

2016

# HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

UNITED NATIONS AND PARTNERS

HUMANITARIAN COUNTRY TEAM

NOV 2015

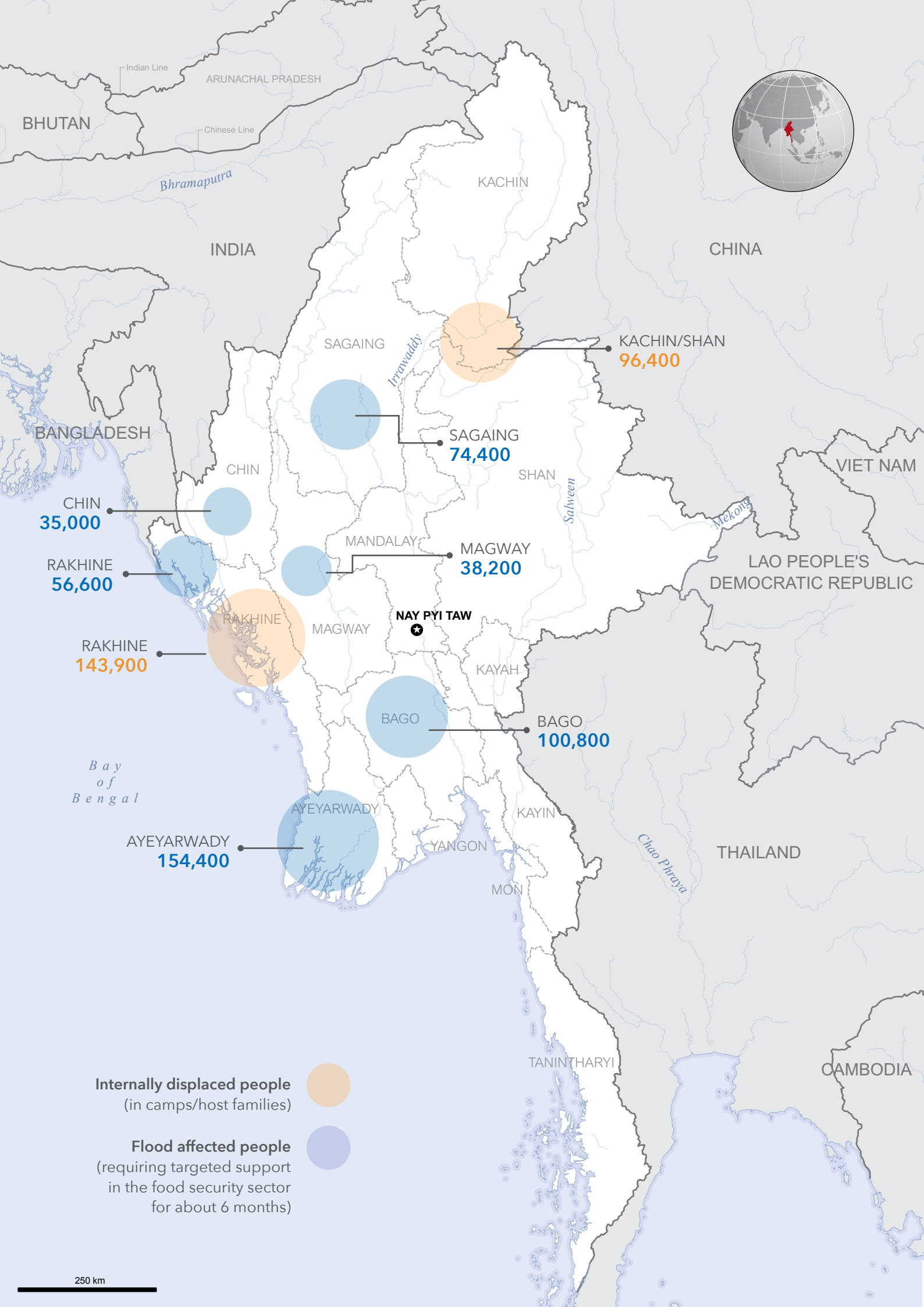
## MYANMAR



Credit: Hkun Lat/ OCHA



UNITED NATIONS



## HUMANITARIAN

## NEEDS &amp; KEY FIGURES

About 1,020,000 people are in need of humanitarian assistance in Myanmar. This includes about 460,000 people affected by the 2015 floods and others who are in need as a result of various factors including unresolved conflict, inter-communal violence, and restrictive policies and practices affecting some people. In Rakhine, continued restrictions on freedom of movement and access to basic services continue to put people at risk and make it difficult for displaced people to restore their livelihoods and become self-reliant. In Kachin and northern Shan, unresolved armed conflict has made it difficult to make progress in finding durable solutions for displaced people. Myanmar experienced devastating floods in 2015 and about 460,000 people require targeted support in the food security sector for about six months in 2016.

