

2017

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN MONITORING REPORT

JANUARY-MARCH 2017

PREPARED BY OCHA BASED ON INPUTS FROM THE SECTORS/CLUSTERS

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MYANMAR

CHANGES IN CONTEXT

Kachin/Shan



In Kachin and Shan states, fighting between the military (Tatmadaw) and ethnic armed groups has intensified over recent months, including conflict in or near civilian areas. During December and January, a camp housing approximately 2,000 IDPs from areas beyond Government control in Waingmaw Township in Kachin was emptied as a result of nearby fighting. These newly and re-displaced people are now sheltering in temporary sites or other pre-existing IDP camps, some of which are in Government controlled areas. The proximity of armed personnel to civilians, including IDPs, as well as the presence of landmines in many areas continue to pose serious protection risks to the civilian population in Kachin. Incidents of intimidation and harassment at check points and forced recruitment, including of children, by all parties to the conflict continue to be reported.

In Kachin State, about 86,000 people remain displaced in 140 camps/sites with more than 46 per cent of the displaced still located in areas beyond Government control where international actors have limited humanitarian access. In Shan State, there are some 12,000 displaced people remaining in 42 camps. In recent months, 20,000 people fled across the border into China amid fighting around Laukkai, in the Kokang Self-Administered Zone. At least 30 people, including at least five civilians, were reportedly killed. An estimated 10,000 migrant workers from other parts of Myanmar also fled the Laukkai area. Most of those displaced in this fighting are reported to have returned by now although their needs are yet to be assessed.

Against the backdrop of worsening security in early 2017, international humanitarian access to IDPs and other vulnerable people in Kachin and Shan states continues to be increasingly restricted, both in areas within and beyond Government control. The UN has not been able to deliver relief supplies to nearly 40,000 IDPs in areas beyond Government control since May 2015. These access constraints are placing a heavy burden on national humanitarian organizations who are now delivering the vast majority of assistance in these hard-to-reach areas.

Rakhine



In Rakhine State, approximately 121,000 people remain displaced in 36 camps or camp-like-settings as a result of the inter-communal violence in 2012. Almost five years into displacement, Muslim people, most of whom call themselves Rohingya, continue to face restrictions on freedom of movement that limit their access to livelihoods and essential services, including health care, protection and education, making them heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance. Shelters and other facilities in IDP camps were originally constructed in 2012-13 as a temporary measure and now require urgent maintenance or repairs before the monsoon season that begins in June. Work is currently underway to improve the available data on living conditions in the camps and on the impact this is having on people residing there long-term. Finding durable solutions for IDPs remains a priority through initiatives aimed at reducing need, ending

displacement, promoting self-reliance and supporting early recovery.

In an effort to address citizenship and documentation related issues, the Government re-launched the citizenship verification exercise. Earlier this year, consultations were held with the stateless Muslim population in Rakhine State as well as the international community on the citizenship verification process, including the issuance of Identity Cards for National Verification (ICNV or NVC) and their related benefits. Significant steps to relax restrictions on freedom of movement were also announced. While these developments are most welcome, their implementation remains unclear and many people in the Muslim community continue to reject the citizenship verification exercise. There are continued advocacy efforts to ensure the process is voluntary and that full and timely information is provided to the concerned people on the steps involved and the rights associated with the documents.

In the northern part of Rakhine State, more than 90,000 people are estimated to have been displaced by the 9 October 2016 attacks. This includes an estimated 74,000 who crossed into Bangladesh and approximately 20,000 people who were internally displaced in Maungdaw north. Many of those who were internally displaced have now returned to their villages of origin, but they have not been permitted to rebuild their houses on their original plots. A small number of returns from Bangladesh to Myanmar have also been reported. Significant shelter needs remain because a large number of houses were burnt/ destroyed or damaged during the security operations. However, the full scale of needs remains unknown because international access has been restricted and a comprehensive humanitarian assessment has not been permitted. In February, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund allocated US\$ 4.4 million for the provision of life saving assistance including food, health care, non-food-items, protection, psychosocial support services and gender based violence-related interventions.

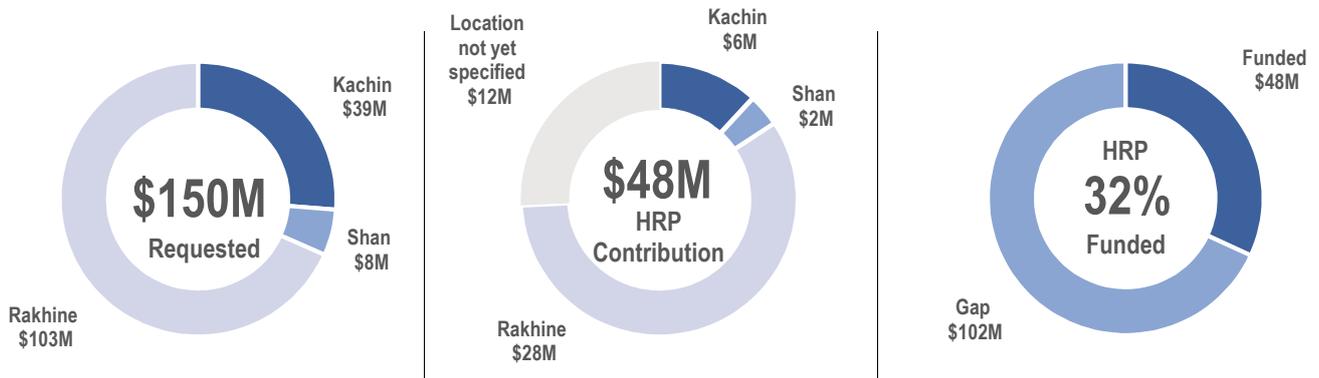
Meanwhile, the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, led by former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, released its interim report with recommendations in March. These included a recommendation that the Government should develop, in consultation with affected communities, a comprehensive strategy towards closing all IDP camps in Rakhine State, and that full, unimpeded access for humanitarian workers and the media should be allowed to affected areas in the State's north.

