37,700  | 51         | 98      | 2         | - |
|                  | Shan   | 2,800            | 500                                  | -      | 3,300   | 51         | 98      | 2         | - |
|                  | Rakhine                                      | 50,000           | 3,000                                | 47,000 | 100,000 | 51         | 98      | 2         | - |
| <b>TOTAL</b>     |  | 88,200           | 5,800                                | 47,000 | 141,000 |            |         |           |   |
| People targeted  | Kachin                                       | 17,400           | 2,300                                | -      | 19,700  | 51         | 98      | 2         | - |
|                  | Shan   | 1,600            | 300                                  | -      | 1,900   | 51         | 98      | 2         | - |
|                  | Rakhine                                      | 30,000           | -                                    | 25,000 | 55,000  | 51         | 98      | 2         | - |
| <b>TOTAL</b>     |  | 49,000           | 2,600                                | 25,000 | 76,600  |            |         |           |   |



## PEOPLE IN NEED



383,525

Kachin: 104,461  
Shan: 18,738  
Rakhine: 260,326

## PEOPLE TARGETED



356,047

Kachin: 100,697  
Shan: 16,000  
Rakhine: 239,350

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



50M\*

Kachin: 15.6M  
Shan: 3.3M  
Rakhine: 31.1M

\* This includes US\$ 1.2 million for the Food Security Sector's coordination and information management.

## # OF PARTNERS



34

## FOOD SECURITY OBJECTIVE 1:

**1** Ensure crisis affected population has equitable access (physical, social, and economic) to sufficient, safe and nutritious food through in-kind and/or cash assistance

RELATES TO S01, S02

## FOOD SECURITY OBJECTIVE 2:

**2** Ensure resilience of affected communities through restoring, protecting, and improving livelihood opportunities

RELATES TO S01, S02, S04

## FOOD SECURITY OBJECTIVE 2:

**3** Improve the quality of food security sector response through evidence-based approach and strong coordination among intra- and inter-sector partners and coordination forums

RELATES TO S01, S02, S03, S04

## FOOD SECURITY

Andrea Berloffia

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Masae Shimomura

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### Ensure the crisis affected population has equitable access (physical, social, and economic) to sufficient, safe and nutritious food through in-kind and/or cash assistance

The Food Security Sector (FSS) partners will provide life-saving food and/or cash assistance to 83,775 people in Kachin, 16,000 in Shan and 192,000 in Rakhine. Displaced people living in camps, collective centres or self-settled camps will be the main recipients of direct food assistance. FSS partners aim at complementing life-saving food assistance with asset creation activities, encouraging sustainable durable solutions by supporting the returned or relocated population as well as host communities. Food assistance will also be provided to vulnerable households in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine, where protracted displacement and movement restrictions continue to impede equal access to sufficient and nutritious food, and/or income generation to cover basic food needs. In Kachin and Shan, the FSS will shift from full food basket assistance to gradual reduction in the level of relief support while scaling up livelihood interventions where feasible. The FSS also aims at reaching areas beyond government control in Kachin to provide food assistance through local or community based organizations. Among targeted groups will be female and elderly headed households, while children under five and pregnant and lactating women will be provided with specialized fortified blended food. FSS will continue the food and/or cash assistance or a combined transfer modality, in consultation with local authorities and the affected communities, while closely monitoring the impact on the targeted population. A gender responsive approach (including roll-out of gender-based violence-GBV guidelines in FSS response) will be adopted in programming and delivery of assistance to ensure safe, equitable and appropriate food security support.

### Enhance resilience of affected communities through restoring, protecting, and improving livelihood opportunities

Livelihood interventions (agriculture support,

income generating activities and asset creation) aim at increasing access to diversified food as well as complementing family income to reduce the use of negative coping mechanisms amongst target populations. Livelihood initiatives plan to reach 49,057 people in Kachin and 76,678 in Rakhine. The response includes provision of crop and livestock inputs, vegetable gardening, asset creation, infrastructure rehabilitation and other income generating activities. The livelihood programs will promote social cohesion, strengthening the resilience of affected communities and mitigating the effects of the protracted crisis. For FSS partners, transitional and early recovery through livelihood programmes is a key priority in line with restoring productive assets and capitalizing livelihood opportunities in places of origin and host communities. In order to ease ongoing tensions, targeting will focus not only on the displaced and returnees/relocated populations, but on host communities, as well as including a focus on the equitable participation of women.

### Improve the quality of food security sector response through evidence-based approach and strong coordination among intra- and inter-sector partners and coordination forums

The food security sector also places high priority on strengthening the capacity of local and international institutions to respond to the needs of communities in a more informed and coordinated manner. A successful FSS response is evidence based, requires strong coordination at both national and sub-national levels and sets the focus on capacity building. To achieve this, a holistic approach will be taken by building upon existing preparedness, early-warning and response mechanisms, and increasing the capacity of information management and analysis across target regions.

## BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

|                 | STATES / REGIONS | IN CAMPS, COLLECTIVE CENTERS OR SELF-SETTLED | IN HOST FAMILIES | CRISIS AFFECTED AND HOST COMMUNITIES | TOTAL   | BY SEX  |            | BY AGE  |           |
|-----------------|------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|-----------|
|                 |                  |  |                  |                                      |         | % Women | % Children | % Adult | % Elderly |
| People in need  | Kachin           | 81,117                                       | 5,783            | 17,561                               | 104,461 | 52      | 28.6       | 65.6    | 5.8       |
|                 | Shan             | 9,136  | 1,602            | 8,000                                | 18,738  | 52      | 28.6       | 65.6    | 5.8       |
|                 | Rakhine          | 113,757                                      | 6,119            | 140,450                              | 260,326 | 52      | 28.6       | 65.6    | 5.8       |
| TOTAL           |                  | 204,010                                      | 13,504           | 166,011                              | 383,525 |         |            |         |           |
| People targeted | Kachin           | 80,500                                       | 3,275            | 16,922                               | 100,697 | 52      | 28.6       | 65.6    | 5.8       |
|                 | Shan             | 8,000  | -                | 8,000                                | 16,000  | 52      | 28.6       | 65.6    | 5.8       |
|                 | Rakhine          | 100,000                                      | -                | 139,350                              | 239,350 | 52      | 28.6       | 65.6    | 5.8       |
| TOTAL           |                  | 188,500                                      | 3,275            | 164,272                              | 356,047 |         |            |         |           |



## PEOPLE IN NEED



474,228

Kachin: 86,900  
Shan: 10,738  
Rakhine: 376,590

## PEOPLE TARGETED



474,228

Kachin: 86,900  
Shan: 10,738  
Rakhine: 376,590

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



16.5M

Kachin: 2.8M  
Shan: 0.3M  
Rakhine: 13.4M

## # OF PARTNERS



23

## HEALTH OBJECTIVE 1:

**1** Improve access to health care services including for those newly affected by disasters and other emergencies

RELATES TO S01, S02, S03, S04

## HEALTH

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### Improve access to health care services including for those newly affected by disasters and other emergencies

The Cluster is committed to increase its response capacity in underserved areas in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan through improving equitable access to health care. This will be achieved in seven priority areas: (i) ensuring a minimum package of primary health care; (ii) expanding referrals as required, (iii) strengthening disease surveillance; (iv) develop emergency preparedness capacity for natural disasters; (v) coordinated advocacy promoting access to healthcare; (vi) strengthening needs assessments; (vii) expansion of health infrastructure with further improvement to/construction of static health facilities. The above approach is underpinned in all priority areas by efforts to integrate humanitarian activities into longer term development planning and national structures.