## HUMANITARIAN NEEDS



## 1 Meeting needs of displaced people

About 240,000 people are still displaced as a result of the inter-communal violence in Rakhine State in 2012-13 as well as the armed conflict that re-started in Kachin and northern Shan in 2011. Many of these IDPs – particularly in Rakhine – live in long-houses that were designed as temporary accommodation and built to last for two years. It is now over two years since they were erected. Local communities in these areas also continue to be affected and there are serious protection concerns for women, girls, boys and other vulnerable people. If left unaddressed these could increase tensions.



## 2 Access to services for vulnerable people

Service provision in Rakhine State remains unequal with Muslims still facing severe restrictions on their freedom of movement, limiting their access to health facilities, education, other essential services and livelihood opportunities. In Kachin and northern Shan the ongoing armed conflict taking place in close proximity to the civilian population as well as restricted humanitarian access constrains the ability of people to gain access to essential services and livelihood opportunities.



## 3 Ending displacement

In Rakhine prolonged displacement has left no choice to many IDPs but to develop negative coping mechanisms that heighten protection risks. IDPs' prospects of a solution to their displacement require careful monitoring to ensure international standards are upheld. There is strong donor support for initiatives aimed at ending displacement and promoting self-reliance and early recovery. In Kachin, there is a need for strengthened cooperation between local authorities, civil society and international organizations to discuss and plan for durable solutions, in consultation with IDPs.



## 4 Strengthening resilience

The floods and landslides in Myanmar in 2015 had a devastating impact on people's lives. Although the overwhelming majority of those who were displaced by the floods have returned to their villages, the impact on food security and livelihoods in particular will continue to be felt in 2016 with increased risks of malnutrition and migration/trafficking. Myanmar is one of the countries at highest risk of natural disasters in South-East Asia and there is an urgent need to strengthen disaster risk reduction activities and to enhance national capacity to prepare for and respond to future emergencies.

TOTAL POPULATION

51.4<sub>M</sub>



NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED AREAS<sup>1</sup>

8.5<sub>M</sub>



BY STATUS

NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO NEED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (INCLUDING ONGOING FLOOD RESPONSE)

1,020,000

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

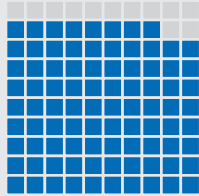
240,300

NON-DISPLACED PERSONS

323,200

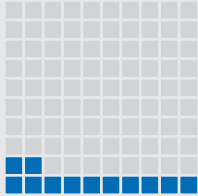
IN CAMPS,  
COLLECTIVE CENTRE  
OR SELF-SETTLED

211,421



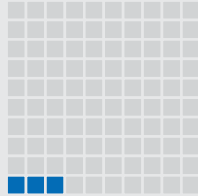
IN HOST FAMILIES

28,894



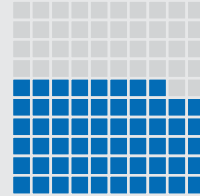
RETURNEES

10,000



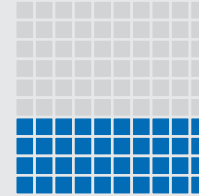
CRISIS  
AFFECTED

192,290



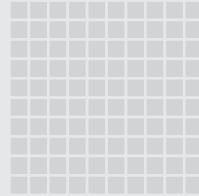
HOST  
SURROUNDINGS  
COMMUNITIES

120,000



RESETTLED  
IDPS

867



04



FLOOD AFFECTED PEOPLE (FOOD SECURITY SUPPORT FOR 6 MONTHS)

459,400



KACHIN 133 CAMPS (OUT OF 165)

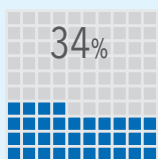
BY AGE & SEX

RAKHINE 23 CAMPS (OUT OF 67)

BY AGE & SEX

CHILDREN  
(<18 YEARS)

20,400

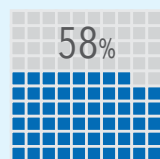


TOTAL MALE

27,600

ADULT  
(18-60 YEARS)

34,800

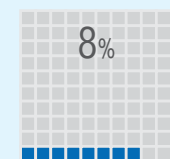


TOTAL FEMALE

32,700

ELDERLY  
(>60 YEARS)

5,100

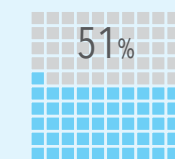


TOTAL

60,300

CHILDREN  
(<18 YEARS)

58,900

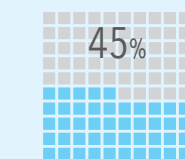


TOTAL MALE

56,000

ADULT  
(18-60 YEARS)

52,000

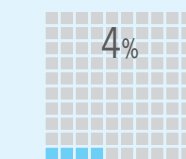


TOTAL FEMALE

58,900

ELDERLY  
(>60 YEARS)