Natural disasters

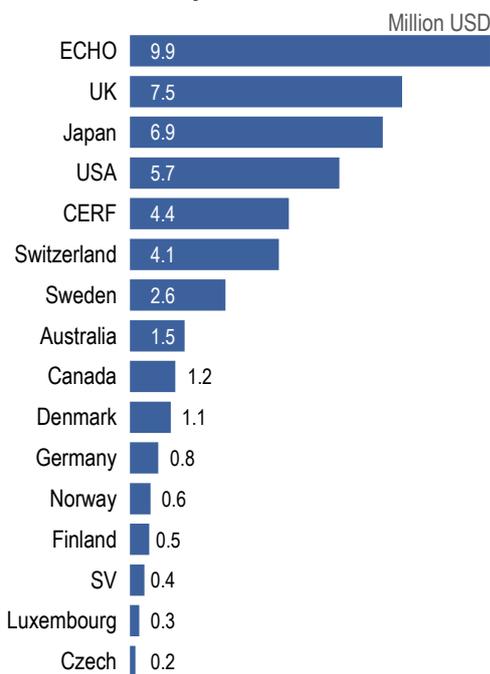


On 13 March, a 5.1 magnitude earthquake injured 26 people and caused damage to buildings close to the epicentre near Taik Kyi, about 40 kilometres north of Yangon. At least one house collapsed and there was minor damage to walls, gates and ceilings in offices and pagodas in this area. The Government's Relief and Resettlement Department deployed a team to coordinate assistance in the affected area, with support from the Myanmar Red Cross Society and other community based organizations. Tremors were felt across Yangon and Bago but there were no reports of damage in these cities.

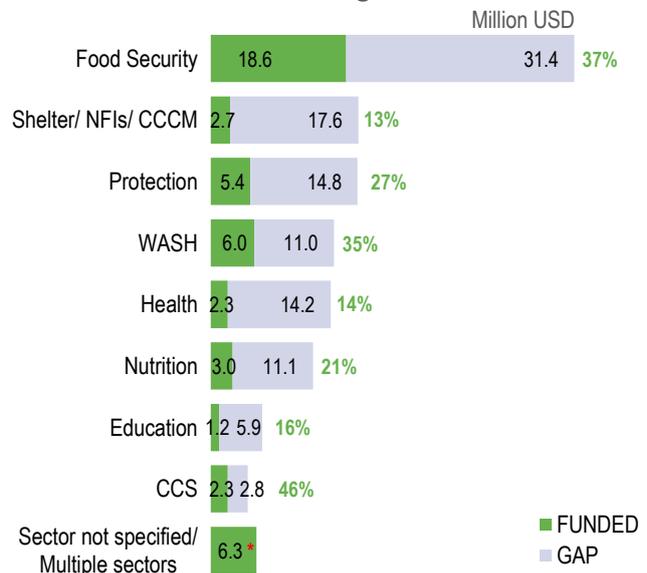
KEY FIGURES



2017 Top Contributions



2017 Funding Per Sector



* Information about detailed allocation by sector/location is not available at the time of reporting. Major recipients of these contributions include MHF (\$5.3 million), RI (\$667,000), Czech Evang. Diacony (\$157,000) and UNHCR (\$115,000).

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

More than **231K** people received food and/or cash assistance. The first mobile financial service in humanitarian assistance was successfully launched with more flexibility to receive entitlement.

Approx. **101K** IDPs benefited from projects to repair or reconstruct damaged temporary shelters.

Over **102K** people had access to minimum protection services.

Over **87K** affected people were assisted with access to basic health care services.

More than **322K** people were assisted with access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water.

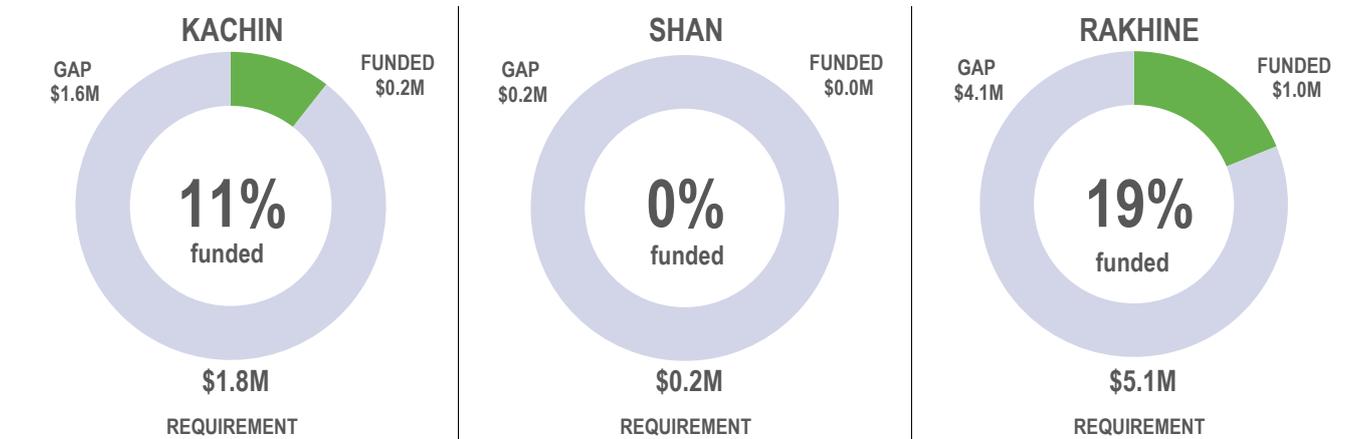
Some **3K** children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition received therapeutic care in Rakhine.

