

2016

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN MONITORING REPORT

—THIRD QUARTER MONITORING—

PREPARED BY OCHA BASED ON INPUTS FROM THE SECTORS/CLUSTERS



MYANMAR

Kachin/Shan



A total of 86,900 people remain displaced in 142 camps/sites in Kachin as a result of the armed conflict that started in 2011. 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. Prolonged displacement has put a strain not only on the displaced people but also on host communities' coping mechanisms. 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. New access constraints have made it difficult, or impossible, for many humanitarian actors to carry out vital protection and assistance activities. Many of shelter and other facilities 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. 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.

In Shan State, some 10,700 displaced people remain in 34 camps. This situation has been further compounded by an additional displacement of approximately 15,000 people in northern Shan State from January to September 2016. However, displacement in Shan State is often temporary, with many of the displaced deciding to return home after fairly short periods of time. Of the 15,000 people newly displaced, more than 11,000 people had reportedly returned to their places of origin by the end of September. 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. In Shan, displaced people have found it difficult to restore their livelihoods and reduce their dependency on aid against a backdrop of protection challenges including landmine contamination and continued militarization.

Rakhine



As of September 2016, some 119,900 IDPs remain in 36 camps or camp-like settings across Rakhine. 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. A lack of privacy combined with inadequate lighting in camp settings heightens the risk of sexual and gender-based violence for women and girls. Reports from the Protection Sector indicate that this has led to an increase in the incidence and severity of various forms of sexual and 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. Prolonged displacement compounded by ongoing movement restrictions that constrain access to essential services, including formal education, healthcare and livelihoods, continues to cause increased vulnerability and a high level of dependency on humanitarian assistance. 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.

Floods



Myanmar experienced heavy monsoon flooding again in 11 states and regions in June, July and August 2016, leading to a temporary displacement of approximately half a million people and damages to agricultural land, fish farms, schools, roads, bridges, wells and communal buildings. In flood affected areas, most immediate needs were covered by the Government, the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), local organizations and private donors with support from international organizations (including a grant of US\$3.6 m from the Central Emergency Response Fund). The grant provides initial funds over a period of six months to provide life-saving assistance benefiting more than 80,000 flood affected people, particularly in the Ayeyarwady, Magway and Mandalay regions.

Furthermore, 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.

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.

KEY FIGURES



FUNDING STATUS

(USD)

FUNDED

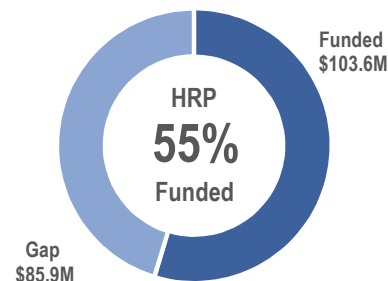
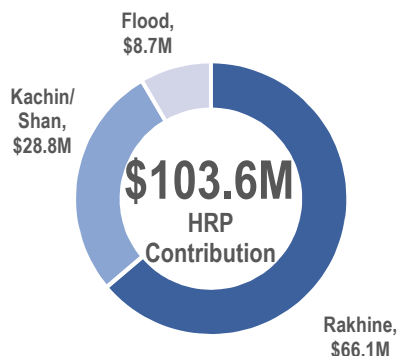
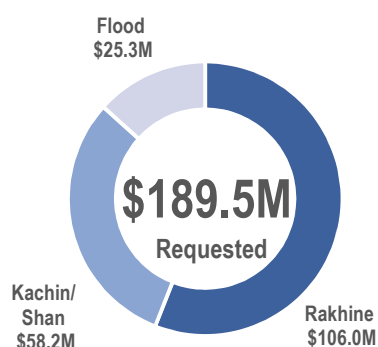
\$103.6M