4,000



TOTAL

114,900

1. This includes townships covered by the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement; townships where ethnic armed groups have a presence; and Rakhine State (which is affected by inter-communal tensions)

## IMPACT OF THE CRISIS

In Rakhine, inter-communal tensions as well as restrictive policies and practices continue to affect both displaced people in camps and people in surrounding communities. Many Muslim women and men, girls and boys do not have adequate access to healthcare, education and other basic services due to ongoing restrictions on their freedom of movement. In some areas, rates of malnutrition are above WHO emergency thresholds. The Government has initiated a returns programme for some of the displaced, but the majority remain confined to camps where they are largely dependent on humanitarian aid. The protracted situation for affected communities has resulted in a significant increase in risky migration. In Kachin and northern Shan, armed conflict has continued, causing pockets of new and secondary displacement and putting many civilians at risk, with serious human rights violations continuing to be alleged. Consequently many people live in fear. Nation-wide floods in July and August 2015 exacerbated many of these already existing vulnerabilities.

### Drivers and underlying factors

The humanitarian situation in Myanmar is characterized by a complex combination of vulnerability to natural disasters, food and nutrition insecurity, poverty, armed conflicts, inter-communal tensions, statelessness, discrimination, displacement, trafficking and migration.

Following the 2010 elections, Myanmar began a process of political and economic reforms which led to the suspension of international sanctions and a substantial increase in foreign investment and international aid. Multilateral agencies such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund have re-established their presence in the country and are providing policy advice, technical assistance, loans and development aid.

Despite progress, challenges remain, 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.

People in Myanmar also remain highly vulnerable to natural disasters. The floods and landslides in 2015 had a devastating impact. The focus quickly moved from emergency response to longer-term recovery, but the impact of the floods should not be under-estimated as they have exacerbated many of the existing vulnerabilities in the country, particularly in terms of food security.

### Rakhine State

The estimated number of people displaced by inter-communal violence since 2012 who remain in need of humanitarian assistance stood at 143,800 in October 2015. In addition to this, there are an estimated 333,900 people who remain in need of humanitarian assistance. This makes a total of 477,700 people in need of humanitarian assistance in Rakhine (see table on Number of People in Need). Humanitarian organizations work in a conflict-sensitive manner and this figure takes into consideration the needs of vulnerable people in all communities.

Rakhine is one of the least developed areas of Myanmar, with a diverse ethnic and religious population. The 2009-2010 Integrated Household Living Condition Survey, conducted before the current crisis, ranked Rakhine the country's second poorest region, after Chin State. An estimated 43.5 per cent of the Rakhine population lives below the poverty line, compared to the national average of 25.6 per cent. Malnutrition is a concern in Rakhine, particularly in the two northern townships of Maungdaw and Buthidaung, where some of the highest rates of global acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition have been recorded. These are above WHO emergency thresholds.

To compound this further, Rakhine was the worst-hit part of Myanmar during the floods in 2015. The damage to crops and people's livelihoods will be felt by communities well into 2016.

Inter-communal tensions in Rakhine are a result of historical tensions and issues of identity and ethnicity. These are fuelled by a combination of factors including chronic poverty, competition over economic resources, restrictions on freedom of movement, lack of documentation and discriminatory practices.

Furthermore, although there is now more trading and interaction between the communities than there was a year ago, there is still a lot less than there was before the violence erupted in 2012. Meanwhile, the continued segregation risks having an adverse impact on current and future inter-communal relations and dialogue.

The situation is critical for over one million Muslims, most of whom call themselves "Rohingya" but who the Government refers to as "Bengali", whose citizenship status remains unresolved. About 95 per cent of the displaced people in Rakhine fall into this category. This population is subject to restrictions on their freedom of movement, limiting their access to livelihoods, healthcare, food, education and other basic services. For the displaced among this population, this has resulted in a near total reliance on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs. This dependency makes them vulnerable to any reduction in assistance.

According to UNHCR, approximately 94,000 refugees and migrants are estimated to have departed by sea from Rakhine State and the border areas of Bangladesh since 2014. Due to restrictions on movement and their inability to access citizenship, these people rely on smuggling networks for their departures and are vulnerable to human trafficking. Regional dialogue has attempted to address the root causes of irregular migration.

The majority of the IDPs in Rakhine live in 'long-houses' or collective shelters spread over 10 townships. Some of the camps are settlements established by the Government in 2012-2013; others are clusters of long-houses built within or in close proximity to the IDPs' villages of origin.

Overcrowding in the camps is a problem, particularly where people live in long-houses which were originally designed and constructed to be temporary. During the rainy season conditions worsen as there are inadequate drainage systems. The long-houses have been subjected to a third rainy season and require significant care and maintenance to ensure minimum shelter standards are maintained.