Over **38K** children had accessed to pre-primary/primary education aligned with formal curricula. In Rakhine, primary school students from temporary leaning spaces in four townships participated in the government-administered exams. In Kachin, some 340 primary school children from non-government controlled areas were accepted by the government schools in Waingmaw township.

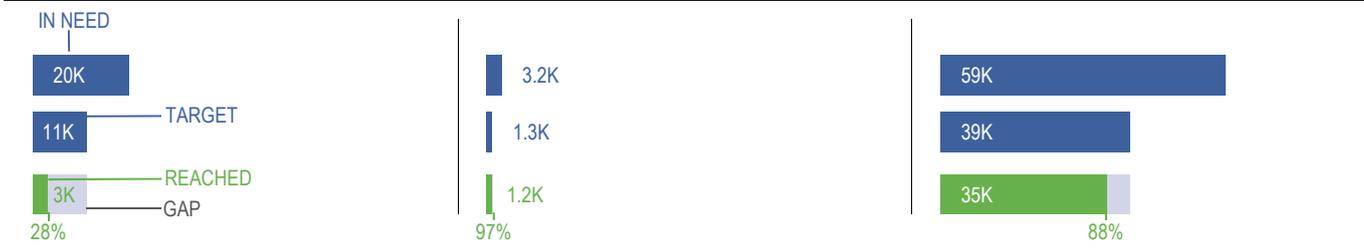


EDUCATION

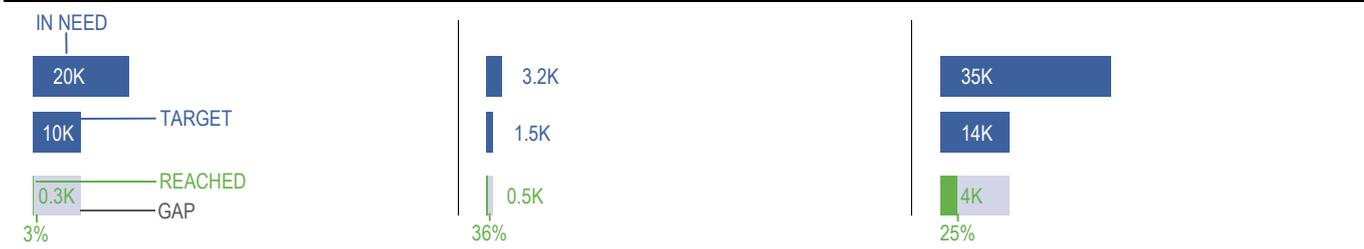
| | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| | FUNDING STATUS | FUNDED | GAP | TOTAL |
| | (USD) | \$1.2M (16%) | \$5.9M | \$7.1M |



Number of targeted children continuously accessing pre-primary/primary education aligned with formal curricula



Number of targeted adolescents continuously accessing post-primary learning opportunities



Number of targeted children learning in classes taught by education personnel trained in EiE, including life-skills and other child protection components



Major challenges include a lack of qualified/experienced teachers, inadequate space in the Government's schools to accommodate IDP children and insufficient funding, leading to low coverage in the first quarter.

CONTACT: Jane Strachan (jstrachan@unicef.org), Laxmi Paudyal (Laxmi.Paudyal@savethechildren.org)



FOOD SECURITY



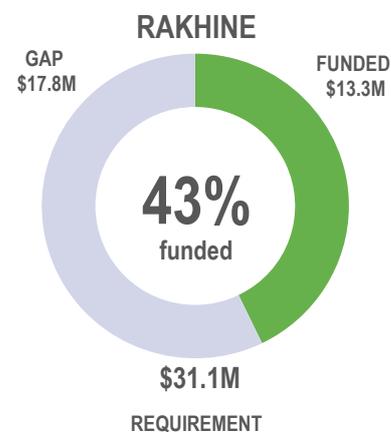
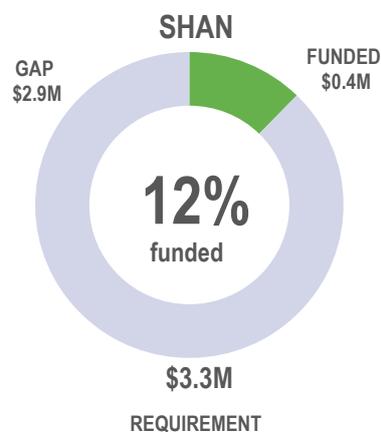
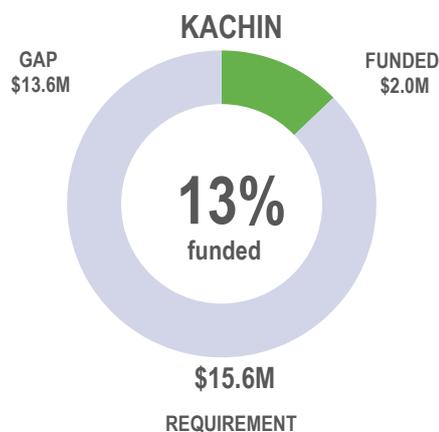
FUNDING STATUS

(USD)

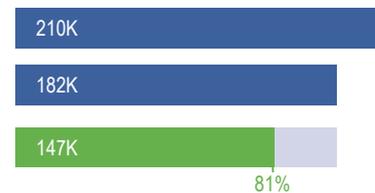
FUNDED
\$18.6M (37%)

GAP
\$31.4M

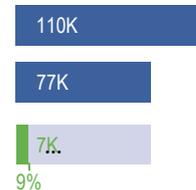
TOTAL
\$50.0M



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



Number of people/household who received agriculture support, contributing to household food security **



Number of people/household who received non-agricultural livelihood support to supplement their family income **