GAP

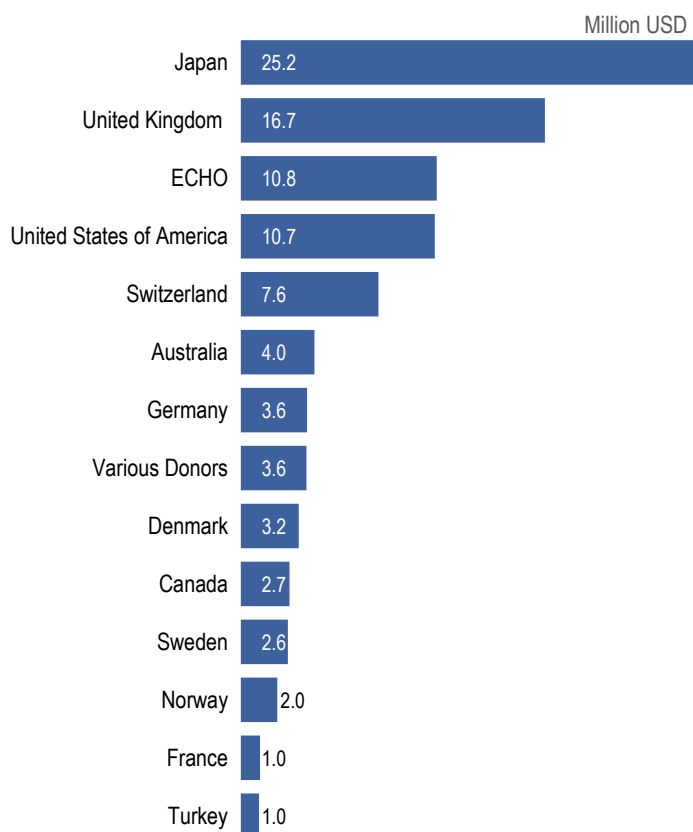
\$85.9M

TOTAL

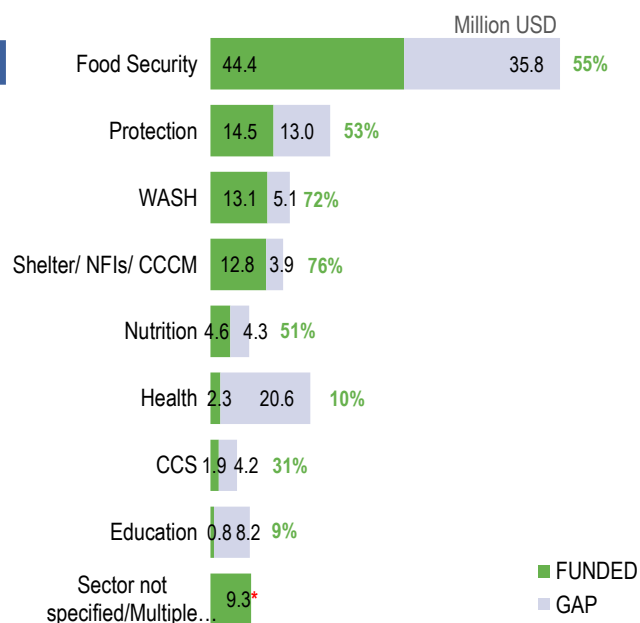
\$189.5M



2016 Top Contributions



2016 Funding Per Sector



* Of a total of US\$9.3 million, \$6.2 million has been allocated for Kachin and \$3.1 for Rakhine. Information about detailed allocation by sector is not available at the time of reporting. Major recipients of these contributions include MHF (\$4.7 million), NRC (\$2.0 million), ADRA (\$665,000), CARITAS (\$590,000), ACT Alliance / DCA (\$537,000), UNICEF (\$439,000) and DRC (\$422,000).



EDUCATION

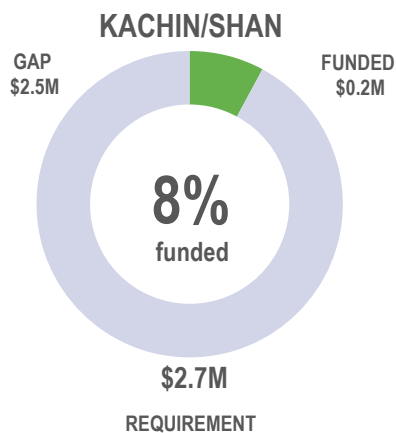
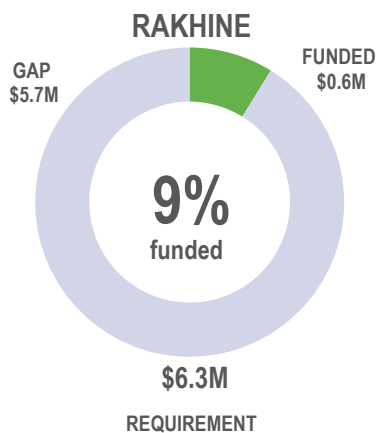


FUNDING STATUS (USD)

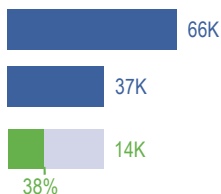
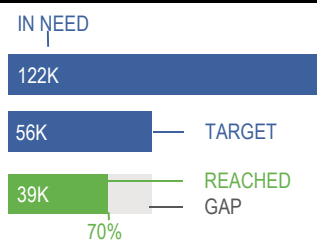
FUNDED
\$0.8M (9%)