The measures taken by the Government since March 2015 in assisting some IDPs to return to their places of origin is a positive step towards addressing internal displacement in Rakhine State and ending dependency on humanitarian assistance. These IDPs were assisted to build their own individual houses through a process of owner-driven construction. Bilateral donations to support more returns continue. Projections indicate that by the end of 2015 approximately 20,000 individuals will have benefitted through these IDP owner-driven housing schemes and almost 30 of the original camps (or camp-like settings) will be closed, a key step to ending displacement.

The Government has a plan to support an additional 26,000 individuals with similar housing solutions. A critical issue is where they reside. The international community is willing and able to support returns to areas of origin and the surrounding communities, regardless of ethnicity or religion. If not feasible, relocation or local integration in the place of displacement may be explored. Any movement must be voluntary and safe and should take place in a dignified manner. It should ensure an environment of safety and personal security of the concerned IDPs. Measures for social cohesion should be considered in selecting sites so as to encourage intra-community reconciliation and peaceful coexistence.

For those IDPs who have been assisted to return to their original plots, efforts are being made to ensure that they are also assisted to restore their livelihoods and have adequate access to essential services, so that continued humanitarian aid to these people can be phased out. Efforts are being made to address the needs of all communities in these areas, in a conflict-sensitive "Do No Harm" manner, to avoid increasing tensions between communities.

The situation for returned IDPs should continue to be monitored and supported in a conflict-sensitive way. Initiatives taken by the Government to end displacement may not necessarily be accompanied by measures to enable people to exercise all their rights and the removal of restrictions on freedom of movement. Consequently many challenges may yet remain for the returned or relocated people such as access to civil documentation, as well as access to livelihoods and basic services.

### **Kachin and northern Shan States**

An estimated 96,400 people in Kachin and northern Shan states remain displaced as a result of the armed conflict that re-started in 2011. Approximately half of the displaced population live in areas beyond Government control, where access for most international organizations remains restricted. While many of the displaced are living in camps that are being managed by national NGOs, others still live in crowded conditions in temporary accommodation that was not designed to house people for a protracted period of time.



Credit: Zarina Nurm/QCHA

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Despite efforts to reach a nationwide ceasefire, in the case of Kachin and northern Shan armed clashes have continued to affect civilian populations leading to new displacement throughout 2015.

Humanitarian access to populations caught in conflict-affected areas has remained severely restricted. Despite repeated requests humanitarian access have not improved. Moreover, advocacy related to international humanitarian principles including Distinction between Civilians and Combatants, Protection of Civilians against indiscriminate attacks, and Humanitarian Access and Safe Passage has been ongoing throughout 2015 and will need further efforts.

Kachin State is resource-rich, but with higher than average poverty levels (28.6 per cent compared to the national average of 25.6 per cent). Poverty in northern Shan is even higher, with 37.4 per cent of the population below the poverty line as reported in the 2010 Household Living Conditions Survey.

Most of the displaced are unable to restore their livelihoods and reduce dependency on aid. Pursuing certain livelihoods has protection implications, for example cultivation of

land located in conflict affected areas, mainly arising from landmine contamination and overall militarization. Furthermore, lack of livelihood opportunities may result in negative coping mechanisms or risky behaviors.

It is estimated that 20,000 people are hosting IDPs across Kachin and northern Shan states. Prolonged displacement has put a strain on the displaced and on host communities who have exhausted their resources and who require support. The Government has started planning for small projects (such as Pa La Na settlement) to provide durable solutions to a limited number of IDPs in Kachin. More small-scale spontaneous or organised resettlement and return initiatives are to be expected over the course of 2016. The international community is engaging with the Government and other local actors to ensure that standards are met in advance of such initiatives and that movements are conducted in accordance with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs.

As displacement becomes more protracted, humanitarian organizations are considering new ways of addressing humanitarian needs. For example, in some cases and depending on feasibility, the World Food Programme (WFP) has been moving from distribution of food aid to cash transfer modalities.

In Kachin and northern Shan there are many protection concerns related to the on-going conflict and protracted displacement, including sexual and gender based violence, drug use and abuse, forced recruitment, recruitment and use of children by armed forces, forced guiding/portering, lack of access to humanitarian services, lack of documentation, land grabbing/occupation of places of origin, human trafficking, labour exploitation, and landmine contamination. In addition, grave violations against children during armed conflict continue to be reported such as sexual violence and occupation of schools.

In the Kokang Self-Administered Zone, conflict between the Myanmar army and the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA) erupted in February 2015 leading to the displacement of over 80,000 people, with most of these people crossing the border into China. The fighting abated in some areas after the MNDAA's announcement of a unilateral ceasefire in June 2015 and the majority of the displaced are reported to have returned. By October 2015 there were estimated to be about 8,000 people from Kokang still in China. There were renewed armed clashes in Kokang in October. Humanitarian organizations have been granted access and are in the process of assessing immediate and longer term recovery needs.

