

2016

# HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN MONITORING REPORT

2016 MID-YEAR MONITORING

PREPARED BY OCHA BASED ON INPUTS FROM THE SECTORS/CLUSTERS

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**MYANMAR**

## Kachin/Shan



In Kachin and Shan states, over 94,000 people remain displaced as a result of the armed conflict that started in 2011. The protracted nature of displacement has caused renewed need for protection as well as material assistance and also strained the capacity of host communities. This situation is further compounded by an additional displacement of approximately 12,000 people in the first half of 2016 due to conflicts between ethnic armed groups and with the Myanmar army primarily in northern Shan State. However, displacement in northern Shan State is often temporary, as many of the displaced decide to return after fairly short periods of time. Over 9,000 newly-displaced people had reportedly returned to their places of origin by the end of June. The remaining 3,000, mostly sheltering in monasteries, host communities and existing camps, remain in need of emergency assistance and protection due to ongoing volatile situation. The immediate needs of these newly-displaced are being covered by state authorities, Myanmar Red Cross Society, local NGOs and local communities, with support from INGOs and the UN agencies.

While humanitarian assistance has been delivered regularly to IDPs in all accessible locations, a considerable challenge remains, especially in areas of active conflict in northern Shan State as well as in non-government areas of Kachin State (where over 40,000 people - approximately 40 per cent of the total caseload - are located), due to a lack of sustained access. Over recent months, a significant deterioration in access of international organizations to these areas has been observed as travel of staff and some aid deliveries, which were previously permitted, to non-government areas have not been allowed to proceed. Limited access continues to undermine the quantity/quality and sustainability of assistance provided to IDPs in these hard-to-reach areas, further exhausting their coping mechanisms after five years of displacement. While local partners remain the center of humanitarian response in Kachin/Shan and have been able to deliver aid to remote areas inaccessible to UN and international partners, international humanitarian assistance continues to be required to complement and enhance local efforts, given the growing humanitarian needs resulting from protracted displacement and renewed conflicts.

## Rakhine



In Rakhine State, the inter-communal violence in 2012 led to the displacement of approximately 145,000 people. Of these, about 25,000 IDPs were assisted to return or resettle by the end of 2015 with the Government's individual housing support. As of June, some 120,000 IDPs remain in 39 camps or camp-like settings across Rakhine State. 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.

The response capacity of authorities and partners was further strained by the demands for additional aid resulting from a series of incidents in first half of 2016. In April, fighting between the Government Army and the Arakan Army has displaced approximately 1,900 people in Buthidaung, Rathedaung and Kyaktaw townships. While the displacement is expected to be a short-term, conditions are not yet conducive for returns due to ongoing tensions, according to the Government. Meanwhile, their immediate needs are being catered for by the government and local partners, with support from UN/INGOs. In May, a fire incident in a Muslim IDP camp in rural Sittwe affected 448 families (over 2,000 people) who were then moved back in mid-June to the long houses with support from the Government and partners. In June, over 1,000 people were affected by the flooding primarily in Thandwe, Minbya and Taungup townships. The State Government, with support from UN and partners, responded to the most immediate needs of the affected people, including food, emergency shelters, non-food-items (NFIs) and water.

## Floods

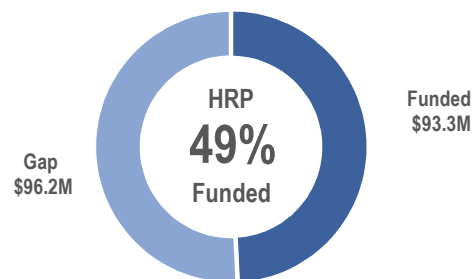
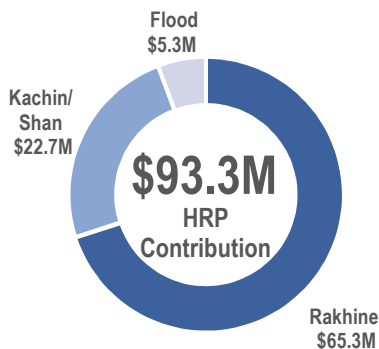
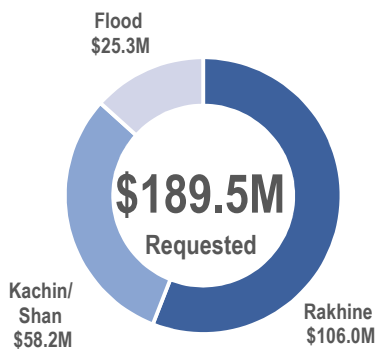


In areas affected by flooding in 2015, of the approximately 6,000 people who were staying in evacuation sites in Chin State and Sagaing Region as of January 2016, almost all had been relocated as of June. People being relocated to new sites or returning to their villages of origin have received new housing or materials from the Government. In Chin State, over 1,700 people remain in seven evacuation sites in Hakha and Tongzan townships while in Sagaing region previous evacuation sites have been closed and over 3,500 people relocated to new settlements. The situation of the remaining households in evacuation sites in Hakha remains complex as those families did not own the houses affected by the landslides, but were tenants. The Government has provided land to those families in new relocation areas but not housing or materials. Humanitarian assistance has ceased for the people staying in evacuation sites in Hakha while some food and livelihoods support is being provided by humanitarian organizations and private donors to families remaining in sites in Tonzang.

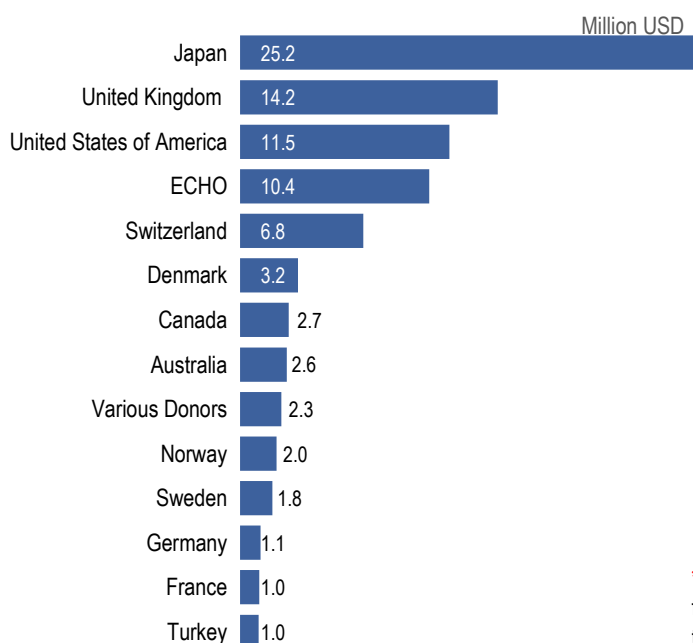
Heavy rains in June 2016 caused flooding in five states/regions. The Relief and Resettlement Department estimated that by the end of June more than 26,000 people had been affected, over 5,000 houses inundated and 281 houses destroyed in Bago, Sagaing and Ayeyarwady Regions, and Rakhine and Chin states. A total of 14 deaths were reported from different sources. In some flood-affected areas, basic infrastructure, including roads, bridges, wells and communal buildings, were damaged. In Rakhine, partners reported that water and sanitation facilities in two IDP camps in Kyaukpyu and Ramree were inundated. No damage to agricultural farms and crops were reported. Urgent needs, including foods and non-food items, were supported by the Government.