Primary health care and reproductive health programs will ensure that children will continue to receive the highest level of care. Mental health and psychosocial support programs will be expanded to include counselling of GBV survivors. Initiatives to ensure support to people living with HIV (PLHIV) and those on TB treatment will be integrated into all partners' responses. Where service providers struggle to deliver a minimal standard of care, a collaborative approach will be implemented through partners with greater capacity assisting those with less.

Referrals to secondary care facilities will be expanded, recognizing that the optimal solution for those in need is to receive suitable services from the nearest appropriate facility. A harmonization of cash transfer tools supporting referrals will be implemented. The existing Early Warning and Response (EWARs) will be expanded through the use of mobile technology for reporting. The response arm of the EWARs will be finalized and supported with development of standard operating procedures

and provision of training. The Cluster will also support the government with training on emergency preparedness and mitigation. Emergency information management will be enhanced by the introduction of a virtual Strategic Health Operations Center (SHOC). This SHOC will provide real-time updates by tracking emergencies and response efforts. Initially adapted for the protracted crisis in Myanmar it will be modified to the context of a natural disaster. In Rakhine, Shan and Kachin, advocacy efforts to ensure equitable access to health services regardless of religion or ethnicity will be coordinated and sustained in collaboration with other sectors and clusters.

The Cluster will coordinate with the Nutrition and WASH sectors to implement a multi sector needs assessment in Rakhine. An analysis of the government's development plans, including the Socio Economic Development Plan, will be undertaken to chart a strategy to support government institutions and transition from emergency health response mechanisms to proposed developmental architecture.

In Kachin and Shan, multi sector assessments will be conducted where feasible. Efforts will be made to expand the Hospital Equity Fund to support the most vulnerable to obtain health care with dignity. Efforts by health cluster members will seek to integrate humanitarian and developmental goals and support the expansion of national healthcare service to displaced people to reduce the reliance on health partners. "Days of Peace" will be negotiated to enable immunization programs to conduct comprehensive campaigns.

The Health Cluster recognizes the ambitious objectives outlined above and will ensure that sustained leadership is secured for the cluster including in sub-national locations. These functions will be supported by an information manager.

## BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

| STATES / REGIONS | IN CAMPS, COLLECTIVE CENTERS OR SELF-SETTLED | IN HOST FAMILIES | CRISIS AFFECTED AND HOST COMMUNITIES | TOTAL   | BY SEX         |            | BY AGE  |           |   |
|------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|----------------|------------|---------|-----------|---|
|                  |  |                  |                                      |         | % Women        | % Children | % Adult | % Elderly |   |
| People in need   | Kachin                                       | 81,117           | 5,783                                | -       | 86,900         | 55         | 30      | 65        | 5 |
|                  | Shan   | 9,136            | 1,602                                | -       | 10,738         | 55         | 30      | 65        | 5 |
|                  | Rakhine                                      | 113,757          | 6,119                                | 256,714 | 376,590        | 55         | 30      | 65        | 5 |
| <b>TOTAL</b>     |  | 204,010          | 13,504                               | 256,714 | <b>474,228</b> |            |         |           |   |
| People targeted  | Kachin                                       | 81,117           | 5,783                                | -       | 86,900         | 55         | 30      | 65        | 5 |
|                  | Shan   | 9,136            | 1,602                                | -       | 10,738         | 55         | 30      | 65        | 5 |
|                  | Rakhine                                      | 113,757          | 6,119                                | 256,714 | 376,590        | 55         | 30      | 65        | 5 |
| <b>TOTAL</b>     |  | 204,010          | 13,504                               | 256,714 | <b>474,228</b> |            |         |           |   |



## PEOPLE IN NEED



121,658

Kachin: 11,831  
Shan: 2,468  
Rakhine: 107,359

## PEOPLE TARGETED



97,000

Kachin: 10,981  
Shan: 2,291  
Rakhine: 83,728

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



14.1M

Kachin: 1.2M  
Shan: 0.3M  
Rakhine: 12.6M

## # OF PARTNERS



10

## NUTRITION OBJECTIVE 1:

**1** Improve access to Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition

RELATES TO SO1, SO2

## NUTRITION OBJECTIVE 2:

**2** Nutritionally vulnerable groups access key preventive nutrition-specific services

RELATES TO SO2

<sup>1</sup> Depending on capacity, partners may treat SAM children older than 9 years if identified.

<sup>2</sup> Including community-based management of moderate and severe acute malnutrition (MAM and SAM).

## NUTRITION

Anne Laevens

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### Improve access to Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition

The Nutrition Sector will focus on people who are nutritionally insecure including children under the age of five, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and caregivers of young children. Additionally, in Rakhine, the sector will focus on children between 5-9 years<sup>1</sup> who are in need of treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM), particularly in northern townships where the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) among children 6-59 months old is above WHO emergency threshold. Interventions will focus on prevention, treatment, monitoring and coordination, as well as resilience strengthening, which will be implemented through community engagement. Prioritized activities include nutritional screening and Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition<sup>2</sup> (IMAM) through support to inpatient and outpatient facilities. Identified children with SAM and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) will receive therapeutic and supplementary feeding respectively. The nutrition sector will continue its advocacy efforts to ensure children with SAM and MAM have safe and timely access to treatment services.

### Nutritionally vulnerable groups access key preventive nutrition-specific services

Multiple micronutrient supplementation will be provided to children and PLW, while children will also receive vitamin A and deworming tablets. Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices will be promoted while ensuring protection needs are met through a variety of interventions such as counselling, behavior change communication, establishment of breastfeeding safe spaces, and through cooking and responsive feeding demonstrations, and monitoring of BMS (Breast Milk Substitute) violations. The Nutrition sector will focus on reaching displaced and non-

displaced people through facility and community-based approaches, addressing both immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition. Equitable access to nutrition services for girls and boys as well as male and female care-givers, particularly for those who face significant barriers to access services and experience heightened vulnerability (such as women with disability or survivors of gender-based violence) will be ensured. To the extent possible, sector interventions will complement and support existing interventions routinely provided by the Government.

In Kachin/Shan, a lower coverage is expected in areas beyond Government control. Similarly, coverage in some parts of Rakhine is expected to be limited due to inadequate numbers of implementing partners with work authorization and access to the affected communities. Nutrition partners will seek to increase community acceptance while implementing activities in a conflict sensitive and Do No Harm manner. In order to strengthen resilience to existing and future events, the Nutrition sector will support preparedness planning through prepositioning of emergency supplies, as well as build capacities of nutrition stakeholders including Government health/nutrition staff. The Nutrition sector remains committed to linking humanitarian nutrition interventions to longer-term development objectives, however, these need to be complemented by longer-term funded multi-sectoral programs, interventions and strategies that address persistent and underlying causes of malnutrition (working with Food Security, WASH, and Health sectors). The Myanmar Nutrition Technical Network continues to be an important platform for the sector, in bridging humanitarian and development agendas. The nutrition cluster plans to coordinate with other sectors and clusters to implement a multi sector needs assessment in the crisis-affected areas of Rakhine as well as Kachin and Shan, whenever feasible, to better map needs and gaps.

## BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

| Icon            | STATES / REGIONS | IN CAMPS, COLLECTIVE CENTERS OR SELF-SETTLED | IN HOST FAMILIES | CRISIS AFFECTED AND HOST COMMUNITIES | TOTAL   | BY SEX  |            | BY AGE  |           |
|-----------------|------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|-----------|
|                 |                  |  |                  |                                      |         | % Women | % Children | % Adult | % Elderly |
| People in need  | Kachin           | 10,713                                       | 894              | 224                                  | 11,831  | 51.8    | 72         | 28      | -         |
|                 | Shan             | 1,201  | 211              | 1,056                                | 2,468   | 51.8    | 72         | 28      | -         |
|                 | Rakhine          | 22,282                                       | 1,200            | 83,877                               | 107,359 | 51.8    | 81         | 19      | -         |
| TOTAL           |                  | 34,196                                       | 2,305            | 85,157                               | 121,658 |         |            |         |           |
| People targeted | Kachin           | 9,942  | 830              | 209                                  | 10,981  | 51.8    | 70         | 30      | -         |
|                 | Shan             | 1,115  | 196              | 980                                  | 2,291   | 51.8    | 70         | 30      | -         |
|                 | Rakhine          | 20,475                                       | 1,103            | 62,150                               | 83,728  | 51.8    | 75         | 25      | -         |
| TOTAL           |                  | 31,532                                       | 2,129            | 63,339                               | 97,000  |         |            |         |           |



## PEOPLE IN NEED



244,336

Kachin: 88,570  
Shan: 10,842  
Rakhine: 144,924

## PEOPLE TARGETED



244,336

Kachin: 88,570  
Shan: 10,842  
Rakhine: 144,924

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



20.2M

Kachin: 5.8M  
Shan: 2.2M  
Rakhine: 12.2M

## # OF PARTNERS



30

## PROTECTION OBJECTIVE 1:

**1** Protection services are improved, expanded and more accessible

RELATES TO S01, S02, S03, S04

## PROTECTION OBJECTIVE 2:

**2** Protective environment is improved by mitigating threats to mental wellbeing, physical and legal safety

RELATES TO S01, S02, S03, S04

## PROTECTION

Geraldine Salducci [salducci@unhcr.org](mailto:salducci@unhcr.org)

## Improve protection services and protective environment

The Protection Sector's overarching goal in 2017 is to establish a protection-conducive environment and improve access to/quality of protection services. Specific protection activities will target the most vulnerable people, predominantly the displaced and returnees/relocated people. The Sector's key interventions will include:

1. Develop a Protection Strategy that identifies clear strategic priorities and outlines concrete response activities;
2. Provide quality protection services including referral pathways for people of concern;
3. Increase government, local and community-based organizations' capacities to deliver quality protection services; enhance communities' capacities to prevent gender-based violence (GBV) and risky migration practices; strengthen community-based child protection mechanisms, GBV response and psycho-social support; enhance programmes targeting adolescent to prevent negative coping mechanisms and promote resilience;
4. Respond to the specific needs of people with disability, including children, women and the elderly, and assess the barriers they may face in accessing assistance and protection services;
5. Support mine/explosive remnants of war (ERW) programming, including mine risk education and assistance to victims, and continue advocacy efforts for landmine physical mapping, demarcation and clearance;
6. Support the search for durable solutions; promote research/strengthen programs in the area of housing/land/property issues affecting people of concern;
7. Maintain a strategy of protection by presence and expand systematic monitoring to support joint analysis and response;
8. Identify and respond to protection incidents and human rights violations through strengthened information management; maximize use of the

Protection Incident Monitoring System (PIMS) and other similar tools, to inform targeted interventions, including advocacy, service provision, and community-based mitigation and prevention initiatives;

9. Increase linkages with other clusters to ensure strengthening of protection mainstreaming in their response through trainings, joint missions, etc.

In Rakhine, interventions will aim at mitigating threats of violence against high-risk groups, increasing livelihood opportunities, expanding the coverage of GBV prevention/response mechanisms as well as targeted activities for children. The Sector will strengthen its engagement in solution-oriented advocacy to support equitable and safe access to services and livelihood opportunities. The Sector will also provide support to the Government for return/relocation/local integration processes in line with the principles of informed consent/voluntary return/reintegration. Advocacy with the Government on civil documentation to ensure access to basic services will remain a key priority. In Kachin and Shan, prolonged displacement and the escalation of armed conflict have dramatic impact on civilian populations, especially women and children. Innovative interventions will be required to address protection needs in areas characterized by insecurity and lack of sustained humanitarian access. Emphasis will be put on comprehensive GBV and child protection programmes for adolescents and children in armed conflict (including used and recruited). Given their critical role, most crucially in remote areas, the Sector will strive to strengthen the capacities of CBOs and affected communities to mitigate and respond to the threat of violence through community-based protection mechanisms.

Advocacy will continue with the Government and non-state actors for increased humanitarian access and respect for international humanitarian and human rights law. Wherever possible, a transition to durable solutions for IDPs and from emergency programming to early recovery will be sought.

## BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

|                 | STATES / REGIONS | IN CAMPS, COLLECTIVE CENTERS OR SELF-SETTLED | IN HOST FAMILIES | CRISIS AFFECTED AND HOST COMMUNITIES * | TOTAL   | BY SEX  |            | BY AGE  |           |
|-----------------|------------------|--|------------------|--|---------|---------|------------|---------|-----------|
|                 |                  |  |                  |  |         | % Women | % Children | % Adult | % Elderly |
| People in need  | Kachin           | 81,117                                       | 5,783            | 1,670                                  | 88,570  | 53      | 49         | 44      | 7         |
|                 | Shan             | 9,136  | 1,602            | 104                                    | 10,842  | 53      | 49         | 44      | 7         |
|                 | Rakhine          | 113,757                                      | 6,119            | 25,048                                 | 144,924 | 51      | 50         | 46      | 4         |
| TOTAL           |                  | 204,010                                      | 13,504           | 26,822                                 | 244,336 |         |            |         |           |
| People targeted | Kachin           | 81,117                                       | 5,783            | 1,670                                  | 88,570  | 53      | 49         | 44      | 7         |
|                 | Shan             | 9,136  | 1,602            | 104                                    | 10,842  | 53      | 49         | 44      | 7         |
|                 | Rakhine          | 113,757                                      | 6,119            | 25,048                                 | 144,924 | 51      | 50         | 46      | 4         |
| TOTAL           |                  | 204,010                                      | 13,504           | 26,822                                 | 244,336 |         |            |         |           |

\* This refers to resettled/relocated people in the case of protection sector.