GAP
\$8.2M

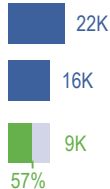
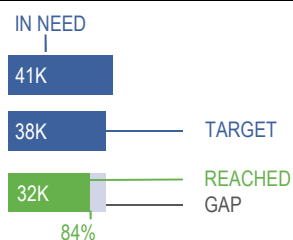
TOTAL
\$9.0M



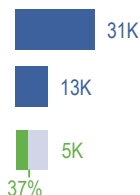
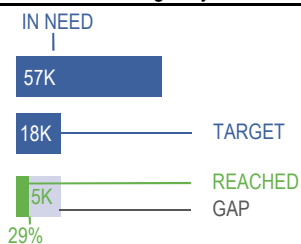
Total number of emergency-affected children (3-17 years) accessing education (aiming at gender parity)



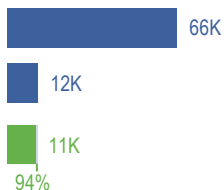
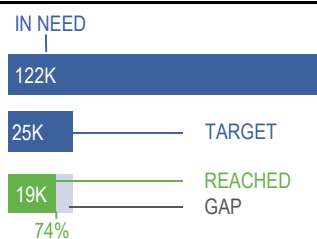
Number of emergency-affected children accessing primary education (prioritizing formal, aiming at gender parity)



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



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





FOOD SECURITY



FUNDING STATUS

(USD)

FUNDED

\$44.4M (55%)

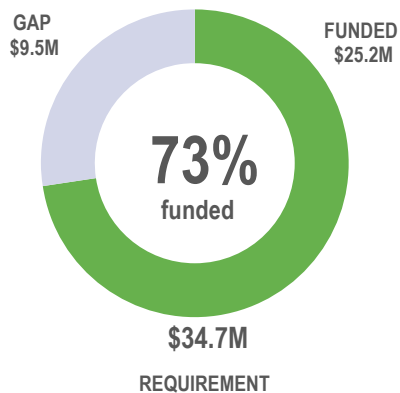
GAP

\$35.8M

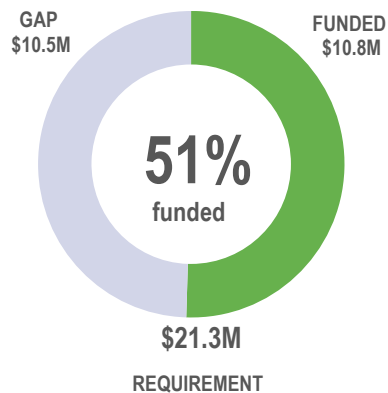
TOTAL

\$80.2M

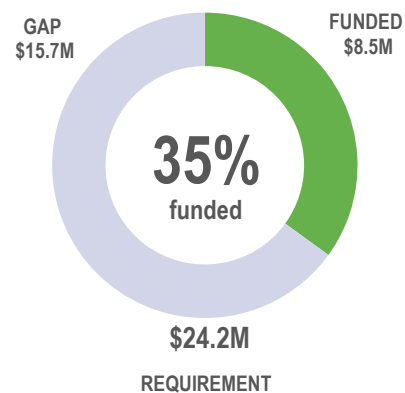
RAKHINE



KACHIN/SHAN

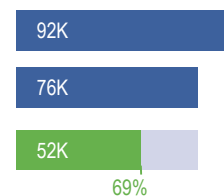
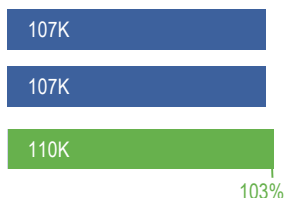
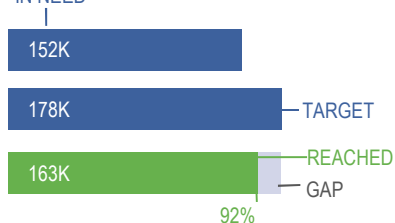


FLOOD RESPONSE



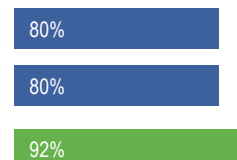
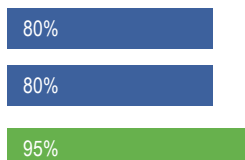
Number of people who received food and/or cash assistance.