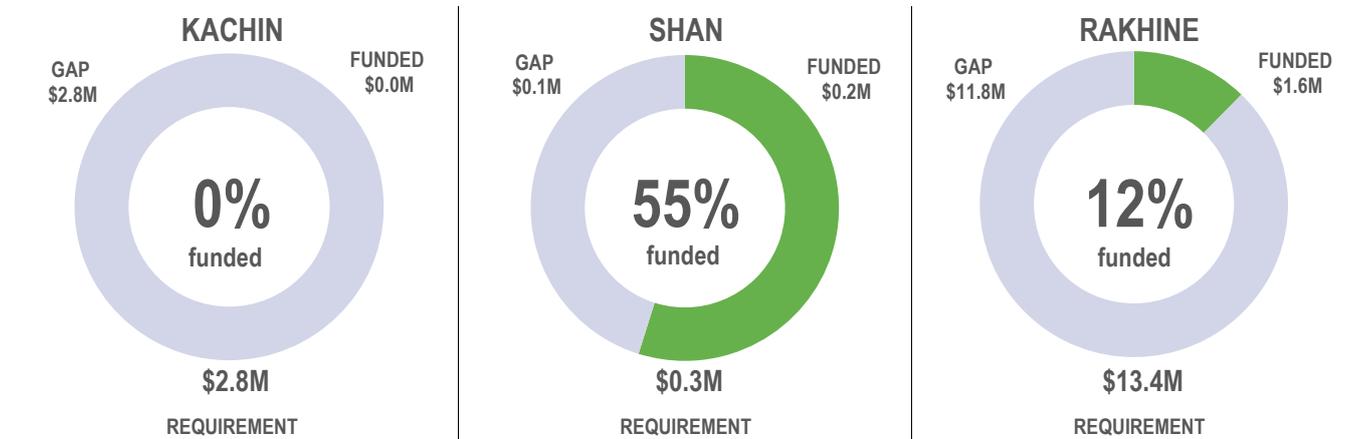
* In Kachin, IDPs in the government controlled areas only were reached. In Shan, many targeted beneficiaries were not reached due to ongoing security situation and response modality shifted from food to cash in most camps. In northern part of Rakhine, FSS partners made best efforts to reach out to those affected by the Oct 2016 incident, where feasible.

** Efforts are ongoing to increase the overall coverage of agricultural and livelihoods support, which has now been expanded to cover some affected areas in Shan State where more than 2,000 people were reached in the first quarter. The target for Shan State will be set in the coming months for further monitoring/reporting. Meanwhile, over 72,000 flood-affected people were assisted with agriculture and livelihood support in the first quarter while the funding for these response was received last year as part of the 2016 HRP.



HEALTH

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
|  FUNDING STATUS (USD) | FUNDED \$2.3M (14%) | GAP \$14.2M | TOTAL \$16.5M |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|



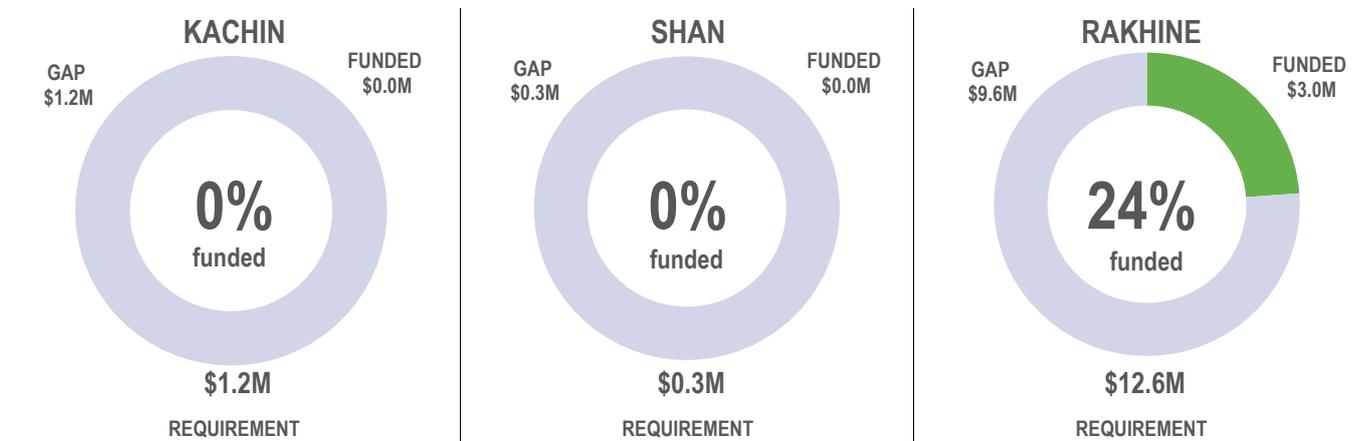
Number of affected population utilizing primary health care services





NUTRITION

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| | FUNDING STATUS | FUNDED | GAP | TOTAL |
| | (USD) | \$3.0M (21%) | \$11.1M | \$14.1M |



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



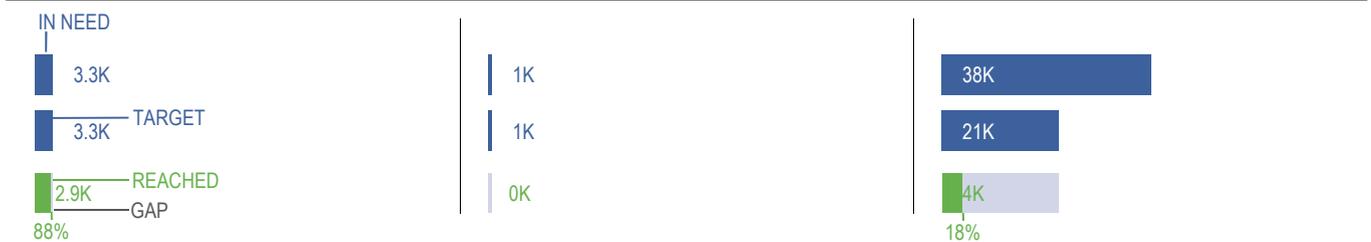
Number of children aged 60-119 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care