# KEY FIGURES

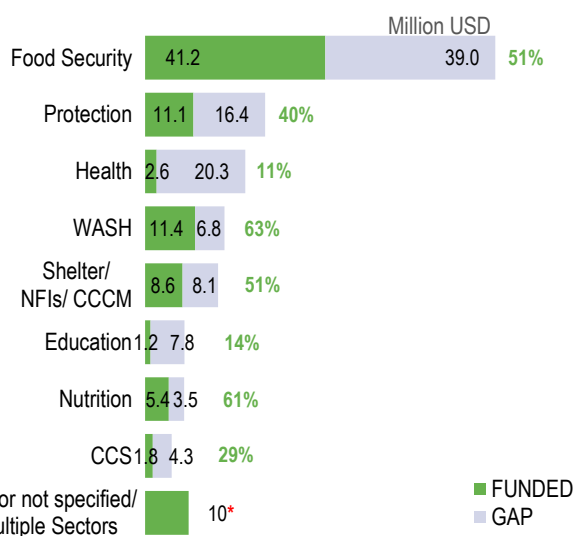
 <b>FUNDING STATUS</b> (USD)	<b>FUNDED</b>	<b>GAP</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
	<b>\$93.3M</b>	<b>\$96.2M</b>	<b>\$189.5M</b>



## 2016 Top Contributions



## 2016 Funding Per Sector



\* Of a total of US\$10 million, \$4.1 million has been allocated for Kachin and \$5.9 for Rakhine. Information about detailed allocation by sector is not available at the time of reporting. Major recipients of these contributions include MHF (\$4.1 million), NRC (\$2.0 million), UNHCR (\$840,000), ADRA (\$665,000), CARITAS (\$590,000), ACT Alliance / DCA (\$537,000), UNICEF (\$439,000), DRC (\$422,000) and Hope International (\$369,000).

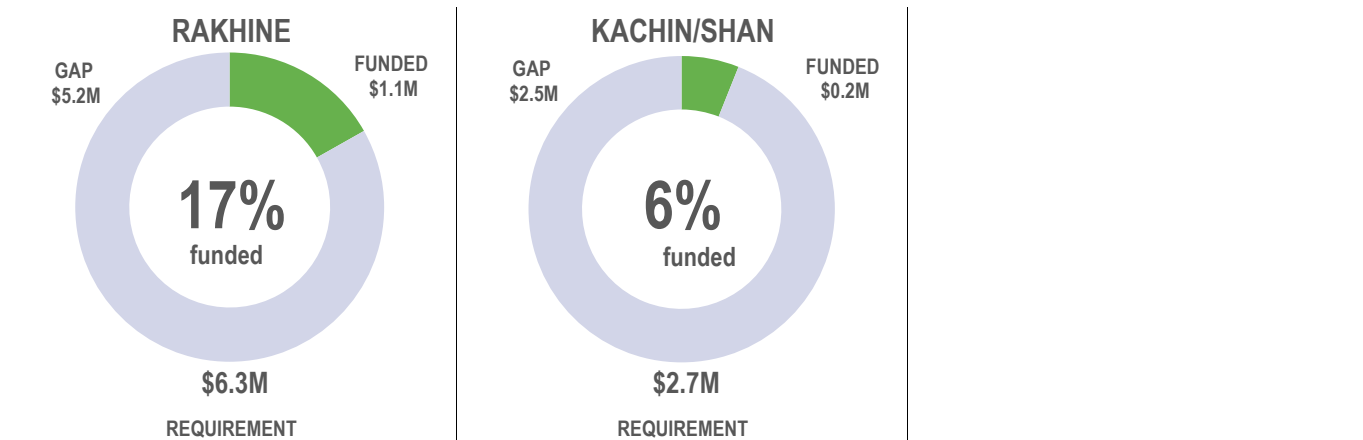
## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

<p>All sectors/clusters managed to produce detailed sex and age disaggregated monitoring data.</p>	<p>More than <b>344K</b> people received food and/or cash assistance.</p> <p>Cash distribution has given beneficiaries with flexible choice of using cash for food and other essential needs as opposed to food distribution.</p>	<p>Over <b>388K</b> affected people were assisted with access to basic health care services.</p> <p>Effective joint response to outbreak of gastroenteritis in Rakhine. Training on Emergency Response Planning was conducted and rolled out in Rakhine.</p>
<p>Some <b>5K</b> children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition received therapeutic care in Rakhine.</p> <p>Quality standards for nutrition treatment have been met despite increasing caseload.</p>	<p>Approx. <b>129K</b> IDPs benefited from projects to repair or reconstruct damaged temporary shelters.</p> <p>Data collection for the latest round of camp profiling in Kachin/Shan has been finalized.</p>	<p>Over <b>66K</b> children 3-17 years old were assisted with access to education.</p> <p>Affected children in non-government area of Kachin's access to non-formal and formal education at different levels was maintained.</p>
<p>Over <b>161K</b> people had access to minimum protection services.</p> <p>Capacity of service providers on GBV counseling and case management have been improved.</p>	<p>More than <b>209K</b> people were assisted with access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water.</p> <p>Flood response was completed including response activities for water shortages related to damaged water points in Rakhine. Humanitarian response and preparedness components have been integrated into government WASH Rural Strategy. Government has initiated technical coordination groups in Kachin to address emergency needs in Kachin and northern Shan.</p>	