IN NEED



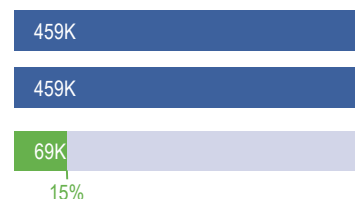
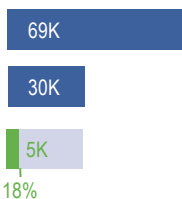
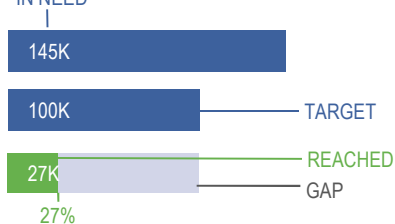
Percentage of households with an adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS>35)

IN NEED



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

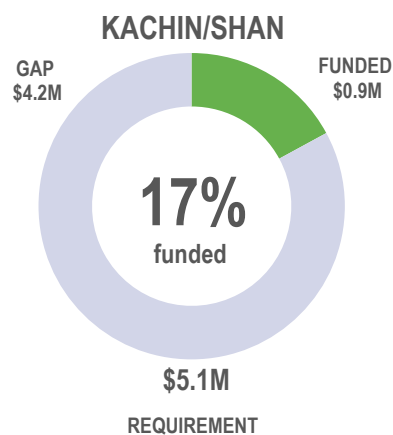
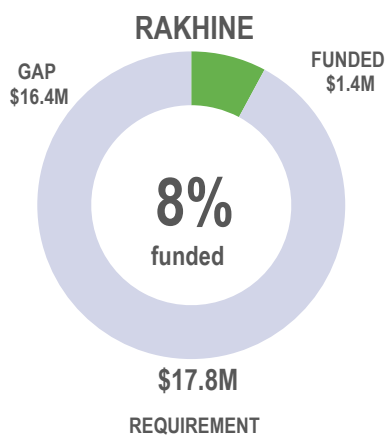
IN NEED



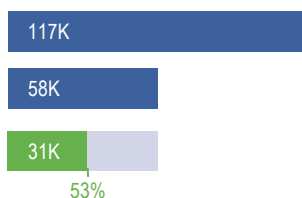
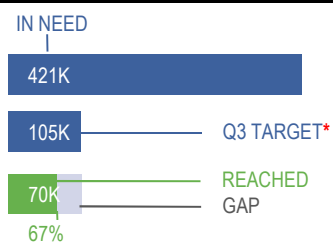


HEALTH

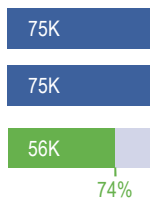
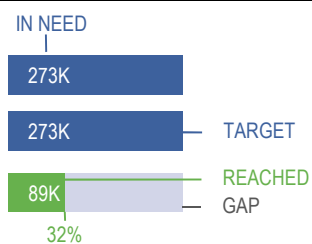
 FUNDING STATUS (USD)	FUNDED \$2.3M (10%)	GAP \$20.6M	TOTAL \$22.9M



Number of affected population with access to basic health care services



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

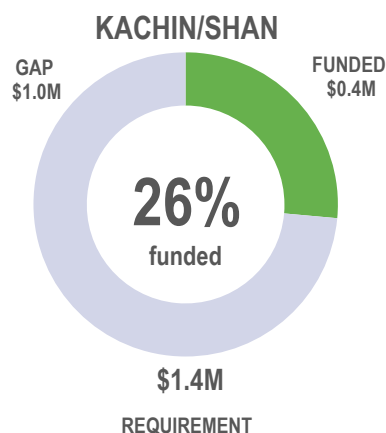
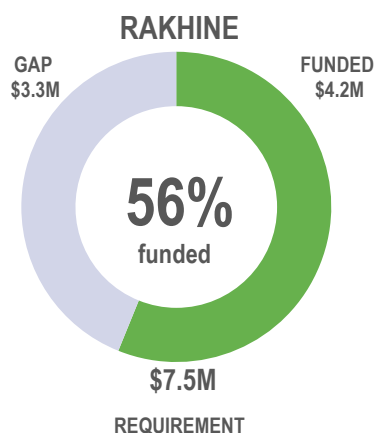


* The achievements are reported against the targets set for the third quarter (not against its annual targets).