## PEOPLE IN NEED



217,514

Kachin: 86,900  
Shan: 10,738  
Rakhine: 119,876

## PEOPLE TARGETED



203,897

Kachin: 81,117  
Shan: 9,136  
Rakhine:  
106,289 (CCCM)  
113,644 (Shelter)

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



20.3M

Kachin: 7M  
Shan: 1M  
Rakhine: 12.3M

## # OF PARTNERS



37

## SHELTER (NFI) OBJECTIVE 1:

1 IDPs receive protection from the elements to support their dignity, security and privacy through the provision of NFIs, temporary shelter or preferably individual housing solutions

RELATES TO S01

## CCCM OBJECTIVE 1:

2 Support management and service provision of camps to improve the quality of life for the displaced

RELATES TO S01, S02

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

Edward Benson

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### Shelter/NFIs: Protect dignity, security and privacy through provision of shelter/NFIs

In Kachin/Shan, since many shelters built in 2011/12 have already reached the end of their lifespan or did not meet minimum standards in terms of size, structural safety and durability, a priority activity in 2017 remains the perpetual cycle of replacing sub-standard/no longer habitable temporary shelters to ensure that minimum standards are met and protection risks associated with overcrowding and lack of privacy such as gender-based violence are mitigated. As of June 2016, only 28 per cent of the target IDPs in Kachin/Shan had benefited from projects to repair or reconstruct damaged temporary shelters. Provision of individual housing solutions will be pursued if viable. Given a massive need for NFI has been addressed over the past years, future NFI distribution will be targeted only to the most vulnerable cases/new displacement.

In Rakhine, most shelters in camps were originally designed/built in 2013 to be temporary and have now been subjected to a fourth rainy season. Shelter conditions further deteriorated due to Cyclone Komen (2015) and annual flooding. While US\$2.5 million was raised/spent for a major care and maintenance program in 2016, by the last quarter a critical funding gap of US\$1.5 million remains. Also, no additional progress was made in building on the achievements made in 2015 with individual cash-based owner-driven shelter solutions. With resources and capacity available, the Cluster will continue to support and advocate with the Government to implement similar programmes to end displacement and move towards a durable solution. The ability to achieve results through cash-based assistance, even in the highly challenging context of Rakhine, illustrates the potentiality for this modality in the Myanmar context. Further opportunities will be explored but any progress first and foremost depends on the policy of the Rakhine

State Government. In light of acute NFI needs in some priority areas resulting from over-crowded conditions, severe restrictions on freedom of movement and access to basic services, blanket distributions in some areas will likely be carried out in targeted locations.

### CCCM: Support management and service provision

In Kachin/Shan, as IDPs enter their fifth year of displacement, the primary focus remains capacity-building of Camp Management Committees (CMC) and direct capacity support to camp management agencies to ensure that dedicated skills are in place to manage the camps in an equitable manner, mitigate protection risks and facilitate Cluster/sectors' activities. Strategic priorities are: 1) humanitarian assistance is well-managed and coordinated; 2) participatory, gender equitable and community-based development approaches are integrated into planning and implementation; 3) when return or relocation is possible, IDPs are well-prepared to rebuild their lives permanently within a reasonable amount of time and be able to contribute to social cohesion. In Rakhine, while there is solid CCCM coverage through Cluster partners and their activities, the need to reform the CMCs remains a critical challenge. Constructive engagement/advocacy with the Government will continue as to how they could be reformed but tangible action remains critically dependent upon the authority of the State. Wider strategic priorities are: 1) Representative camp committees and community groups effectively support the coordination of humanitarian assistance in IDP camps in accordance with humanitarian principles/standards; 2) State/township/local authorities have improved capacity in CCCM; 3) Emergency preparedness and response plans developed and capacity enhanced for an effective and coordinated response; 4) Dignified solutions to end displacement are identified and promoted.

### BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

|                 | STATES / REGIONS | IN CAMPS, COLLECTIVE CENTERS OR SELF-SETTLED | IN HOST FAMILIES | CRISIS AFFECTED AND HOST COMMUNITIES | TOTAL                               | BY SEX  |            | BY AGE  |           |
|-----------------|------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|-----------|
|                 |                  |  |                  |                                      |                                     | % Women | % Children | % Adult | % Elderly |
| People in need  | Kachin           | 81,117                                       | 5,783            | -                                    | 86,900                              | 53      | 51         | 43      | 6         |
|                 | Shan             | 9,136  | 1,602            | -                                    | 10,738                              | 53      | 51         | 43      | 6         |
|                 | Rakhine          | 113,757                                      | 6,119            | -                                    | 119,876                             | 51      | 50         | 46      | 4         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>    |                  | <b>204,010</b>                               | <b>13,504</b>    | <b>-</b>                             | <b>217,514</b>                      |         |            |         |           |
| People targeted | Kachin           | 81,117                                       | -                | -                                    | 81,117                              | 53      | 51         | 43      | 6         |
|                 | Shan             | 9,136  | -                | -                                    | 9,136                               | 53      | 51         | 43      | 6         |
|                 | Rakhine          | 106,289 (CCCM)<br>113,644 (Shelter)          | -                | -                                    | 106,289 (CCCM)<br>113,644 (Shelter) | 51      | 50         | 46      | 4         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>    |                  | <b>203,897</b>                               |                  |                                      | <b>203,897</b>                      |         |            |         |           |

## PEOPLE IN NEED



356,014

Kachin: 86,900

Shan: 10,738

Rakhine: 258,376

## PEOPLE TARGETED



356,014\*

Kachin: 86,900

Shan: 10,738

Rakhine: 258,376

\* In the event of future emergencies/disasters, the sector will support an additional 50,000 people with emergency WASH assistance.

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



17M\*\*

Kachin: 3.9M

Shan: 0.56M

Rakhine: 12.5M

\*\* Includes 0.7 M for the projected caseload of 50,000 people to be assisted with emergency WASH assistance.

## # OF PARTNERS



16

## WASH OVERALL OBJECTIVE 1:

**1** Ensure equitable and continued access to safe water and sanitation facilities with good hygiene practices

RELATES TO S01, S02, S03, S04

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

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## Ensure equitable and sustained access to safe water and sanitation facilities with good hygiene practices

The protracted humanitarian situations in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan states continues to require new approaches to deliver WASH services for crisis affected populations. Water supplies, toilets and bathing facilities constructed in IDP camps are temporary in design due to projected return and relocation of people. Operation and maintenance of these temporary facilities is expensive and costs in 2017 will remain high due to dysfunctional infrastructure requiring replacement. Where feasible, the WASH Cluster will seek to transition to approaches that optimize cost effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery across multiple locations. Potential transitional approaches can promote increased specialization of partners, integration with existing government/private sector activities and more consistent delivery of services. This does not indicate acceptance of camps but does seek to improve value for money of WASH service delivery until effective political solutions can be found.

For non-displaced populations with restricted freedom of movement, critical malnutrition rates and limited access to health services, WASH interventions remain an essential component to meet basic public health needs.

In 2017, the WASH Cluster will focus on the following activities to support crisis affected populations and IDPs:

- Continue provision of safe water and sanitation services to 356,014 people;

- Increase opportunities for national/state Government, non-state actors, local CSOs and the private sector to participate in humanitarian WASH service delivery;

- Increase integration of maintenance and monitoring of WASH services in camps with CCCM;

- Conduct multi sector need assessments, where feasible, to better identify needs of the population and gaps in the provision of humanitarian assistance with a focus on women and girls;

- Coordinate for the promotion of safe hygiene and nutritional practices in collaboration with health, food security, protection and nutrition actors;

- Strengthen capacity for disease outbreak response in collaboration with the Health Cluster, and the State Health Department;

- Develop market-based WASH approaches where feasible in collaboration with Shelter/NFI, protection and food security sectors;

- Support for implementation of new government-led WASH related strategies, policies and disaster management laws, guidelines and coordination initiatives.