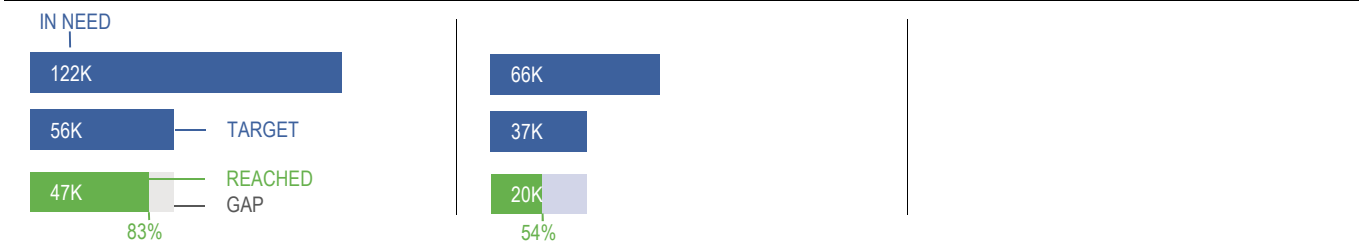


# EDUCATION

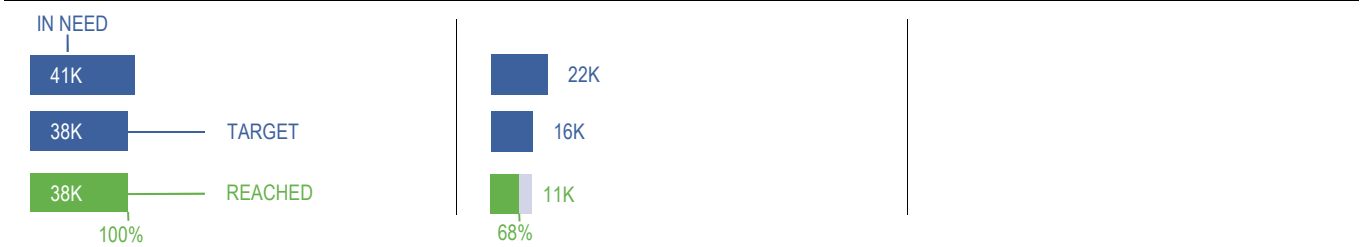
 <b>FUNDING STATUS</b> (USD)	<b>FUNDED</b> \$1.2M (14%)	<b>GAP</b> \$7.8M	<b>TOTAL</b> \$9.0M
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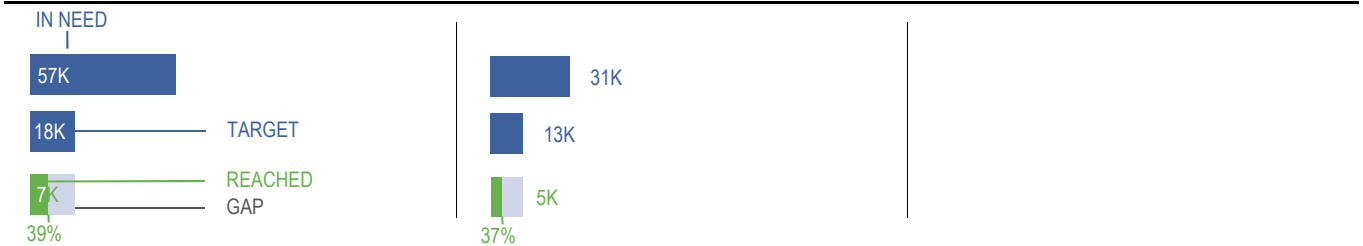
### Total number of emergency-affected children (3-17 years) accessing education (aiming at gender parity)



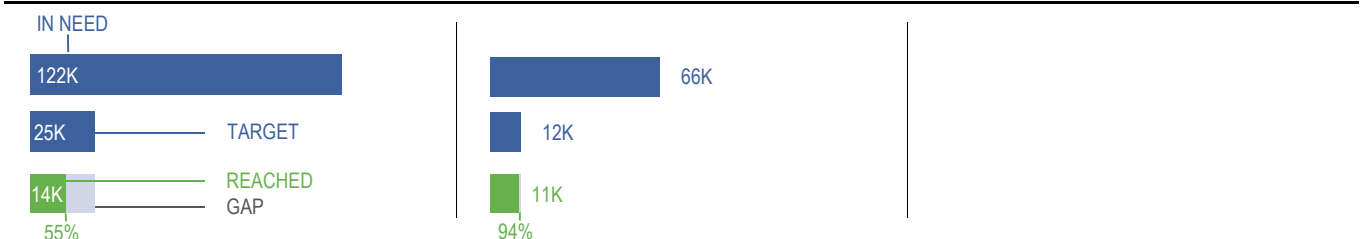
### Number of emergency-affected children accessing primary education (prioritizing formal, aiming at gender parity)



### 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)



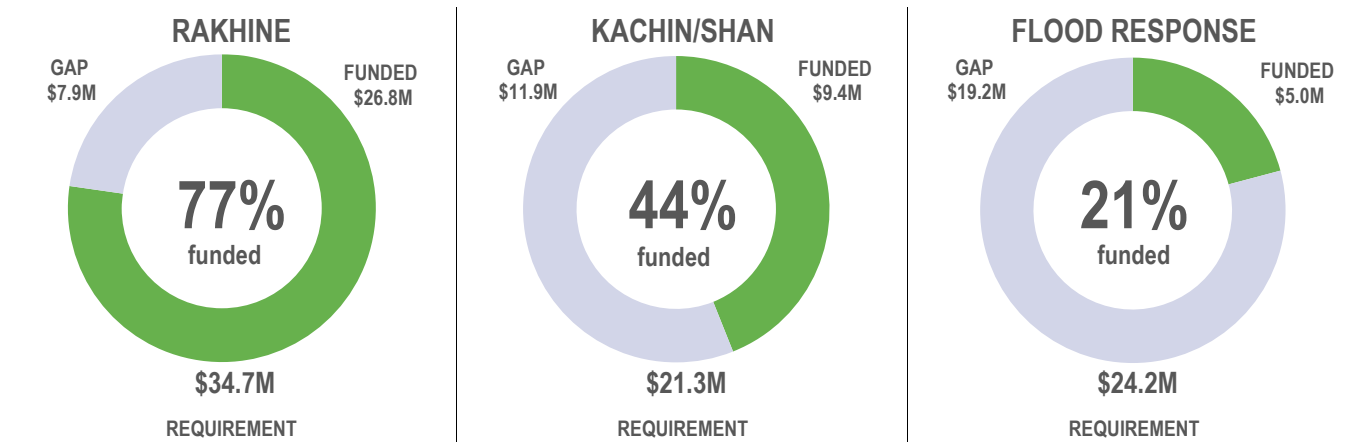
The reported results are the best estimates at the mid-year as in some areas the school enrolment is still ongoing. Due to severe funding shortages (14%), an expansion of services remains a challenge. In Kachin/Shan, the affected children continue to benefit from the temporary learning spaces which were previously provided and are usually functional at least for two/three academic years, maintaining the coverage despite limited funding. Restriction on freedom of movement in Rakhine and ongoing conflicts in Kachin/Shan continue to undermine affected children's access to education. A lack of sustainable/flexible resource remains a challenge to bridge humanitarian and development education programmes. A dedicated support from HCT is required to strengthen linkages with/mobilization of development partners to support education in emergency response for all affected children.