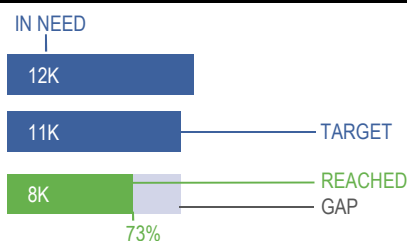


NUTRITION

 FUNDING STATUS (USD)	FUNDED	GAP	TOTAL
	\$4.6M (51%)	\$4.3M	\$8.9M

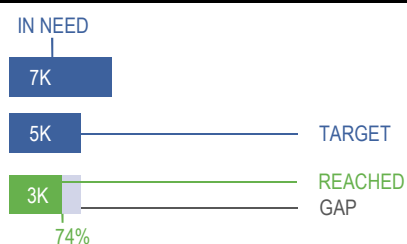


Number of children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care



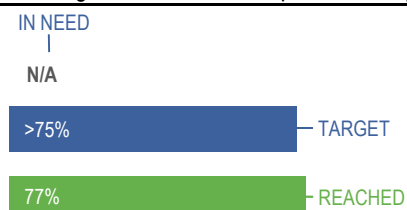
N/A

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



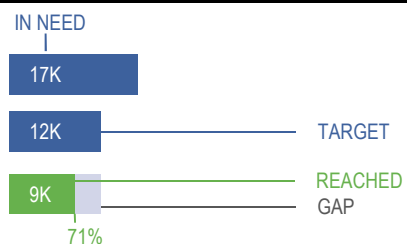
N/A

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



N/A

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





PROTECTION



FUNDING STATUS

(USD)

FUNDED

\$14.5M (53%)

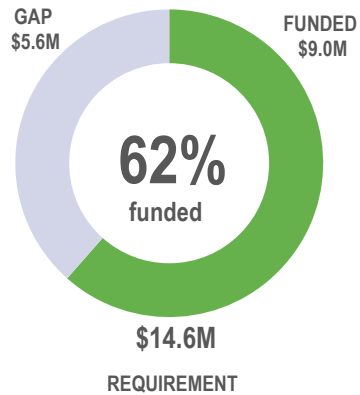
GAP

\$13.0M

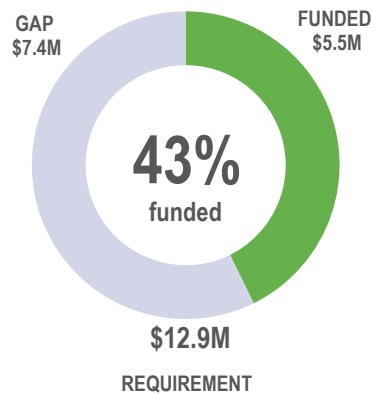
TOTAL

\$27.5M

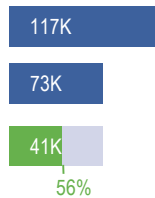
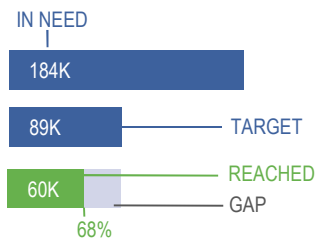
RAKHINE



KACHIN/SHAN



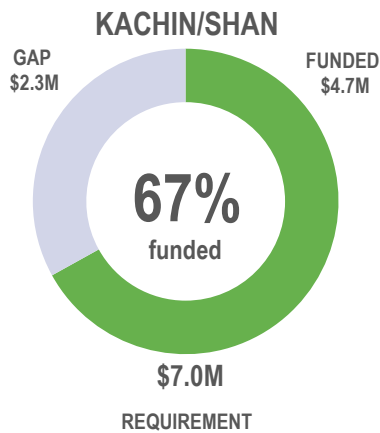
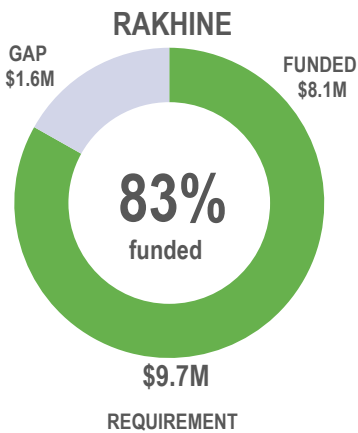
Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services