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



Number of pregnant and lactating women who receive messages on infant and young child feeding

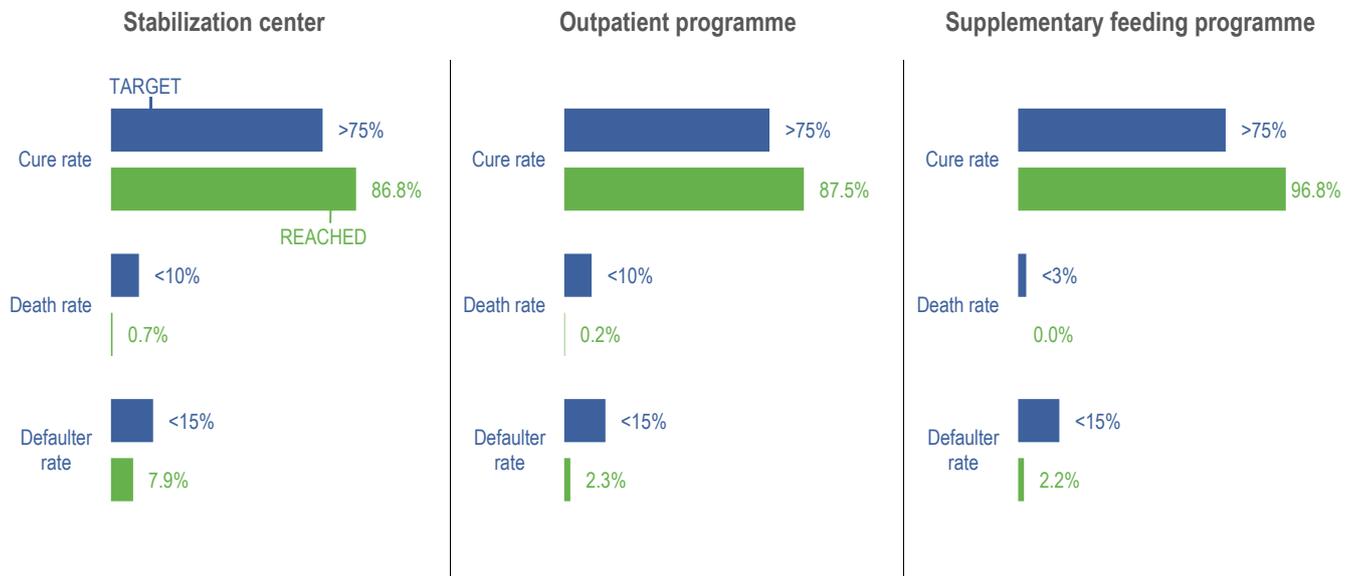


* The result in the first quarter (21 per cent) is presented against the sector's annual target for the purpose of monitoring. The sector has achieved 21 per cent of its annual target, which is normal considering that the first quarter covers only three months of intervention.



RAKHINE

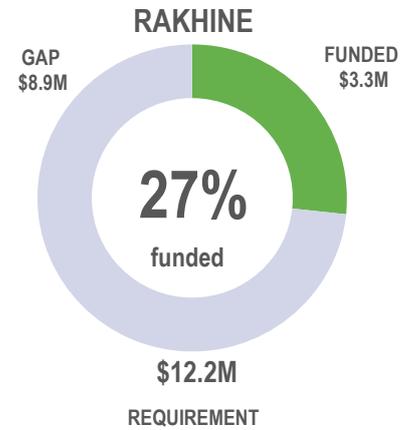
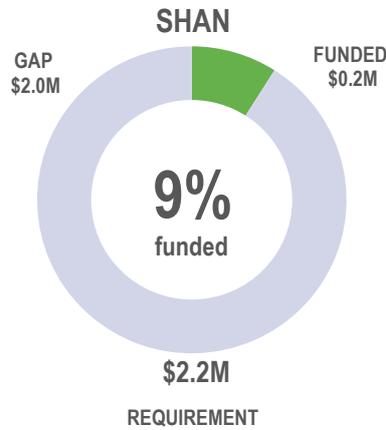
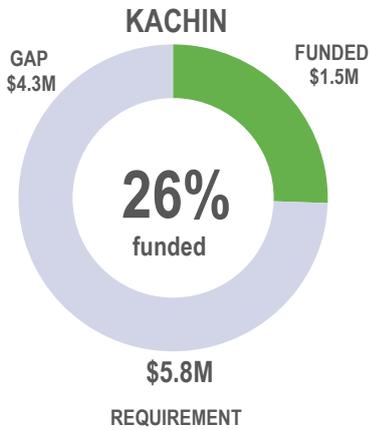
Cure rate, Death rate and Defaulter rate among SAM and MAM children 6-59 months



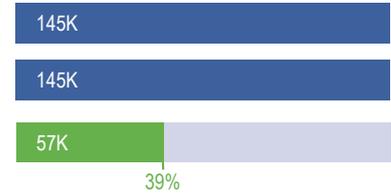
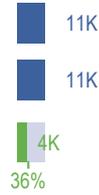
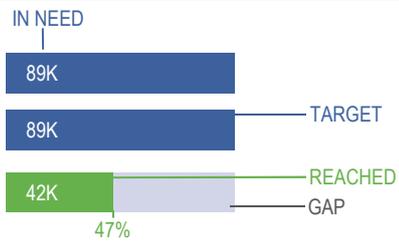


PROTECTION

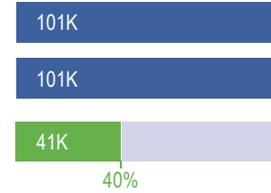
| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
|  FUNDING STATUS (USD) | FUNDED \$5.4M (27%) | GAP \$14.8M | TOTAL \$20.2M |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|