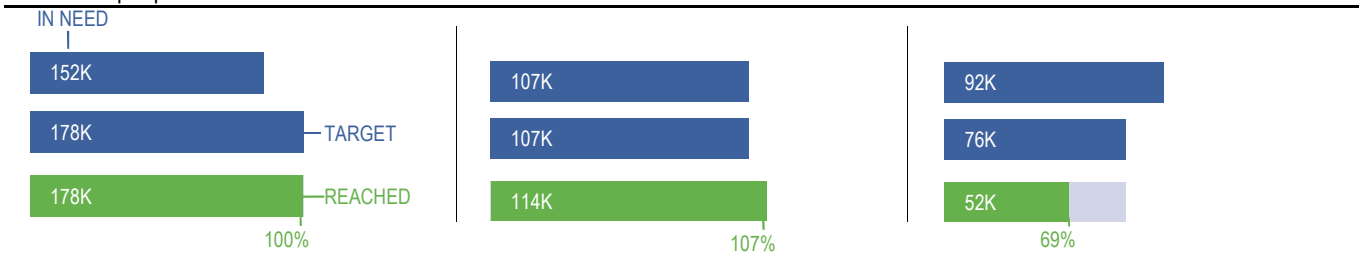


# FOOD SECURITY

	<b>FUNDING STATUS</b>	<b>FUNDED</b>	<b>GAP</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
	(USD)	<b>\$41.2M (51%)</b>	<b>\$39.0M</b>	<b>\$80.2M</b>



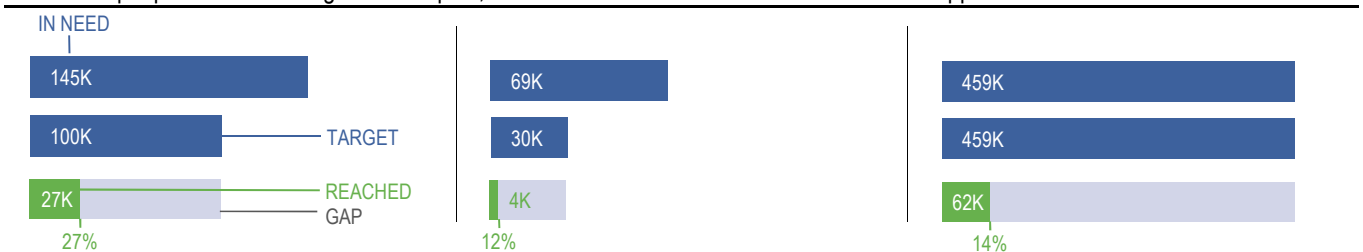
## Number of people who received food and/or cash assistance.



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



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

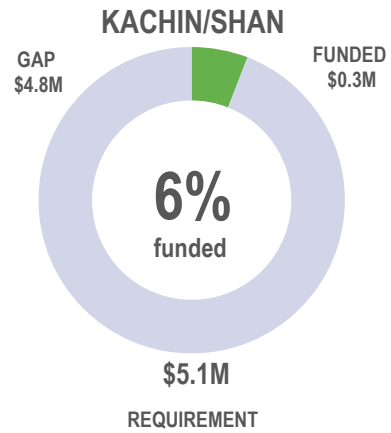
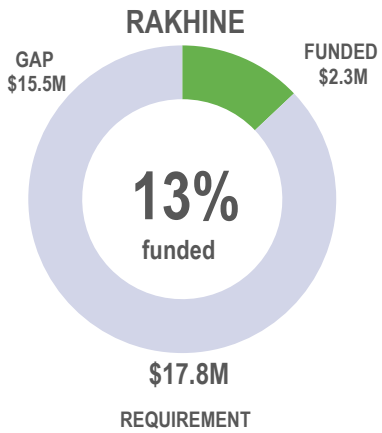


The agricultural livelihood support provided in response to the conflict-affected people in Rakhine and Kachin/Shan was conditional to the return process of the displaced populations. However, during the first half of 2016, the number of returnees was lower than anticipated at the time of formulation of the HRP, leading to the adjustment of the program's targeted populations. The FSS reduced the previously set targets from 145K to 100K in Rakhine and from 69K to 30K in Kachin/Shan. During the first half of 2016, FSS received limited funds to address the agricultural livelihood needs of populations affected by the 2015 floods. However, FSS will maintain its target of 459K not only to focus on activities that can improve the resilience of the targeted flood-affected communities in 2015 to withstand natural disasters but also to respond to the needs of people potentially impacted by the ongoing flooding in 2016. FSS members are also shifting their focus from inputs distribution to a more strategic Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM). Different cash programming modalities have already been implemented in Kachin and the northern part of Rakhine, and are being further expanded in northern Shan. Access constraints both within and beyond government control areas in Kachin continue to undermine delivery of assistance. HCT's increased advocacy with the Government for unhindered/sustained access in Kachin/Shan as well as for relaxation of movement restriction in Rakhine remains needed.

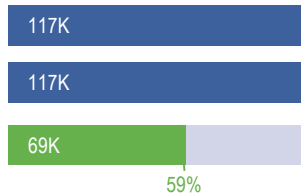
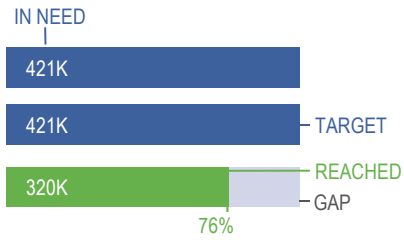


# HEALTH

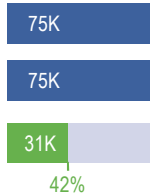
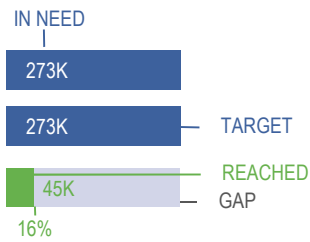
	<b>FUNDING STATUS</b>	<b>FUNDED</b>	<b>GAP</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
	(USD)	\$2.6M (11%)	\$20.3M	\$22.9M