### South-eastern Myanmar

In south-eastern Myanmar, the prolonged displacement of a large number of people continues in 36 townships in the border region with Thailand, stretching from central Shan State down to Tanintharyi Region, following decades of armed conflict. The displaced population is living in a variety of settings: in isolated dwellings in remote areas; with host families; in towns and some in IDP camps in Shan and Kayin states along the border with Thailand. A number of protection concerns remain, including landmine contamination and land-related issues.

It is difficult to separate humanitarian needs from longer term development needs in these areas where efforts to build sustainable peace have been further consolidated by the signing in October 2015 of the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement. The needs of people in these areas are covered through a separate durable solutions framework that is beyond the scope of this Humanitarian Needs Overview.

### 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 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. Between 2002 and 2014, more than 13 million people were affected by natural disasters, including three Category 4 cyclones, several major earthquakes, and flooding.

**The floods and landslides in July-August 2015 affected over 9 million people in 12 of the country's 14 states/regions, killing 172 people and temporarily displacing 1.7 million.**

According to Government figures, 38,000 houses were totally destroyed and 315,000 were heavily damaged. Over 1.4 million acres (567,000 hectares) of farmland were inundated, with more than 841,000 acres (341,000 hectares) destroyed. Damage to crops and arable land poses a serious risk of long-term food insecurity in many parts of the country and it has heightened the vulnerability of people who were already food insecure. A report in October 2015 on Agriculture and Livelihood Flood Impact Assessment in Myanmar jointly led by the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation, and of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development, as well as FAO and WFP (with support from Food Security Sector partners), identified additional support needed to prevent the situation from deteriorating further.

Of the 1.7 million people who were temporarily displaced by floods and landslides in 2015, all except 11,000 had returned to their villages of origin by the end of October 2015. The Humanitarian Country Team issued an Initial Floods Response Plan in August 2015 for the period August-December 2015. A Revised Floods Response Plan, appealing for US\$ 67 million, was issued in October 2015. Humanitarian and longer-term recovery efforts to address the needs of people affected by the floods and landslides are on-going. Although many of the humanitarian activities related to floods/landslides will be completed by the end of 2015, some people (particularly those still displaced in temporary sites and those affected by food insecurity) will continue to need some humanitarian support in 2016. For example, it will be important to ensure access to agricultural inputs (cash or in-kind) so that people can re-start agricultural production in the next rainy season.

There are concerns that the situation in 2016 may be further exacerbated by the El Niño climate phenomenon that brings extreme weather to several regions of the world. Already there have been warnings specifically linked to El Niño of prolonged drought in some parts of South East Asia in 2016.