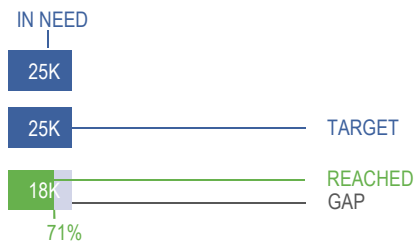


SHELTER/ NON-FOOD ITEMS/ CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

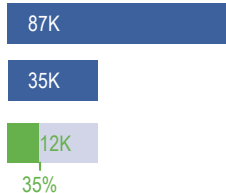
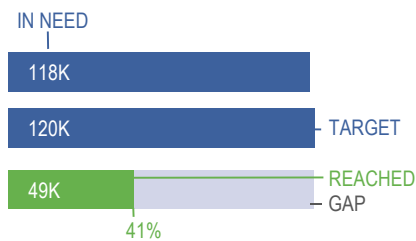
	FUNDING STATUS (USD)	FUNDED \$12.8M (76%)	GAP \$3.9M	TOTAL \$16.7M
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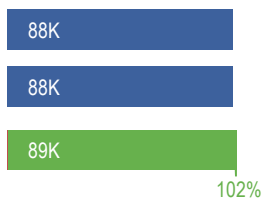
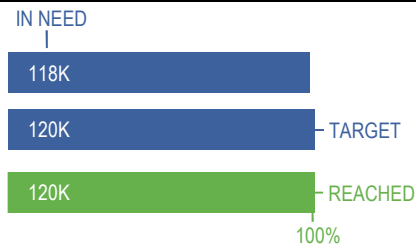
Number of IDPs who receive sufficient and appropriate NFIs in Rakhine to meet their most personal human needs



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




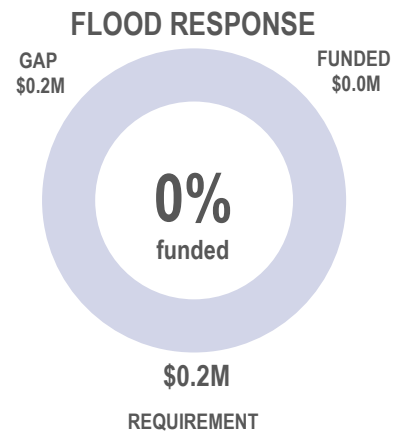
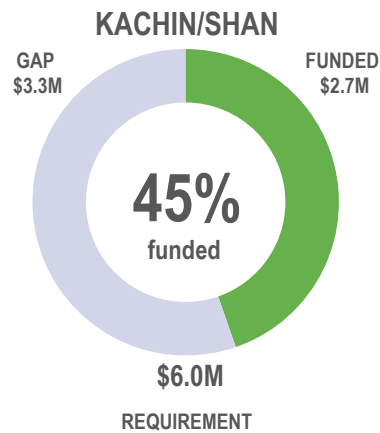
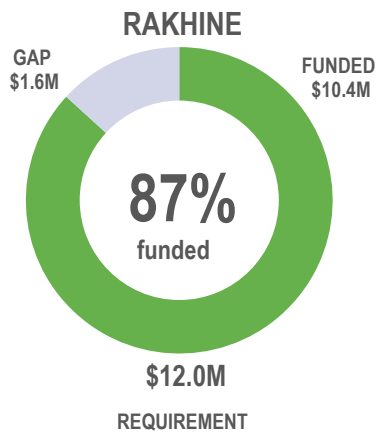
Number of IDPs in camp/camp-like settings that have equitable access to basic services



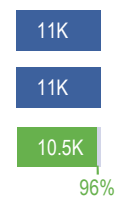
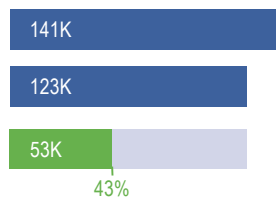
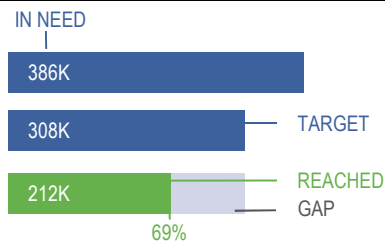


WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

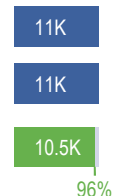
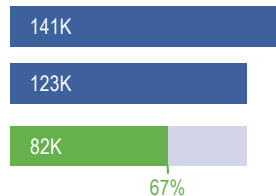
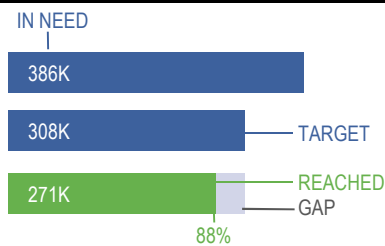
 FUNDING STATUS (USD)	FUNDED	GAP	TOTAL
	\$13.1M (72%)	\$5.1M	\$18.2M