The WASH Cluster aims to support national emergency WASH preparedness with a focus on Rakhine, Kachin and Shan. Based upon historical needs, the WASH Cluster anticipates supporting 50,000 people through short-term WASH response to floods, water shortage and conflict related displacements. In other parts of the country, partners will work under sector led mechanisms unless these are surpassed by new disasters.

## BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

|                 | STATES / REGIONS | IN CAMPS, COLLECTIVE CENTERS OR SELF-SETTLED | IN HOST FAMILIES | CRISIS AFFECTED AND HOST COMMUNITIES | TOTAL   | BY SEX  |            | BY AGE  |           |
|-----------------|------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|-----------|
|                 |                  |  |                  |                                      |         | % Women | % Children | % Adult | % Elderly |
| People in need  | Kachin           | 81,117                                       | 5,783            | -                                    | 86,900  | 55      | 35         | 40      | 25        |
|                 | Shan             | 9,136  | 1,602            | -                                    | 10,738  | 55      | 35         | 40      | 25        |
|                 | Rakhine          | 113,757                                      | 6,119            | 138,500                              | 258,376 | 55      | 35         | 40      | 25        |
| TOTAL           |                  | 204,010                                      | 13,504           | 138,500                              | 356,014 |         |            |         |           |
| People targeted | Kachin           | 81,117                                       | 5,783            | -                                    | 86,900  | 55      | 35         | 40      | 25        |
|                 | Shan             | 9,136  | 1,602            | -                                    | 10,738  | 55      | 35         | 40      | 25        |
|                 | Rakhine          | 113,757                                      | 6,119            | 138,500                              | 258,376 | 55      | 35         | 40      | 25        |
| TOTAL           |                  | 204,010                                      | 13,504           | 138,500                              | 356,014 |         |            |         |           |

## REQUIREMENTS (US\$)


**5.1M**

## COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES

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Coordination and Common Services covers the following three areas of work: (1) Coordination, (2) Information Management, and (3) Staff Safety and Security.



### Coordination

The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) will continue to provide dedicated support to the Humanitarian Coordinator and the Humanitarian Country Team with a focus on the following activities: (1) maintaining inclusive coordination mechanisms at national and sub-national levels to ensure principled, timely and effective humanitarian response; (2) facilitating joint situational awareness and joint analysis of humanitarian needs, gaps and response to support decision making and coherence planning; (3) facilitating joint strategic planning for humanitarian response, as well as joint monitoring and reporting; (4) mobilizing flexible and predictable humanitarian funding and ensure effective use of Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF); (5) advocating for the protection of civilians and sustained humanitarian access to all people in need ; and (6) supporting efforts to strengthen national capacities to prepare for and respond to natural disasters and other emergencies. OCHA will continue to liaise with the Government, relevant line ministries, State authorities and non-State actors on humanitarian issues. OCHA will facilitate the updating of the Humanitarian Needs Overview and the Humanitarian Response Plan. OCHA will coordinate the HCT Contingency Planning Process, including the updating of the Emergency Response Preparedness Plan and joint simulation exercises. OCHA will support information management and will provide regular updates and analysis to inform partners and the international community on key humanitarian developments. OCHA will also support the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group in integrating key cross-cutting issues into relevant planning processes and response. OCHA will support implementation and monitoring of the 2017 response strategy, with a specific focus on implementing the Agenda for Humanity in line with the outcomes of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit.



### Information Management

The Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) is a service offered through the Office of the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator to provide information management (IM) support to humanitarian and development actors across Myanmar. MIMU will continue to focus on the following activities: (1) safeguarding the common data and information repository and operational datasets supporting development and humanitarian activities; (2) producing updated base and hazard maps and other information products to support preparedness, response

and recovery; (3) leading the Information Management Network bringing together IM focal points from across agencies, clusters and sectors to promote coordinated and standardized approaches to information management for preparedness, emergency response and recovery activities; and (4) providing IM support and training to Government departments and the Emergency Operations Centre of the Relief and Resettlement Department to strengthen IM capacity. MIMU makes its information and analytical products as well as those of other agencies accessible to the wider groups of stakeholders through the MIMU website. In addition, OCHA, WFP, UNHCR and clusters/sectors provide information management capacity on specific sectors/ themes.



### Staff Safety and Security

The United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) will continue to focus on enabling humanitarian activities while ensuring the safety and security of humanitarian workers as a high priority. This will be achieved through improved information gathering and analysis for evidence-based assessments and decision-making. Common inter-agency missions to areas with challenging security situations will continue to enhance access and operational impact. Safety and security-related incidents that impact staff safety, continuity of activities, or affect access, will be tracked to determine trends and appropriate courses of action. Safety and security-related information, assessments and reports will continue to be shared with implementing and operational humanitarian partners to ensure situational awareness. On behalf of the United Nations Security Management System, UNDSS will continue to function as the focal point for regular security cooperation with implementing and operational humanitarian partners. The establishment of an Inter-Agency Emergency Communications System (ECS) is subject to Government approval and efforts will continue to achieve this as part of broader disaster preparedness, crisis management, and coordinated response plans. The proposed ECS will use Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) communications and satellite communications rather than relying on mobile telephone networks and will be established to cover Rakhine, Kachin, and Shan states.

# GUIDE TO GIVING

## CONTRIBUTING TO THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN



Myanmar's humanitarian response plan provides sector-specific descriptions of the activities required to address the needs of the affected people, and the estimated funding requirements to address these needs. The plan contains contact information for each of the sectors. To learn more about the outstanding gaps, needs, and possible implementing partners, download the plan from:

[www.humanitarianresponse.info](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info)

## DONATING THROUGH THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)



The CERF provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund, to be used for crises anywhere in the world. Between 2006 and 2016, CERF has provided Myanmar with \$104 million to address priority life-saving needs. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website:

[www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate](http://www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate)

## DONATING THROUGH THE MYANMAR HUMANITARIAN FUND



The Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) is a multi-donor pooled fund that provides humanitarian organizations with rapid and flexible in-country funding to address critical funding gaps in the core humanitarian response, and to respond quickly to urgent emergency needs. Further information on country-based pooled funds can be found here:

<http://www.unocha.org/myanmar/humanitarian-financing/myanmar-humanitarian-fund-mhf>

To learn more about the MHF, please send an email to:

[mhf-myanmar@un.org](mailto:mhf-myanmar@un.org)

## IN-KIND RELIEF AID



The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the aid materials that are most needed are the ones delivered. If you can make only in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact:

[logik@un.org](mailto:logik@un.org)

## REGISTERING AND RECOGNIZING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS



OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its aim is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity and to show the total amount of funding and resource gaps in humanitarian appeals. Please report your contributions to FTS, either by email to [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org) or through the on-line contribution report form at <http://fts.unocha.org>.