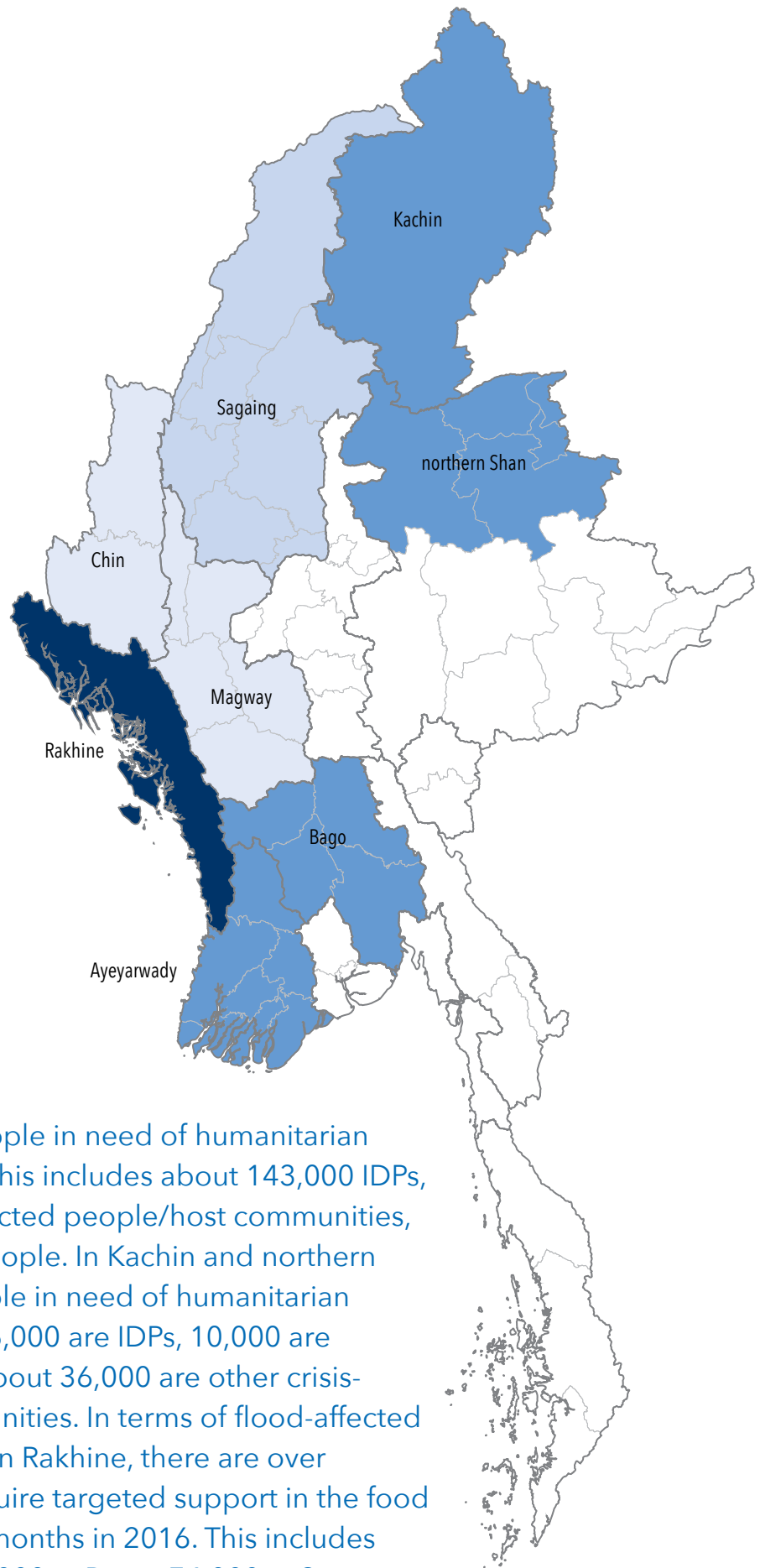
## BREAKDOWN OF

## PEOPLE IN NEED

As indicated in the following tables, there are about 421,000 people with ongoing humanitarian needs in Rakhine and about 142,000 people with ongoing humanitarian needs in Kachin and northern Shan. In addition to this, there are about 460,000 flood-affected people who will require targeted support in the food security sector for about six months in 2016 (57,000 in Rakhine and the rest in Ayeyarwady, Bago, Chin, Magway and Sagaing).

## NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED BY SECTOR

SECTOR	DISPLACED PERSONS		NON-DISPLACED PERSONS				Flood affected people	TOTAL
	in camps, collective or self-settled	In host families	Returnees	Resettled IDPs	Crisis affected	Host/surroundings		
<b>RAKHINE</b>								
CCCM/Shelter/NFIs	123,693	20,194	-	-	-	-	-	143,887
Education	62,000	10,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	122,000
Food Security	103,000	-	-	-	49,000	100,000	56,621	308,621
Health	123,693	20,194	-	-	177,290	100,000	-	421,177
Nutrition	25,000	4,000	-	-	50,900	19,850	-	99,750
Protection	123,693	20,194	-	-	40,000	-	-	183,887
WASH	122,272	6,146	-	-	177,290	80,000	-	385,708
<b>KACHIN/SHAN</b>								
CCCM/Shelter/NFIs	87,728	8,700	-	-	-	-	-	96,428
Education	46,150	4,500	4,900	450	-	10,000	-	66,000
Food Security	105,643	1,500	10,000	694	-	12,000	-	129,837
Health	87,728	8,700	-	167	-	20,000	-	116,595
Nutrition	11,850	1,200	1,350	100	2,050	2,700	-	19,250
Protection	87,728	8,700	-	500	-	20,000	-	116,928
WASH	87,728	8,700	10,000	-	15,000	20,000	-	141,428
<b>AYEYARWADY</b>								
Food Security							154,425	154,425
<b>BAGO</b>								
Food Security							100,786	100,786
<b>CHIN</b>								
Food Security							35,021	35,021
WASH							5,300	5,300
<b>MAGWAY</b>								
Food Security							38,168	38,168
<b>SAGAING</b>								
Food Security							74,365	74,365
WASH							5,700	5,700



## PEOPLE IN NEED\*

There are about 477,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance in Rakhine State. This includes about 143,000 IDPs, plus 277,000 other crisis-affected people/host communities, and 57,000 flood affected people. In Kachin and northern Shan there are 142,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance, of which about 96,000 are IDPs, 10,000 are returnees (to Kokang), and about 36,000 are other crisis-affected people/host communities. In terms of flood-affected people, in addition to those in Rakhine, there are over 402,000 people who will require targeted support in the food security sector for about six months in 2016. This includes 154,000 in Ayeyarwady, 101,000 in Bago, 74,000 in Sagaing, 38,000 in Magway and 35,000 in Chin.