## 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

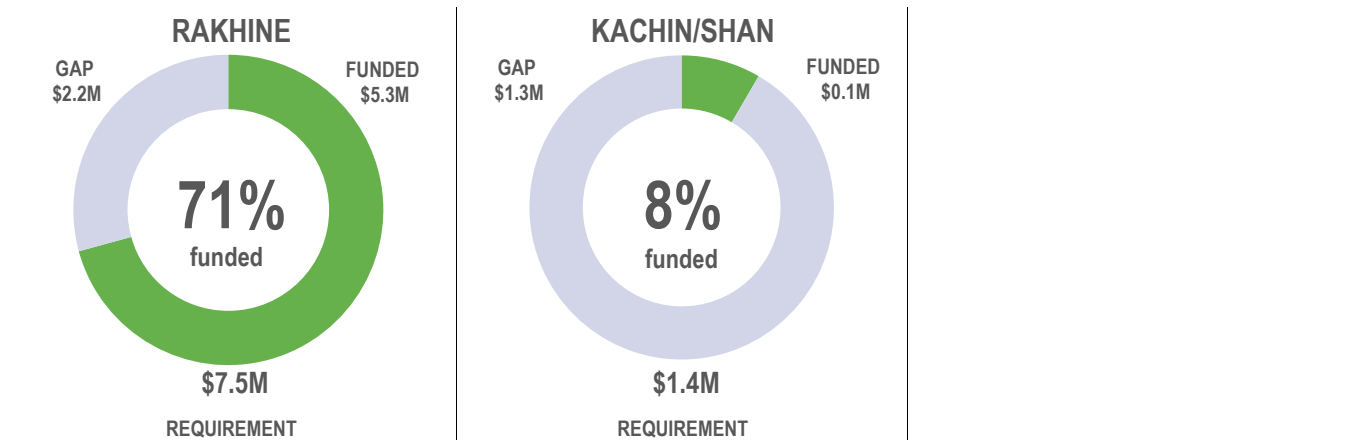


The mid-year achievements do not take account of vulnerable populations with access to the Government's health services. Low level of funding and continued movement restrictions that limit Muslim populations' access to health facilities remain major challenges. Significant efforts and advocacy have been undertaken to get approval of Early Warning and Reporting System (EWARS) roll-out. A joint (health/protection) health information note was submitted to HCT requesting coordinated advocacy on access to health services in Rakhine. Feedback from HCT is required.

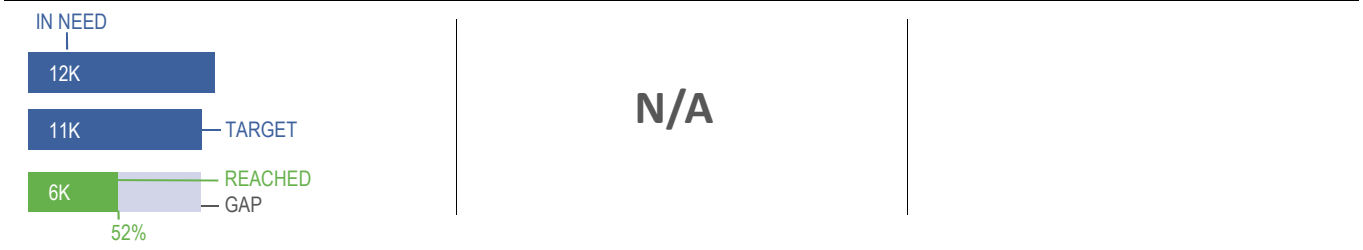


# NUTRITION

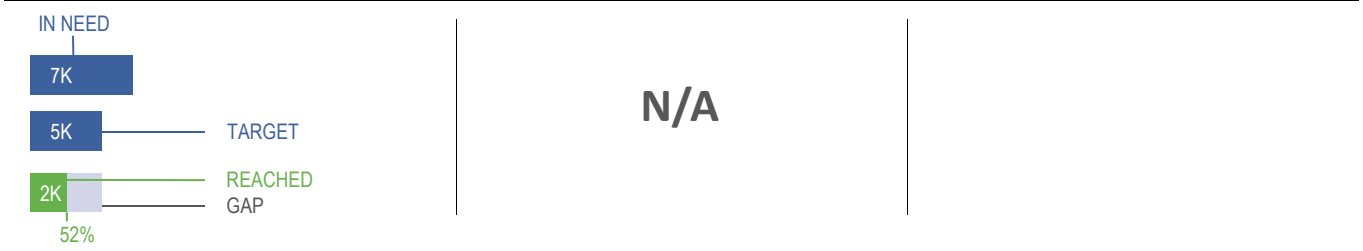
<b>FUNDING STATUS</b> (USD)	<b>FUNDED</b> \$5.4M (61%)	<b>GAP</b> \$3.5M	<b>TOTAL</b> \$8.9M



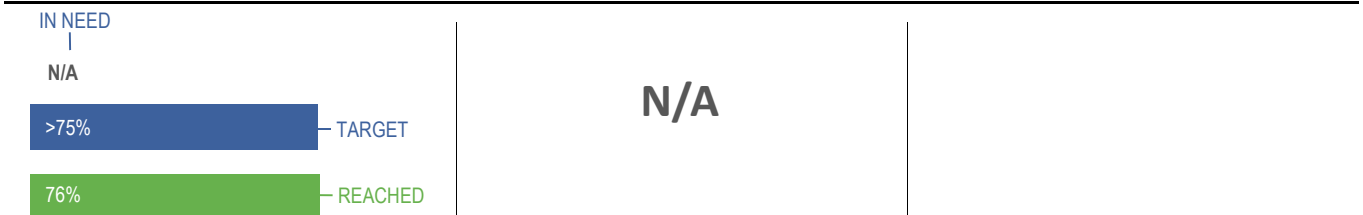
**Number of children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care**



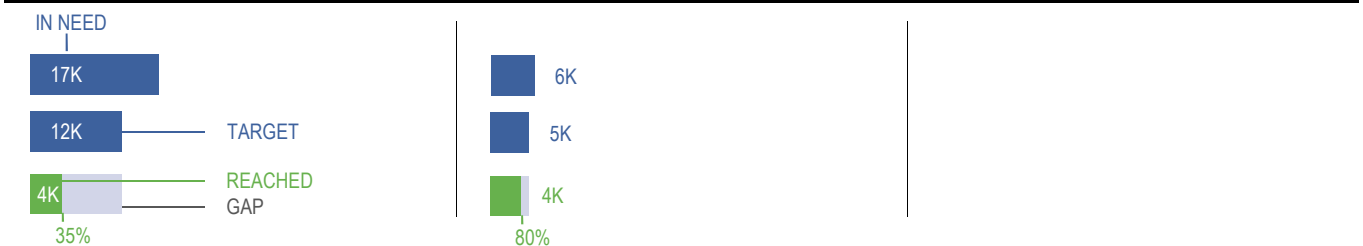
**Number of children aged 60-108 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care**