# PART III: ANNEXES



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## OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS & TARGETS

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

#### **Education Objective 1: Crisis-affected girls and boys have improved access to safe and equipped learning spaces and learning opportunities** relates to S01, S02

| INDICATOR  | IN NEED   | BASELINE   | TARGET  |
|--|---|--|---|
| Number of targeted children continuously accessing pre-primary/primary education aligned with formal curricula | <b>81,883</b><br>Kachin: 19,772<br>Shan: 3,200<br>Rakhine: 58,911 | <b>38,942</b><br>Kachin: 4,152<br>Shan: 672<br>Rakhine: 34,118 | <b>51,720</b><br>Kachin: 11,178<br>Shan: 1,280<br>Rakhine: 39,262 |
| Number of targeted adolescents continuously accessing post-primary learning opportunities                      | <b>58,153</b><br>Kachin: 19,772<br>Shan: 3,200<br>Rakhine: 35,181 | <b>9,754</b><br>Kachin: 3,954<br>Shan: 672<br>Rakhine: 5,128   | <b>25,705</b><br>Kachin: 9,926<br>Shan: 1,472<br>Rakhine: 14,307  |

#### **Education Objective 2: Crisis-affected girls and boys have improved access to protective learning opportunities with trained education personnel to help them cope with psychosocial and physical effects of the crisis** relates to S01, S02, S03

| INDICATOR   | IN NEED   | BASELINE   | TARGET   |
|---|---|--|--|
| Number of targeted children learning in classes taught by education personnel trained in EiE, including life-skills and other child protection components | <b>99,326</b><br>Kachin: 19,772<br>Shan: 3,200<br>Rakhine: 76,354 | <b>23,354</b><br>Kachin: 3,954<br>Shan: 640<br>Rakhine: 18,760 | <b>34,788</b><br>Kachin: 6,858<br>Shan: 896<br>Rakhine: 27,034 |

### SECTOR OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

#### **Food Security Objective 1: Ensure crisis affected population has equitable access (physical, social, and economic) to sufficient, safe and nutritious food through in-kind and/or cash assistance** relates to S01, S02


| INDICATOR   | IN NEED  | BASELINE   | TARGET   |
|---|--|--|--|
| Number of people who received food and/or cash assistance.                | <b>317,691</b><br>Kachin: 88,600<br>Shan: 18,738<br>Rakhine: 210,353 | <b>273,480</b><br>Kachin: 94,043<br>Shan: 16,305<br>Rakhine: 163,132 | <b>281,775</b><br>Kachin: 83,775<br>Shan: 16,000<br>Rakhine: 182,000 |
| Percentage of households with an adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS>35) | <b>80%</b>   | <b>80%</b>   | <b>80%</b>   |

#### **Food Security Objective 2: Enhance resilience of affected communities through restoring, protecting, and improving livelihood opportunities** relates to S01, S02, S04

| INDICATOR   | IN NEED  | BASELINE  | TARGET  |
|---|--|---|---|
| Number of people/household who received agriculture support, contributing to household food security          | <b>150,426</b><br>Kachin: 40,132<br>Rakhine: 110,294 | <b>73,190</b><br>Kachin: 5,353<br>Rakhine: 67,837 | <b>115,905</b><br>Kachin: 39,227<br>Rakhine: 76,678 |
| Number of people/household who received non-agricultural livelihood support to supplement their family income | <b>17,380</b><br>Kachin: 17,380                      | <b>9,830</b><br>Kachin: 9,830                     | <b>9,830</b><br>Kachin: 9,830                       |

## OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS & TARGETS

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

 **Health Objective 1: Improve access to health care services including for those newly affected by disasters and other emergencies** relates to S01, S02, S03, S04

| INDICATOR  | IN NEED  | BASELINE   | TARGET  |
|--|--|--|---|
| Number of affected population utilizing primary health care services | <b>474,228</b><br>Kachin: 86,900<br>Shan: 10,738<br>Rakhine: 376,590 | <b>111,650</b><br>Kachin: 29,059/quarter<br>Shan: 3,591/quarter<br>Rakhine: 79,000/quarter | <b>163,300</b><br>Kachin: 51,888<br>Shan: 6,412<br>Rakhine: 105,000 |

### SECTOR OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

 **Nutrition Objective 1: Improve access to Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition** relates to S01, S02

| INDICATOR   | IN NEED                          | BASELINE                         | TARGET  |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Number of children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care   | <b>15,655</b><br>Rakhine: 15,655 | <b>13,853</b><br>Rakhine: 13,853 | <b>15,655</b><br>Rakhine: 15,655  |
| Number of children aged 60-119 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care | <b>3,500</b><br>Rakhine: 3,500   | <b>3,484</b><br>Rakhine: 3,484   | <b>3,500</b><br>Rakhine: 3,500  |
| Number of children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care | <b>61,191</b><br>Rakhine: 61,191 | <b>2,917</b><br>Rakhine: 2,917   | <b>31,606</b><br>Rakhine: 31,606  |
| Cure rate among SAM and MAM children 6-59 months  | <b>N/A</b>                       | Rakhine:<br>Cure rate 83.6%      | Stabilization center<br>Cure rate > 75%   |
| Death rate among SAM and MAM children 6-59 months   |                                  | Death rate: 0.3%                 | Death rate < 10%  |
| Defaulter rate among SAM and MAM children 6-59 months   |                                  | Defaulter rate: 8.3%             | Defaulter rate < 15%  |
|   |                                  |                                  | Outpatient programme<br>Cure rate > 75%<br>Death rate < 10%<br>Defaulter rate < 15%           |
|   |                                  |                                  | Supplementary feeding programme<br>Cure rate > 75%<br>Death rate < 3%<br>Defaulter rate < 15% |

## OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS & TARGETS

### **Nutrition Objective 2: Nutritionally vulnerable groups access key preventive nutrition-specific services** relates to S02

| INDICATOR  | IN NEED  | BASELINE   | TARGET   |
|--|--|--|--|
| Number of pregnant and lactating women who receive messages on infant and young child feeding* | <b>41,789</b><br>Kachin: 3,317<br>Shan: 692<br>Rakhine: 37,780 | <b>22,634</b><br>Kachin: 3,306<br>Shan: 2,007<br>Rakhine: 17,321 | <b>25,115</b><br>Kachin: 3,317<br>Shan: 692<br>Rakhine: 21,106 |

\*IYCF messages in emergencies will focus on early initiation of Breastfeeding, Exclusive Breastfeeding, adequate complementary feeding and continued breastfeeding until 2 years

## SECTOR OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

### **Protection Objectives 1 & 2: Protection services are improved, expanded and more accessible; Protective environment is improved by mitigating threats to mental wellbeing, physical and legal safety** relates to S01, S02, S03, S04

| INDICATOR   | IN NEED  | BASELINE   | TARGET   |
|---|--|--|--|
| Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services                         | <b>244,252</b><br>Kachin: 88,613<br>Shan: 10,801<br>Rakhine: 144,838 | <b>TBD</b><br>Kachin: TBD<br>Shan: TBD<br>Rakhine: TBD | <b>244,252</b><br>Kachin: 88,613<br>Shan: 10,801<br>Rakhine: 144,838 |
| Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services (Child Protection)      | <b>170,974</b><br>Kachin: 62,028<br>Shan: 7,560<br>Rakhine: 101,386  | <b>TBD</b><br>Kachin: TBD<br>Shan: TBD<br>Rakhine: TBD | <b>170,974</b><br>Kachin: 62,028<br>Shan: 7,560<br>Rakhine: 101,386  |
| Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services (Gender-Based Violence) | <b>69,532</b><br>Kachin: 23,926<br>Shan: 6,500<br>Rakhine: 39,106    | <b>TBD</b><br>Kachin: TBD<br>Shan: TBD<br>Rakhine: TBD | <b>69,532</b><br>Kachin: 23,926<br>Shan: 6,500<br>Rakhine: 39,106    |