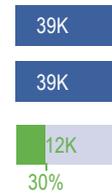
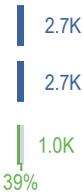
Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services



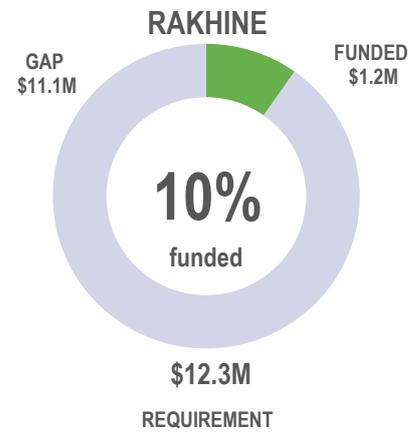
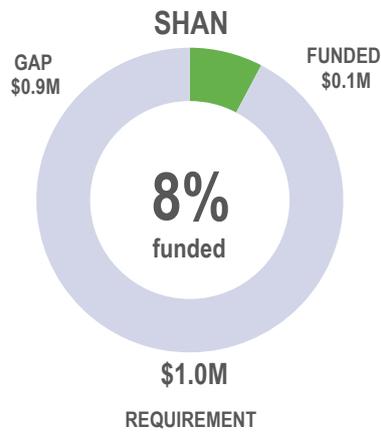
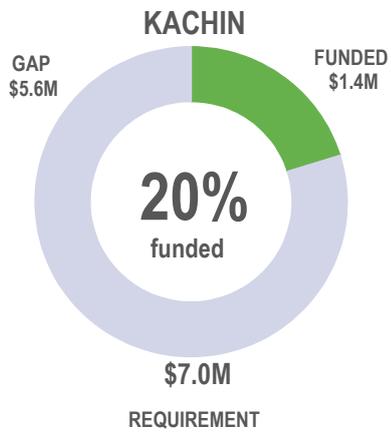
Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services (Child Protection)



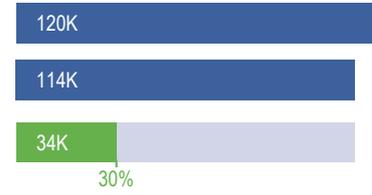
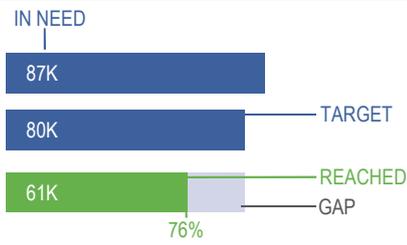
Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services (Gender-Based Violence)



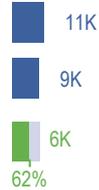
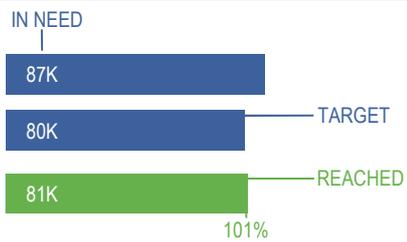
SHELTER/ NON-FOOD ITEMS/ CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT



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



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



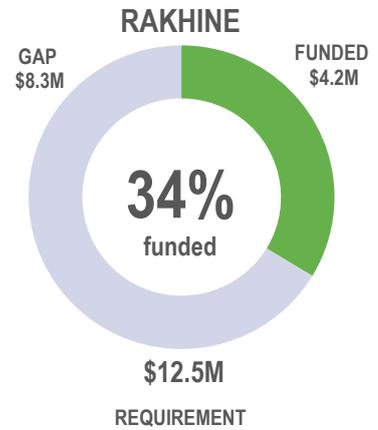
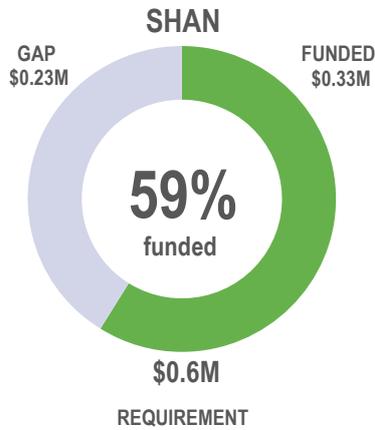
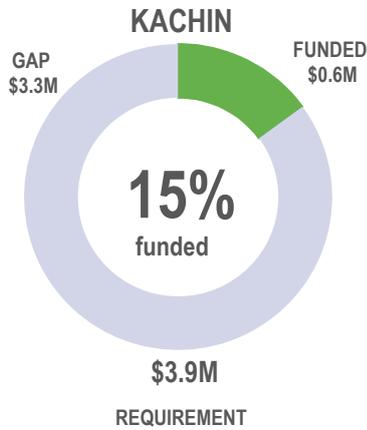
Partners are scaling up their efforts to address the rehabilitation of temporary shelters in all IDP camps in Rakhine State before the onset of the rainy season. The Rakhine State Government agreed to reform the camp management committees in accordance with the Cluster's guidance.

CONTACT: Edward Benson (benson@unhcr.org)

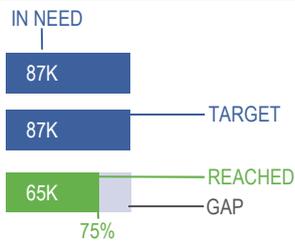


WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

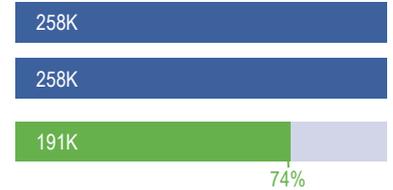
| | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| | FUNDING STATUS | FUNDED | GAP | TOTAL |
| | (USD) | \$6.0M (35%) | \$11.0M | \$17.0M |



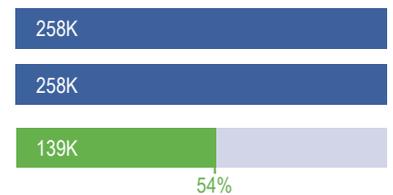
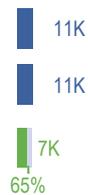
Number of people with equitable and continuous access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water



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



Number of people adopting basic personal and community hygiene practices



The WASH Cluster's indicators have been adapted to more accurately reflect the WASH coverage. The revision of its monitoring framework is ongoing with changes made, based on partners' feedback. Under the revised monitoring framework, the water coverage now considers improved sources and unimproved sources (only if the household has a ceramic water filter). The sanitation coverage is calculated based on the existing latrines only. The hygiene coverage is calculated based on the ratio between hygiene promoters and target population, as well as access to soap and sanitary pads.