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



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

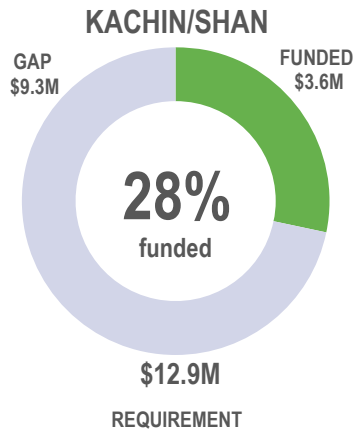
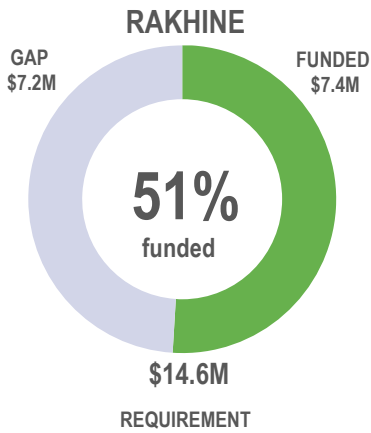


Inadequate resources (funding/implementing partners) continue to limit efforts to increase coverage of community-based preventative interventions, such as Infant and Young Child Feeding counseling and support, which is behind target. Nutrition interventions need to be complemented by longer-term funded programs for multi-sectoral interventions and strategies that address persistent and underlying causes of malnutrition (working with Food Security and Livelihoods, WASH). HCT's support to resource mobilization is crucial to increase WASH/Food Security/Livelihoods interventions in high burden malnutrition areas, especially in Rakhine.

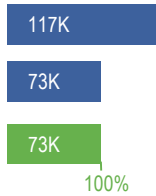
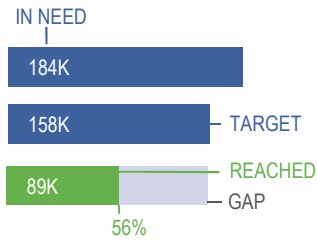


# PROTECTION

 <b>FUNDING STATUS</b> (USD)	<b>FUNDED</b> \$11.1M (40%)	<b>GAP</b> \$16.4M	<b>TOTAL</b> \$27.5M
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## Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services



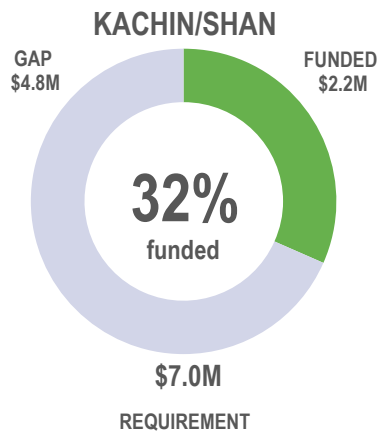
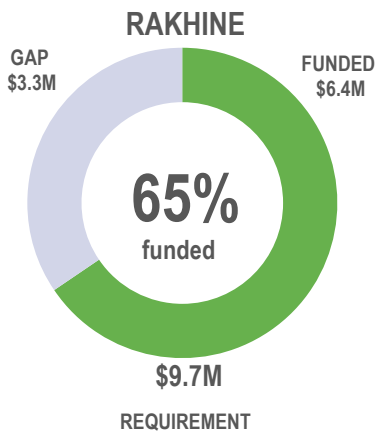
The protection sector, in collaboration with other sectors, developed key advocacy documents. Two additional Mine Risk Education Working Groups (MRWG) were launched in northern Shan and Kayin. In Rakhine and Kachin/Shan, a lack of sustained access, compounded by inadequate funding and human resources, hinders the increase of services such as MRE and Victim Assistance programming. While the coverage in Kachin is reported as high (due to local actors reaching most camps in an ad hoc manner), this coverage is not continual, consistent or sustained. In terms of HCT support, feedback on outcomes of HCT's advocacy efforts on access and protection issues, as well as strategic direction on transition in Rakhine are needed.



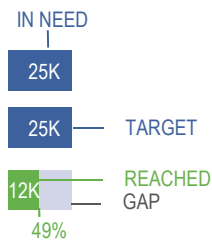


# SHELTER/ NON-FOOD ITEMS/ CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

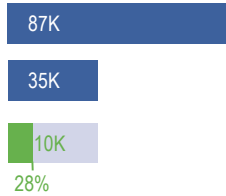
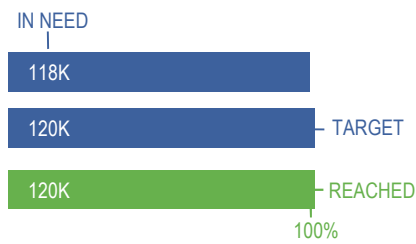
	<b>FUNDING STATUS</b>	<b>FUNDED</b>	<b>GAP</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
	(USD)	\$8.6M (51%)	\$8.1M	\$16.7M



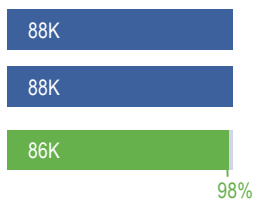
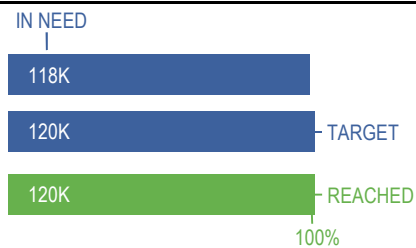
## Number of IDPs who receive sufficient and appropriate NFIs in Rakhine to meet their most personal human needs



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



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

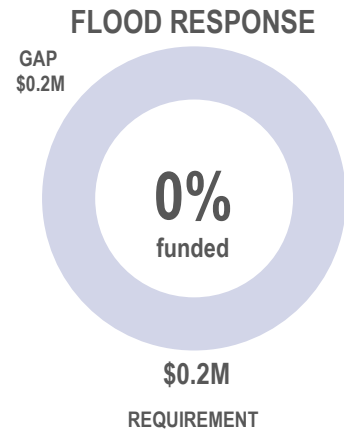
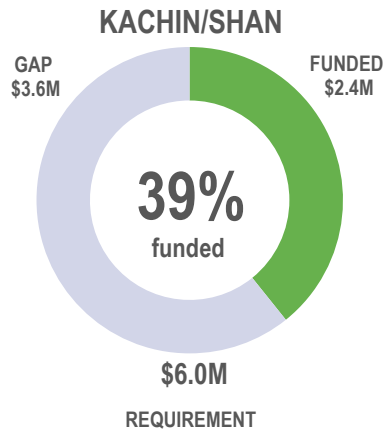
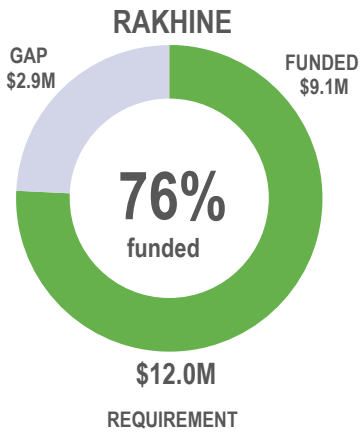