## SECTOR OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

### **Shelter (NFI) Objective 1: IDPs receive protection from the elements to support their dignity, security and privacy through the provision of NFIs, temporary shelter or preferably individual housing solutions** relates to S01

| INDICATOR  | IN NEED  | BASELINE   | TARGET  |
|--|--|--|---|
| Number of IDPs with access to temporary shelter in accordance with minimum standards | <b>217,514</b><br>Kachin: 86,900<br>Shan: 10,738<br>Rakhine: 119,876 | <b>149,173</b><br>Kachin: 63,437<br>Shan: 7,872<br>Rakhine: 77,864 | <b>202,801</b><br>Kachin: 80,021<br>Shan: 9,136<br>Rakhine: 113,644 |

### **CCCM Objective 1: Support management and service provision of camps to improve the quality of life for the displaced** relates to S01, S02

| INDICATOR  | IN NEED  | BASELINE  | TARGET  |
|--|--|---|---|
| Number of IDPs in camp/camp-like settings that have equitable access to basic services | <b>217,514</b><br>Kachin: 86,900<br>Shan: 10,738<br>Rakhine: 119,876 | <b>195,446</b><br>Kachin: 80,021<br>Shan: 9,136<br>Rakhine: 106,289 | <b>195,446</b><br>Kachin: 80,021<br>Shan: 9,136<br>Rakhine: 106,289 |



## OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS & TARGETS

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

 **WASH Overall Objective: Ensure equitable and sustainable access to safe water and sanitation facilities with good hygiene practices** relates to S01, S02, S03, S04

#### WASH Sub-Objective 1: People have equitable and continuous access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water

| INDICATOR  | IN NEED  | BASELINE  | TARGET   |
|--|--|---|--|
| Number of people with equitable and continuous access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water | <b>356,014</b><br>Kachin: 86,900<br>Shan: 10,738<br>Rakhine: 258,376 | <b>265,255</b><br>Kachin: 45,820<br>Shan: 7,332<br>Rakhine: 212,103 | <b>356,014</b><br>Kachin: 86,900<br>Shan: 10,738<br>Rakhine: 258,376 |

#### WASH Sub-Objective 2: People have equitable access to safe and sustainable sanitation and live in a non-contaminated environment

| INDICATOR   | IN NEED  | BASELINE  | TARGET   |
|---|--|---|--|
| Number of people with equitable access to safe and continuous sanitation facilities | <b>356,014</b><br>Kachin: 86,900<br>Shan: 10,738<br>Rakhine: 258,376 | <b>341,561</b><br>Kachin: 63,424<br>Shan: 7,531<br>Rakhine: 270,606 | <b>356,014</b><br>Kachin: 86,900<br>Shan: 10,738<br>Rakhine: 258,376 |

#### WASH Sub-Objective 3: People adopt basic personal and community hygiene practices

| INDICATOR  | IN NEED  | BASELINE  | TARGET   |
|--|--|---|--|
| Number of people adopting basic personal and community hygiene practices | <b>356,014</b><br>Kachin: 86,900<br>Shan: 10,738<br>Rakhine: 258,376 | <b>218,373</b><br>Kachin: 40,969<br>Shan: 5,750<br>Rakhine: 171,654 | <b>356,014</b><br>Kachin: 86,900<br>Shan: 10,738<br>Rakhine: 258,376 |

# PEOPLE IN MYANMAR TARGETED BY THE HUMANITARIAN COUNTRY TEAM IN 2017

| KACHIN              | DISPLACED PERSONS <sup>1</sup>                    |   |                             |   | TOTAL IDPS    | NON-DISPLACED PERSONS  | TOTAL          |
|---------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|---|---------------|--|----------------|
|                     | IDPs in camps, collective centres or self-settled |   | IDPs in host families       |   |               | Other crisis affected people and host communities <sup>2</sup> |                |
| TOWNSHIP            |   |   |                             |   |               |  |                |
| KACHIN STATE        | Government controlled areas                       | Areas controlled by armed groups or contested areas | Government controlled areas | Areas controlled by armed groups or contested areas |               |  |                |
| BHAMO               | 6,955   | -   | 989                         | -   | 7,944         | 5,500  | 13,444         |
| CHIPWI              | 1,630   | 1,019   | -                           | -   | 2,649         | -  | 2,649          |
| HPAKANT             | 3,867   | -   | -                           | -   | 3,867         | -  | 3,867          |
| KHAUNGLANHPU        | 17  | -   | -                           | -   | 17            | -  | 17             |
| MANSI               | 7,054   | 4,517   | 1,090                       | -   | 12,661        | 3,200  | 15,861         |
| MOGAUNG             | 353   | -   | 83                          | -   | 436           | -  | 436            |
| MOHNYIN             | 121   | -   | 217                         | -   | 338           | 300  | 638            |
| MOMAUK              | 5,430   | 9,141   | 1,563                       | -   | 16,134        | 4,000  | 20,134         |
| MYITKYINA           | 5,959   | -   | -                           | -   | 5,959         | 1,700 <sup>3</sup>   | 7,659          |
| PUTA-O              | 268   | -   | 120                         | -   | 388           | -  | 388            |
| SHWEGU              | 400   | -   | 30                          | 1,691   | 2,121         | -  | 2,121          |
| SUMPRABUM           | 1,232   | -   | -                           | -   | 1,232         | -  | 1,232          |
| WAINGMAW            | 7,578   | 25,576  | -                           | -   | 33,154        | 3,000  | 36,154         |
| <b>TOTAL KACHIN</b> | <b>40,864</b>                                     | <b>40,253</b>                                       | <b>4,092</b>                | <b>1,691</b>  | <b>86,900</b> | <b>17,700</b>  | <b>104,600</b> |

| SHAN                    | DISPLACED PERSONS <sup>1</sup>                    |   |                             |   | TOTAL IDPS    | NON-DISPLACED PERSONS  | TOTAL         |
|-------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|---|---------------|--|---------------|
|                         | IDPs in camps, collective centres or self-settled |   | IDPs in host families       |   |               | Other crisis affected people and host communities <sup>2</sup> |               |
| TOWNSHIP                |   |   |                             |   |               |  |               |
| SHAN STATE              | Government controlled areas                       | Areas controlled by armed groups or contested areas | Government controlled areas | Areas controlled by armed groups or contested areas |               |  |               |
| HSENI                   | 260   | -   | -                           | 392   | 652           | -  | 652           |
| KUTKAI                  | 5,071   | -   | -                           | -   | 5,071         | -  | 5,071         |
| MANTON                  | 530   | -   | -                           | -   | 530           | -  | 530           |
| MUSE                    | 322   | -   | -                           | 690   | 1,012         | -  | 1,012         |
| NAMHKAN                 | 2,832   | -   | -                           | -   | 2,832         | -  | 2,832         |
| NAMTU                   | 121   | -   | 520                         | -   | 641           | -  | 641           |
| KOKANG SAZ <sup>4</sup> | -   | -   | -                           | -   | -             | 8,000  | 8,000         |
| <b>TOTAL SHAN</b>       | <b>9,136</b>                                      | <b>-</b>  | <b>520</b>                  | <b>1,082</b>  | <b>10,738</b> | <b>8,000</b>   | <b>18,738</b> |