CONTACT: Sunny Guidotti (sguidotti@unicef.org)

2017 HRP 1st Quarter Monitoring Results: Sex and Age Disaggregated Data

| Cluster | Contact | Indicator No. | Indicators | State/Region | In Need | Target | Reached (as of 31 Mar) | Male | Female | Children (<18 yrs) | Adult (18-59 yrs) | Elderly (>59 yrs) | Gap | | |
|---------------|---|---------------|---|----------------|---------|---------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| EDUCATION | CONTACT: Jane Strachan (jstrachan@unicef.org), Laxmi Paudyal (Laxmi.Paudyal@savethechildren.org) | 1 | Number of targeted children continuously accessing pre-primary/primary education aligned with formal curricula | Kachin | 19,772 | 11,178 | 3,075 | 1,507 | 1,568 | 3,075 | | | 8,103 | | |
| | | | | Shan | 3,200 | 1,280 | 1,241 | 682 | 559 | 1,241 | | | 39 | | |
| | | | | Rakhine | 58,911 | 39,262 | 34,555 | 18,624 | 15,931 | 34,555 | | | 4,707 | | |
| | | 2 | Number of targeted adolescents continuously accessing post-primary learning opportunities | Kachin | 19,772 | 9,926 | 333 | 151 | 182 | 333 | | | | 9,593 | |
| | | | | Shan | 3,200 | 1,472 | 527 | 238 | 289 | 527 | | | 945 | | |
| | | | | Rakhine | 35,181 | 14,307 | 3,545 | 1,708 | 1,837 | 3,545 | | | 10,762 | | |
| | | 3 | Number of targeted children learning in classes taught by education personnel trained in EIE, including life-skills and other child protection components | Kachin | 19,772 | 6,858 | - | | | | | | | | 6,858 |
| | | | | Shan | 3,200 | 896 | - | | | | | | | | 896 |
| | | | | Rakhine | 76,354 | 27,034 | 21,427 | 11,452 | 9,975 | 21,427 | | | | 5,607 | |
| FOOD SECURITY | CONTACT: Andrea Berloffo (andrea.berloffo@fao.org), Masae Shimomura (masae.shimomura@wfp.org) | 4 | Number of people who received food and/or cash assistance. | Kachin | 88,600 | 83,775 | 75,587 | 34,619 | 40,968 | 39,905 | 35,682 | | 8,188 | | |
| | | | | Shan | 18,738 | 16,000 | 9,303 | 4,327 | 4,976 | 4,911 | 4,392 | | 6,697 | | |
| | | | | Rakhine | 210,353 | 182,000 | 146,572 | 73,286 | 73,286 | 61,089 | 85,483 | | 35,428 | | |
| | | 5 | Percentage of households with an adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS>35) | Kachin | 80% | 80% | - | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Shan | 80% | 80% | - | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Rakhine | 80% | 80% | - | | | | | | | | |
| | | 6 | Number of people/household who received agriculture support, contributing to household food security | Kachin | 40,132 | 39,227 | 261 | | | | | | | | 38,966 |
| Rakhine | 110,294 | | | 76,678 | 7,004 | 3,316 | 3,688 | | | | | | 69,674 | | |
| 7 | Number of people/household who received non-agricultural livelihood support to supplement their family income | Kachin | 17,380 | 9,830 | 18 | | | | | | | | 9,812 | | |
| HEALTH | CONTACT: Win Bo (bow@who.int) | 8 | Number of affected population utilizing primary health care services | Kachin | 86,900 | 51,888 | 7,362 | 3,169 | 4,193 | 3,261 | 3,359 | 742 | 44,526 | | |
| | | | | Shan | 10,738 | 6,412 | 3,104 | 954 | 2,150 | 1,074 | 968 | 1,062 | 3,308 | | |
| | | | | Rakhine | 376,590 | 105,000 | 77,030 | 37,591 | 39,439 | 39,516 | 34,818 | 2,696 | 27,970 | | |
| NUTRITION | CONTACT: Anne Laevens (alaevens@unicef.org) | 9 | Number of children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care | Rakhine | 15,655 | 15,655 | 3,220 | 1,183 | 2,037 | 3,220 | | | 12,435 | | |
| | | 10 | Number of children aged 60-119 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care | Rakhine | 3,500 | 3,500 | 1,594 | 606 | 988 | 1,594 | | | 1,906 | | |
| | | 11 | Number of children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care | Rakhine | 61,191 | 31,606 | 2,414 | 1,175 | 1,239 | 2,414 | | | 29,192 | | |
| | | 12 | SAM children 6-59 months (Stabilization center) | Cure rate | N/A | >75% | 86.8% | 87.7% | 86.3% | 86.8% | | | | | |
| | | | | Death rate | N/A | <10% | 0.7% | 0.9% | 0.6% | 0.7% | | | | | |
| | | | | Defaulter rate | N/A | <15% | 7.9% | 7.5% | 8.2% | 7.9% | | | | | |
| | | 12 | SAM children 6-59 months (Outpatient programme) | Cure rate | N/A | >75% | 87.5% | 90.3% | 86.1% | 87.5% | | | | | |
| | | | | Death rate | N/A | <10% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.1% | 0.2% | | | | | |
| | | | | Defaulter rate | N/A | <15% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 2.4% | 32.3% | | | | | |
| | | 12 | MAM children 6-59 months (Supplementary feeding programme) | Cure rate | N/A | >75% | 96.8% | 97.1% | 96.6% | 96.8% | | | | | |
| | | | | Death rate | N/A | <3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | | | | | |
| | | | | Defaulter rate | N/A | <15% | 2.2% | 1.9% | 2.4% | 2.2% | | | | | |
| | | 13 | Number of pregnant and lactating women who receive messages on infant and young child feeding | Kachin | 3,317 | 3,317 | 2,918 | | 2,918 | | | 2,918 | | 399 | |
| Shan | 692 | | | 692 | - | | | | | | | 692 | | | |
| Rakhine | 37,780 | | | 21,106 | 3,701 | | 3,701 | | | 3,701 | | 17,405 | | | |