In Rakhine, no NFI distribution was carried out in the second quarter since the final distributions for 2015 was completed only in 2016. The target for provision of temporary shelter has increased from 110,700 to 119,862 following further identification of needs. At the request of the Rakhine State Government, a discussion paper on Camp Management Committees (CMCs) Reform, which outlines process and strategy to ensure more inclusive CMCs, has been presented to the Rakhine State Government. Support from HCT is required to advocate with the Rakhine State Government to address the gap of US\$1 million for temporary shelter repair/maintenance, and to actively reengage in the camp management reform process. In Kachin/Shan, shelter construction, maintenance and repair were limited due to funding shortfalls.

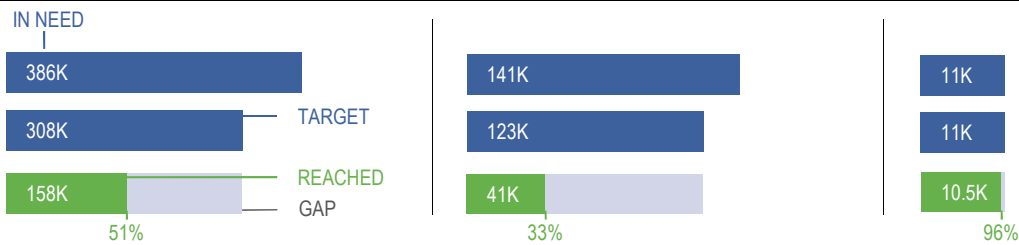


# WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

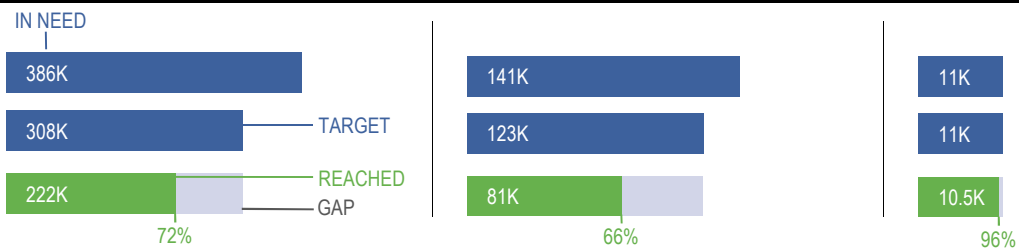
<b>FUNDING STATUS</b> (USD)	<b>FUNDED</b> \$11.4M (63%)	<b>GAP</b> \$6.8M	<b>TOTAL</b> \$18.2M



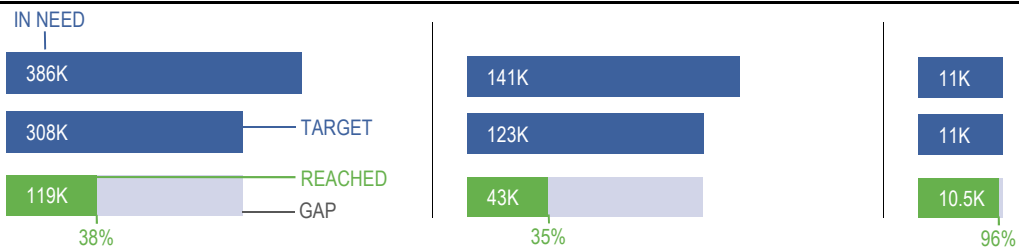
## Number of people with equitable and continuous access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water



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



## People adopt basic personal and community hygiene practices



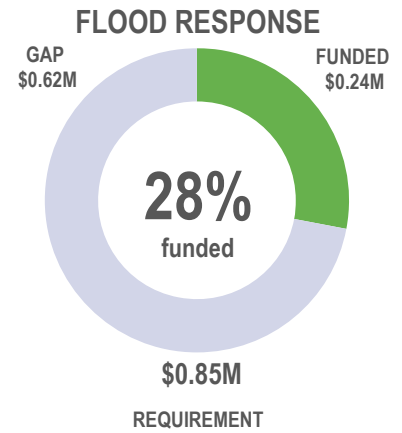
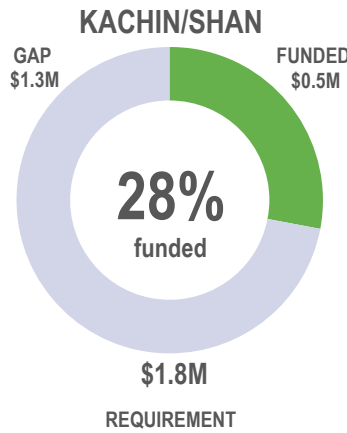
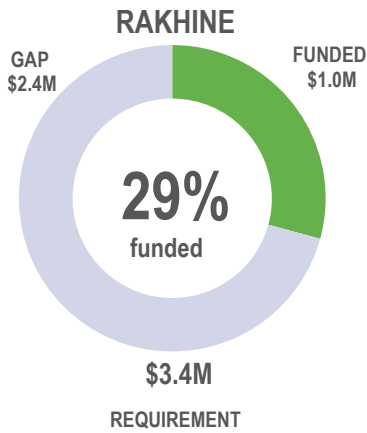
HRP indicators have been reviewed to focus more on functionality and quality of services rather than basic coverage. This explains significant drop in apparent coverage reached in the second quarter. Targets have also been split between camp/ non-camp populations to bring greater focus to disparities in services offered to these groups where it is estimated that 80% and 20% of needs have been met respectively. Gender disaggregation is based upon proportionate split of estimated camp populations as WASH interventions target entire camp populations with due consideration of minimum commitments to safety and dignity of affected people.

WASH Cluster recommends that the HCT supports a targeted multi-sectorial study to better understand impacts of humanitarian intervention on local economies and better evaluate potentials to move to cash based interventions.



# COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES

 <b>FUNDING STATUS</b> (USD)	<b>FUNDED</b> \$1.8M (29%)	<b>GAP</b> \$4.3M	<b>TOTAL</b> \$6.1M
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At national level, HCT and inter-sector coordination was strengthened through further streamlining of coordination arrangements, ensuring inclusiveness (participation of national NGOs and donors in HCT). In line with HRP priorities, the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund allocated US\$1.3 million to support three projects in Rakhine State. Emergency response preparedness activities were also prioritized and implemented, including the review of risk assessment for natural disaster as well as the contingency plans for Rakhine (cyclone scenario) and Mandalay (earthquake scenario). The UN Security Management System has extended for INGO participation in a variety of trainings including basic first aid training, warden/deputy warden training, Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments modules (conducted in Kachin), Emergency Trauma Bag (ETB) training, and defensive driving training.

## EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE THIRD QUARTER



**Education:** Affected children have improved access to non-formal and formal education through further strengthening of Education in Emergencies sub national level coordination in Kachin and Rakhine.



**Food Security:** A shift from food assistance to a mixed modality in Kachin; Implementation of leveled assistance in northern Shan; Implementation of transition strategy from humanitarian assistance to livelihoods support interventions in Rakhine; Some FSS Partners are committed to pilot agriculture interventions targeted at displaced/resettled population in Rakhine and Kachin/Shan, providing lessons for agricultural livelihood support in displaced and resettled areas.



**Health:** A two-year Health Cluster Strategy finalized.



**Nutrition:** Two new and expanded partnerships with local NGOs in low coverage areas.



**Protection:** Improved reporting through standardized mechanisms; Adolescent girls have greater access to life skills activities increasing their knowledge on issues related to personal safety and prevention of violence.



**Shelter/ NFIs/ CCCM:** In Rakhine, a balance of US\$2.7 million for temporary shelter repair/maintenance spent. An NFI targeting review with a focus on persons with special needs (PSN) conducted. In Kachin/Shan, target populations have improved access to temporary shelter/minimum standards. Improved standardization of camp lists and registration process in Kachin/Shan.



**WASH:** Validation of new HRP composite indicator methodologies by WASH Cluster partners; Activation of government coordination mechanisms in Kachin and Rakhine states.

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

Cluster	Contact	Indicators	State/Region	In Need	Target	Reached (as of 31 June)	Male	Female	Children (<18 yrs)	Adult (18-59 yrs)	Elderly (>59 yrs)	Gap	
EDUCATION	Kaung Myat Than (kmthan@unicef.org)	Total number of emergency-affected children (3-17 years) accessing education (aiming at gender parity)	Rakhine	122,000	56,340	46,606	25,633	20,973	46,606	N/A	N/A	9,734	
			Kachin / Shan	66,000	37,465	20,141	9,869	10,272	20,141	N/A	N/A	17,324	
		Number of emergency-affected children accessing primary education (prioritizing formal, aiming at gender parity)	Rakhine	40,973	38,388	38,388	21,113	17,275	38,388	N/A	N/A	0	
			Kachin / Shan	22,133	16,363	11,188	5,482	5,706	11,188	N/A	N/A	5,175	
		Number of emergency-affected adolescents accessing post-primary education (formal and non-formal, aiming at gender parity)	Rakhine	57,070	17,737	6,996	3,848	3,148	6,996	N/A	N/A	10,741	
			Kachin / Shan	30,828	12,622	4,647	2,277	2,370	4,647	N/A	N/A	7,975	
FOOD SECURITY	Khalid Khan (Khalid.KhanKhatki@fao.org)	Number of people who received food and/or cash assistance.	Rakhine	152,000	178,000	177,892	84,096	93,796	62,262	115,630		108	
			Kachin / Shan	107,143	107,143	114,336	53,719	60,617	40,018	74,318		(7,193)	
			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%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
			Kachin / Shan	80%	80%	94.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
			Floods	80%	80%	92.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
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	3,579	1,861	1,718	1,038	2,541		26,421			
	Floods	459,386	459,386	62,428	29,341	33,087	20,602	41,826		396,958			
HEALTH	Patrick Duigan (pduigan@iom.int)	Number of affected population with access to basic health care services	Rakhine	420,804	420,804	319,686	156,006	163,680	163,998	144,499	11,189	101,118	
			Kachin / Shan	116,595	116,595	69,166	33,891	35,275	35,482	31,263	2,421	47,429	
		Number of affected population receiving reproductive, maternal and child health care including emergency obstetric care	Rakhine	273,000	273,000	44,582	115	44,467	8,599	35,983	N/A	228,418	
			Kachin / Shan	75,000	75,000	31,440	5,869	25,571	7,380	24,060	N/A	43,560	
NUTRITION	Hedy Ip (hip@unicef.org)	Number of children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care	Rakhine	12,200	11,300	5,880	2,261	3,619	5,880	N/A	N/A	5,420	
			Kachin / Shan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	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	2,439	857	1,582	2,439	N/A	N/A	2,261	
			Kachin / Shan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	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%	76%	77%	74%	76%	N/A	N/A	-	
			Kachin / Shan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	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	4,203	N/A	4,203	N/A	4,203	N/A	7,797			
	Kachin / Shan	5,700	5,000	3,997	N/A	3,997	N/A	3,997	N/A	1,003			
PROTECTION	Laura Payne (PAYNEL@unhcr.org)	Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services	Rakhine	183,887	158,000	88,622	43,425	45,197	44,311	40,766	3,545	69,378	
			Kachin / Shan	116,928	72,968	72,968	34,295	38,673	35,754	32,106	5,108	0	
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	12,178	5,967	6,211	6,211	5,480	487	12,822	
				Rakhine	118,084	119,862	119,862	58,732	61,130	61,130	53,938	4,794	0
CCCM		Number of IDPs with access to temporary shelter in accordance with minimum standards	Kachin / Shan	86,598	35,000	9,860	4,634	5,226	5,127	4,043	690	25,140	
				Rakhine	118,084	119,862	119,862	58,732	61,130	61,130	53,938	4,794	0
WASH	James Robertson (jrobertson@unicef.org)	Number of people with equitable and continuous access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water	Rakhine	385,708	308,418	158,033	71,115	86,918	55,312	63,213	39,508	150,385	
			Kachin / Shan	141,428	122,728	40,846	18,381	22,465	14,296	16,338	10,212	81,882	
			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	221,729	99,778	121,951	77,605	88,692	55,432	86,689	
			Kachin / Shan	141,428	122,728	80,801	36,360	44,441	28,281	32,320	20,200	41,927	
			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	118,551	53,348	65,203	41,493	47,420	29,638	189,867	
			Kachin / Shan	141,428	122,728	42,540	19,143	23,397	14,889	17,016	10,635	80,188	
	Floods	11,000	11,000	10,528	4,738	5,790	3,685	4,211	2,632	472			