| RAKHINE              | DISPLACED PERSONS <sup>1</sup>                    |                       |                | NON-DISPLACED PERSONS  | TOTAL          |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------|----------------|--|----------------|
|                      | IDPs in camps, collective centres or self-settled | IDPs in host families | TOTAL IDPS     | Other crisis affected people and host communities <sup>2</sup> |                |
| TOWNSHIP             |   |                       |                |  |                |
| <b>RAKHINE STATE</b> |   |                       |                |  |                |
| BUTHIDAUNG           | -   | -                     | -              | 40,000   | 40,000         |
| KYAUK-PHYU           | 1,601   | -                     | 1,601          | 500  | 2,101          |
| KYAUKTAW             | 546   | -                     | 546            | 19,651   | 20,197         |
| MAUNGDAW             | 1,148   | -                     | 1,148          | 156,681  | 157,829        |
| MINBYA               | -   | -                     | -              | 10,638   | 10,638         |
| MRAUK-U              | -   | -                     | -              | 8,826  | 8,826          |
| MYEBON               | 2,718   | -                     | 2,718          | 204  | 2,922          |
| PAUKTAW              | 15,942  | -                     | 15,942         | 9,669  | 25,611         |
| PONNAGYUN            | -   | -                     | -              | 4,000  | 4,000          |
| RAMREE               | 264   | -                     | 264            | 1,500  | 1,764          |
| RATHEDAUNG           | 3,566   | -                     | 3,566          | 26,565   | 30,131         |
| SITTWE               | 87,972  | 6,119                 | 94,091         | 4,000  | 98,091         |
| <b>TOTAL RAKHINE</b> | <b>113,757</b>                                    | <b>6,119</b>          | <b>119,876</b> | <b>282,234</b>   | <b>402,110</b> |



|                                      |                |                |                |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED/TARGETED</b> | <b>217,514</b> | <b>307,934</b> | <b>525,448</b> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|

## 2016-2017 Displacement in Rakhine State

1. Figures provided by the Camp Management and Camp Coordination Cluster (Kachin - Sep 2016, Rakhine - Sep 2016). Please note that these figures do not include new displacement in Shan (due to the recent conflicts) and in Rakhine (due to clashes between the Arakan Army and the Myanmar military, and displacement in the northern part of Rakhine resulting from the attacks on Border Guard Police posts in October 2016 and subsequent security operations). The Government has informed the UN that its own figures for IDPs in camps are different. The UN is in the process of working with the Government to reconcile any discrepancies and to come up with a common set of figures.

2. This includes some former IDPs (returnees or relocated IDPs).

3. The General Administration Department's latest estimate for resettled IDPs in PaLaNa resettlement area.

4. Displaced people who returned to Kokang and who are currently receiving food assistance from WFP.

## 2016-2017 Displacement in Shan State

1. Figures provided by the Camp Management and Camp Coordination Cluster (Kachin - Sep 2016, Rakhine - Sep 2016). Please note that these figures do not include new displacement in Shan (due to the recent conflicts) and in Rakhine (due to clashes between the Arakan Army and the Myanmar military, and displacement in the northern part of Rakhine resulting from the attacks on Border Guard Police posts in October 2016 and subsequent security operations). The Government has informed the UN that its own figures for IDPs in camps are different. The UN is in the process of working with the Government to reconcile any discrepancies and to come up with a common set of figures.

2. This includes some former IDPs (returnees or relocated IDPs).

3. The General Administration Department's latest estimate for resettled IDPs in PaLaNa resettlement area.

4. Displaced people who returned to Kokang and who are currently receiving food assistance from WFP.

## 2016-2017 Displacement in Kachin State

1. Figures provided by the Camp Management and Camp Coordination Cluster (Kachin - Sep 2016, Rakhine - Sep 2016). Please note that these figures do not include new displacement in Shan (due to the recent conflicts) and in Rakhine (due to clashes between the Arakan Army and the Myanmar military, and displacement in the northern part of Rakhine resulting from the attacks on Border Guard Police posts in October 2016 and subsequent security operations). The Government has informed the UN that its own figures for IDPs in camps are different. The UN is in the process of working with the Government to reconcile any discrepancies and to come up with a common set of figures.

2. This includes some former IDPs (returnees or relocated IDPs).

3. The General Administration Department's latest estimate for resettled IDPs in PaLaNa resettlement area.

4. Displaced people who returned to Kokang and who are currently receiving food assistance from WFP.

# WHAT IF?


## ...WE FAIL TO RESPOND

### SHRINKING PROTECTION SPACE FOR THOSE MOST IN NEED




Without continued support from humanitarian organizations working to ensure the protection of 244,000 IDPs and other affected individuals, including the most vulnerable, many will continue to be exposed to protection risks. In Kachin and Shan, on-going conflict continues to cause displacement, risks associated with mines, gender-based violence and grave violations against children. In Rakhine, prolonged displacement, restrictions on freedom of movement, inadequate documentation and discriminatory practices continue to affect lives often resulting in high levels of psychosocial distress and negative coping mechanisms that heighten protection risks.

### INCREASED RISK OF FOOD INSECURITY FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE




The food security status of over 356,000 people in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan states will further degrade without well-coordinated and evidence-based food assistance and livelihood support. Reduced access to safe and nutritious food may result in increased malnutrition, intensified use of negative coping strategies and overall deterioration of food security. In addition, the current inequalities in access to food may exacerbate the growing tensions between vulnerable groups.

### LACK OF ADEQUATE HEALTH SERVICES CAN LEAD TO LOSS OF LIVES




Without continued life-saving support from humanitarian organizations in the health sector, over 474,000 people in Myanmar will be at serious risk, with consequences for communities at every level. Without primary health care, children will be at risk of contracting vaccine preventable diseases. Common ailments left untreated may progress to morbidity and mortality. Women with no access to reproductive care are at far greater risk of further complications.

### UNSAFE WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION WILL EXPOSE THOUSANDS TO DISEASES



Without continued support from humanitarian organizations, over 356,000 people will not have adequate access to safe water, hygiene and basic sanitation. Outbreaks of preventable communicable and water-borne diseases could occur. Young children are the first to get sick and die from waterborne and sanitation-related illnesses. Poor living conditions of the displaced in overcrowded camps and collective shelters could further exacerbate the risk of illness and death from diseases. In Rakhine, water scarcity during the dry season usually leaves more than 20,000 people at risk each year.

### INADEQUATE SHELTER EXPOSES FAMILIES TO MULTIPLE RISKS



Without the support and expertise provided by humanitarian organizations, over 200,000 displaced people in camps, including small children, elderly people, women and men will be exposed to undignified living conditions and unnecessary risks. Many existing temporary shelters have already reached the end of their lifespan and many displaced people are still living in sub-standard shelters. Assistance must continue to address these evolving needs to reduce their exposure to health and protection risks.

### MORE CHILDREN WILL MISS OUT ON QUALITY EDUCATION



Education remains a priority component of emergency assistance revitalizing the morale and wellbeing of children affected by conflict and displacement. Without funding, over 76,000 children and adolescents will not have the opportunity to develop basic literacy and life skills in a safe and protective environment. IDP children may drop out of education opportunities, which increases their risk of trafficking, risky migration or labour exploitation.

This document was prepared by the Myanmar Humanitarian Country Team (United Nations and Partners). It provides the Humanitarian Country Team's shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian needs, and reflects its joint humanitarian response planning.

The designation employed and the presentation of material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Humanitarian Country Team concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