2017 HRP 1st Quarter Monitoring Results: Sex and Age Disaggregated Data

| Cluster | Contact | Indicator No. | Indicators | State/Region | In Need | Target | Reached (as of 31 Mar) | Male | Female | Children (<18 yrs) | Adult (18-59 yrs) | Elderly (>59 yrs) | Gap |
|--|---|---------------|--|--------------|---------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|
| PROTECTION | CONTACT: Geraldine Salducci Petrucci (salducci@unhcr.org) | 14 | Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services | Kachin | 88,613 | 88,613 | 41,666 | 19,583 | 22,083 | 20,416 | 18,333 | 2,917 | 46,947 |
| | | | | Shan | 10,801 | 10,801 | 3,856 | 1,774 | 2,082 | 1,928 | 1,465 | 463 | 6,945 |
| | | | | Rakhine | 144,838 | 144,838 | 57,167 | 29,727 | 27,440 | 30,299 | 24,582 | 2,286 | 87,671 |
| | | 15 | Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services (Child Protection) | Kachin | 62,028 | 62,028 | 20,451 | 9,612 | 10,839 | 14,520 | 5,113 | 818 | 41,577 |
| | | | | Shan | 7,560 | 7,560 | 408 | 188 | 220 | 290 | 90 | 28 | 7,152 |
| | | | | Rakhine | 101,386 | 101,386 | 40,707 | 21,168 | 19,539 | 28,902 | 10,991 | 814 | 60,679 |
| | | 16 | Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services (Gender-Based Violence) | Kachin | 23,926 | 23,926 | 7,665 | - | 7,665 | 1,686 | 5,979 | - | 16,261 |
| | | | | Shan | 2,700 | 2,700 | 1,045 | - | 1,045 | 188 | 857 | - | 1,655 |
| | | | | Rakhine | 39,106 | 39,106 | 11,712 | - | 11,712 | 1,991 | 9,721 | - | 27,394 |
| SHELTER/ NON-FOOD ITEMS/ CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT | CONTACT: Edward Benson (benson@unhcr.org) | 17 | Number of IDPs with access to temporary shelter in accordance with minimum standards | Kachin | 86,900 | 80,021 | 61,094 | 29,425 | 31,669 | 34,212 | 15,884 | 10,998 | 18,927 |
| | | | | Shan | 10,738 | 9,136 | 5,766 | 2,777 | 2,989 | 3,229 | 1,499 | 1,038 | 3,370 |
| | | | | Rakhine | 119,876 | 113,644 | 33,773 | 16,211 | 17,562 | 17,224 | 15,198 | 1,351 | 79,871 |
| | | 18 | Number of IDPs in camp/camp-like settings that have equitable access to basic services | Kachin | 86,900 | 80,021 | 81,082 | 38,469 | 42,613 | 46,284 | 22,115 | 12,683 | (1,061) |
| | | | | Shan | 10,738 | 9,136 | 5,632 | 2,669 | 2,963 | 3,154 | 1,464 | 1,014 | 3,504 |
| | | | | Rakhine | 119,876 | 106,289 | 108,902 | 52,273 | 56,629 | 54,520 | 49,006 | 5,376 | (2,613) |
| WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE | CONTACT: Sunny Guidotti (sguidotti@unicef.org) | 19 | Number of people with equitable and continuous access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water | Kachin | 86,900 | 86,900 | 64,811 | 29,165 | 35,646 | 22,684 | 25,924 | 16,203 | 22,089 |
| | | | | Shan | 10,738 | 10,738 | 6,998 | 3,149 | 3,849 | 2,449 | 2,799 | 1,750 | 3,740 |
| | | | | Rakhine | 258,376 | 258,376 | 250,440 | 112,698 | 137,742 | 87,654 | 100,176 | 62,610 | 7,936 |
| | | 20 | Number of people with equitable access to safe and continuous sanitation facilities | Kachin | 86,900 | 86,900 | 60,215 | 27,097 | 33,118 | 21,075 | 24,086 | 15,054 | 26,685 |
| | | | | Shan | 10,738 | 10,738 | 6,415 | 2,887 | 3,528 | 2,245 | 2,566 | 1,604 | 4,323 |
| | | | | Rakhine | 258,376 | 258,376 | 191,397 | 86,129 | 105,268 | 66,989 | 76,559 | 47,849 | 66,979 |
| | | 21 | Number of people adopting basic personal and community hygiene practices | Kachin | 86,900 | 86,900 | 45,194 | 20,337 | 24,857 | 15,817 | 18,078 | 11,299 | 41,706 |
| | | | | Shan | 10,738 | 10,738 | 7,024 | 3,161 | 3,863 | 2,458 | 2,810 | 1,756 | 3,714 |
| | | | | Rakhine | 258,376 | 258,376 | 139,281 | 62,676 | 76,605 | 48,749 | 55,712 | 34,820 | 119,095 |

Sex and Age Disaggregated Data yet to be provided are highlighted in yellow.