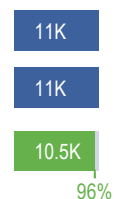
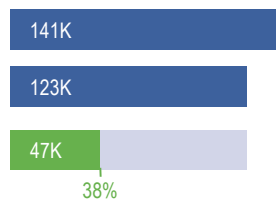
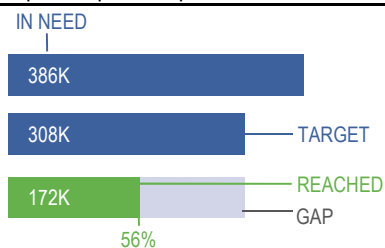
Number of people with equitable and continuous access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water



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




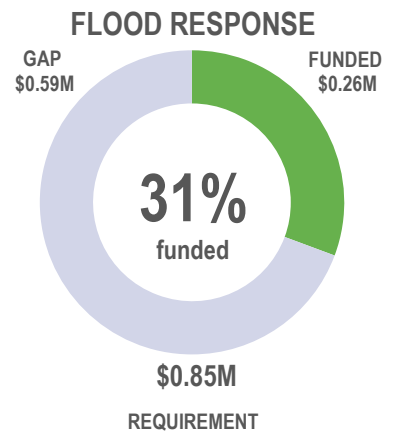
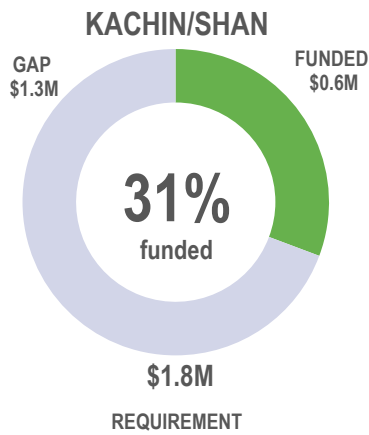
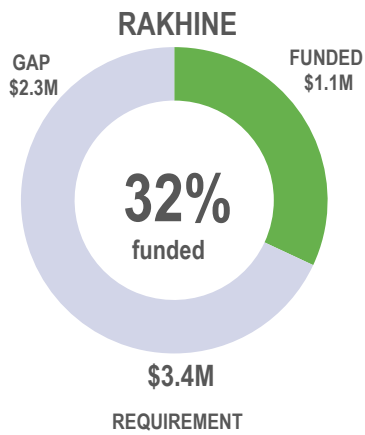
People adopt basic personal and community hygiene practices





COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES

	FUNDING STATUS (USD)	FUNDED	GAP	TOTAL
		\$1.9M (31%)	\$4.2M	\$6.1M



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

Cluster	Contact	Indicators	State/Region	In Need	Target	Reached (as of 30 Sep)	Male	Female	Children (<18 yrs)	Adult (18-59 yrs)	Elderly (>59 yrs)	Gap
EDUCATION	Jane Strachan (jstrachan@unicef.org)	Total number of emergency-affected children (3-17 years) accessing education (aiming at gender parity)	Rakhine	122,000	56,340	39,316	21,164	18,152	39,316	-	-	17,024
			Kachin / Shan	66,000	37,465	14,104	7,231	6,873	14,104	-	-	23,361
		Number of emergency-affected children accessing primary education (prioritizing formal, aiming at gender parity)	Rakhine	40,973	38,388	32,250	17,247	15,003	32,250	-	-	6,138
			Kachin / Shan	22,133	16,363	9,395	4,845	4,550	9,395	-	-	6,968
		Number of emergency-affected adolescents accessing post-primary education (formal and non-formal, aiming at gender parity)	Rakhine	57,070	17,737	5,128	2,832	2,296	5,128	-	-	12,609
			Kachin / Shan	30,828	12,622	4,709	2,386	2,323	4,709	-	-	7,913
		Number of children receiving education which integrates initiatives to mitigate contextual protection risks – mine risk education, psychosocial support, life-skills, child protection mechanisms (aiming at gender parity)	Rakhine	122,000	25,353	18,760	10,787	7,973	18,760	-	-	6,593
			Kachin / Shan	66,000	11,988	11,223	5,499	5,724	11,223	-	-	765
FOOD SECURITY	Khalid Khan (Khalid.KhanKhatki@fao.org)	Number of people who received food and/or cash assistance.	Rakhine	152,000	178,000	163,132	77,462	85,670	55,301	107,831	-	14,868
			Kachin / Shan	107,143	107,143	110,348	52,026	58,322	47,701	62,647	-	(3,205)
			Floods	91,800	76,000	52,229	25,815	26,414	18,280	33,949	-	23,771
		Percentage of households with an adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS>35)	Rakhine	80%	80%	90.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Kachin / Shan	80%	80%	94.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Floods	80%	80%	92.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of people who receive agriculture-inputs, livestock assistance and sustainable income support	Rakhine	144,692	100,000	26,537	12,472	14,065	8,757	17,780	-	73,463
			Kachin / Shan	68,974	30,000	5,353	2,784	2,569	1,766	3,587	-	24,647
			Floods	459,386	459,386	68,722	32,299	36,423	22,678	46,044	-	390,664
HEALTH	Philip Mann (mannp@who.int)	Number of affected population with access to basic health care services	Rakhine	420,804	105,201	70,134	-	-	-	-	-	35,067
			Kachin / Shan	116,595	58,297	30,882	-	-	-	-	-	27,415
		Number of affected population receiving reproductive, maternal and child health care including emergency obstetric care	Rakhine	273,000	273,000	88,561	-	-	-	-	-	184,439
			Kachin / Shan	75,000	75,000	55,842	-	-	-	-	-	19,158
NUTRITION	Anne Laevens (alaevens@unicef.org)	Number of children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care	Rakhine	12,200	11,300	8,219	3,168	5,051	8,219	-	-	3,081
			Kachin / Shan	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
		Number of children aged 60-108 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care	Rakhine	6,700	4,700	3,484	1,213	2,271	3,484	-	-	1,216
			Kachin / Shan	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
		Percentage of exits from therapeutic care by children aged 6-59 months who have recovered	Rakhine	0%	>75%	77%	80%	76%	77%	0%	0%	-
			Kachin / Shan	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
		Number of pregnant and lactating women who access infant and young child feeding counselling	Rakhine	16,800	12,000	8,571	-	8,571	-	8,571	-	3,429
			Kachin / Shan	5,700	5,000	3,997	-	3,997	-	3,997	-	1,003
PROTECTION	Geraldine Salducci Petruccelli (salducci@unhcr.org)	Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services	Rakhine	183,887	88,622	60,190	29,493	30,697	30,095	27,687	2,408	28,432
			Kachin / Shan	116,928	72,968	40,957	19,250	21,707	20,069	18,021	2,867	32,011
SHELTER/ NFIs	Edward Benson (benson@unhcr.org)	Number of IDPs who receive sufficient and appropriate NFIs in Rakhine to meet their most personal human needs	Rakhine	25,000	25,000	17,834	8,739	9,095	9,096	8,025	713	7,166
		Number of IDPs with access to temporary shelter in accordance with minimum standards	Rakhine	118,084	119,862	49,409	24,210	25,199	25,199	22,234	1,976	70,453
			Kachin / Shan	86,598	35,000	12,275	5,769	6,506	6,260	5,278	737	22,725
CCCM		Number of IDPs in camp/camp-like settings that have equitable access to basic services	Rakhine	118,084	119,862	119,903	58,752	61,151	61,151	53,956	4,796	(41)
			Kachin / Shan	87,728	87,728	89,157	41,904	47,253	45,470	38,338	5,349	(1,429)
WASH	Sunny Guidotti (sguidotti@unicef.org)	Number of people with equitable and continuous access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water	Rakhine	385,708	308,418	212,103	95,446	116,657	74,236	84,841	53,026	96,315
			Kachin / Shan	141,428	122,728	53,152	23,918	29,234	18,603	21,261	13,288	69,576
			Floods	11,000	11,000	10,528	4,738	5,790	3,685	4,211	2,632	472
		Number of people with equitable access to safe and continuous sanitation facilities	Rakhine	385,708	308,418	270,606	121,773	148,833	94,712	108,242	67,652	37,812
			Kachin / Shan	141,428	122,728	81,892	36,851	45,041	28,662	32,757	20,473	40,836
			Floods	11,000	11,000	10,528	4,738	5,790	3,685	4,211	2,632	472
		People adopt basic personal and community hygiene practices	Rakhine	385,708	308,418	171,654	77,244	94,410	60,078	68,662	42,914	136,764
			Kachin / Shan	141,428	122,728	46,719	21,024	25,695	16,351	18,688	11,680	76,009
Floods	11,000		11,000	10,528	4,738	5,790	3,685	4,211	2,632	472		