\*Humanitarian needs of people in the south-east are covered through a separate durable solution framework

PEOPLE IN NEED	DISPLACED PERSONS <sup>1</sup>		NON-DISPLACED PERSONS				Flood affected people	TOTAL
	IDPs in collective centers or self-settled	In host families	Returnees <sup>2</sup>	Resettled IDPs	Crisis affected	Host/surroundings		
<b>KACHIN STATE</b>								
BHAMO	7,315	1,475	-	-	7,500	20,000	-	-
CHIPWI	2,537	-	-	-			-	-
HPAKANT	3,661	-	-	-			-	-
KHAUNGLANHPU	17	-	-	-			-	-
MANSI	12,064	1,772	-	-			-	-
MOGAUNG	169	204	-	-			-	-
MOHNYIN	167	337	-	-			-	-
MOMAUK	22,677	1,469	-	-			-	-
MYITKYINA	6,936	-	-	867			-	-
PUTA-O	400	120	-	-			-	-
SHWEGU	486	1,721	-	-			-	-
SUMPRABUM	1,232	-	-	-			-	-
WAINGMAW	24,128	-	-	-			-	-
<b>SHAN STATE</b>								
HSENI	273	392	-	-	7,500	20,000	-	-
KUTKAI	2,789	-	-	-			-	-
MANTON	355	-	-	-			-	-
MUSE	648	690	-	-			-	-
NAMHKAN	1,822	-	-	-			-	-
NAMTU	52	520	-	-			-	-
KOKANG SAZ	-	-	10,000	-			-	-
<b>TOTAL KACHIN+SHAN</b>	<b>87,728</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>142,295</b>
<b>RAKHINE STATE</b>								
BUTHIDAUNG	-	-	-	-	61,550	100,000	-	-
KYAUK-PHYU	1,601	-	-	-	-		-	
KYAUKTAW	1,154	5,440	-	-	-		-	
MAUNGDAW	1,400	-	-	-	110,740		-	
MINBYA	72	5,115	-	-	-		-	
MRAUK-U	195	3,493	-	-	-		-	
MYEBON	2,899	-	-	-	-		-	
PAUKTAW	19,524	-	-	-	-		-	
RAMREE	264	-	-	-	-		-	
RATHEDAUNG	4,055	-	-	-	5,000		-	
SITTWE	92,529	6,146	-	-	-		-	
<b>TOTAL RAKHINE</b>	<b>123,693</b>	<b>20,194</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>177,290</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>421,177</b>
<b>TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED</b>	<b>211,421</b>	<b>28,894</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>192,290</b>	<b>120,000</b>		<b>563,472</b>
<b>FLOOD AFFECTED PEOPLE (Requiring food security assistance for approx. six months)</b>								
AYEYARWADY	-	-	-	-	-	-	154,425	154,425
BAGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,786	100,786
CHIN <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,021	35,021
MAGWAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,168	38,168
RAKHINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,621	56,621
SAGAING <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,365	74,365
<b>TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED</b>							<b>459,386</b>	<b>459,386</b>

1. Figures provided by the Camp Management and Camp Coordination Cluster, October 2015. Please note that these figures do not include new displacement of an estimated 6,000 people in Shan State that occurred in October/November 2015.

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

3. People displaced by flood/landslides still in temporary sites are included in the total number of the flood affected people.



# PART II: NEEDS OVERVIEWS BY SECTOR

## INFORMATION BY SECTOR

-  Education
-  Food Security
-  Health
-  Nutrition
-  Protection
-  Shelter/Non-food items/CCCM
-  Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

## EDUCATION



### OVERVIEW

An estimated 188,000 children affected by conflict or inter-communal tensions in Myanmar continue to face difficulties in accessing education services. The main humanitarian needs include 1) improving access to quality education facilities; 2) ensuring safe and conducive learning environment for children and adolescents; 3) supporting life-skills education to help mitigate context-specific protection risks. In Rakhine, formal recognition of the education delivered in IDP camps is critical.

### AFFECTED POPULATION

The conflict-affected children in Myanmar who remain in need of access to education services are the following: 66,000 children in Kachin and northern Shan, 122,000 in Rakhine who remain affected by the ongoing inter-communal tensions and restrictions on their movements and access to services.

### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In Kachin and northern Shan states, the high number of displaced children requiring pre-school, primary and secondary education, has put pressure on the existing facilities in areas both within and beyond Government control, despite the establishment of additional temporary learning spaces (TLS) and schools in IDP camps. The additional costs of education (supplies and additional tuition fees) are prohibitive for many IDPs in both areas. Limited resources mean that space, facilities and materials are insufficient to accommodate all children to ensure minimum standards. Adequate provision and retention of qualified and trained teachers continues to be a challenge, especially in remote areas.

### NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN NEED

# 188,000

Low levels of education remain one of the contributory root causes of inter-communal tensions in Rakhine State. The majority of the displaced children remain dependent on in-camp education service. Improvements were seen in number of TLS, teaching of full curriculum, training of volunteer teachers and children's participation in G5 exams. As of October 2015, about 85 per cent of primary school-aged children in IDP camps access basic education in TLS. The situation for post-primary education is more critical with an estimated 40 per cent of adolescents from IDP communities accessing education supported by Education and Child Protection partners. However, the majority studies in non-formal settings, which lack multiple pathways of formalization linked to vocational opportunities. These issues are compromising education's role as a holistic protective agent which offers hope and mitigate potential conflict.

STATE/REGIONS	DISPLACED PERSONS		NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			
	IDPs in collective centers or self-settled	In host families	Returnees	Crisis affected	Host/surroundings	Resettled IDPs
KACHIN/ SHAN	46,150	4,500	4,900	-	10,000	450
RAKHINE	62,000	10,000	-	-	50,000	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>108,150</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>450</b>

## FOOD SECURITY



### OVERVIEW

An estimated 841,000 IDPs and other conflict and natural disaster affected people in Myanmar continue to be food insecure and/or are in need of livelihoods support. In addition, the impact of widespread floods in 2015 has caused already food insecure people to be even more vulnerable to food insecurity. Main humanitarian needs include (1) life-saving food assistance (in-kind and/or cash); (2) improved nutrition; (3) support to agricultural livelihood and sustainable income.

### AFFECTED POPULATION

Vulnerable people in Myanmar who continue to be food insecure and/or in need of livelihoods support are the following: 129,837 conflict-affected people in Kachin and northern Shan states, 252,000 people in Rakhine who remain affected by the ongoing inter-communal tensions and restrictions on their movements and an estimated 459,386 people in need of humanitarian support after floods.

### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In Kachin and northern Shan states, while some households have access to income generating livelihood activities, life-saving food assistance for food insecure households will continue to be needed due to access constraints and limited income opportunities. In light of the protracted displacement, the scaling down from blanket to targeted food or cash assistance and the support of sustainable livelihood activities for enhanced self-reliance will be a priority for the most vulnerable food insecure households. However, feasibility of cash will need to be examined carefully for both protracted situation and new displacements. Prevalence of chronic malnutrition remains high, prompting the need for ensuring specialized nutritional support to reduce mortality and stunting.

### NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

# 381,800

Plus 460,000 flood affected people (see table below)

In Rakhine State, due to the humanitarian consequences of the human rights crisis, opportunities to support livelihoods and gradually phase out the near total reliance on food assistance needs to be thoroughly examined and carefully implemented. Do No Harm principles and conflict sensitivity will be the keys in scaling down lifesaving food support while supporting livelihood for IDPs, returnees and affected communities. Severe movement restrictions and limited access to livelihood opportunities and agricultural land continue to exacerbate high levels of poverty and debt across Rakhine State, not only for IDPs but also for flood affected population. Specialized food and nutrition support for children under five and pregnant and lactating women will remain a priority.

Some flood-affected people will continue to require relief assistance through food/cash distribution including nutrition while others will need recovery support through asset creation or access to agriculture inputs. Recent floods also highlighted the urgent need to further improve preparedness capacity.

FLOOD AFFECTED	
RAKHINE	56,621
AYEYARWADY	154,425
BAGO	100,786
CHIN	35,021
MAGWAY	38,168
SAGAING	74,365

STATE/REGIONS	DISPLACED PERSONS		NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			
	IDPs in collective centers or self-settled	In host families	Returnees	Crisis affected	Host/surroundings	Resettled IDPs
KACHIN/ SHAN	105,643	1,500	10,000	-	12,000	694
RAKHINE	103,000	-	-	49,000	100,000	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>208,643</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>112,000</b>	<b>694</b>

## HEALTH



## OVERVIEW

An estimated 537,800 people in Myanmar continue to face particular difficulties in accessing health care services. The main humanitarian needs include 1) access to improved primary health care services (including a functional referral system); 2) access to improved reproductive, maternal and child health care (including family planning services); 3) routine vaccination.

## AFFECTED POPULATION

The people in Myanmar who continue to face particular challenges in accessing quality health care services are the following: 116,595 conflict-affected people in Kachin and northern Shan states and 421,177 people in Rakhine who remain affected by the ongoing inter-communal tensions and restrictions on their movements and access to services.

## HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In Kachin and northern Shan states, the majority of IDPs, particularly in areas beyond Government control, have limited access to health services and referral systems as they continue to rely on facilities in China, creating additional financial constraints. While most camps have primary health care services, assessments generally indicate poor quality of health services due to inadequate drugs and human resources as well as access constraints faced by organizations working to establish functional referral systems.

In Rakhine State, access to and provision of health care services remains limited due to restrictions on service providers, insufficient health workers and high rates of attrition. In the northern part of Rakhine (Maungdaw and

## NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

# 537,800

Buthidaung townships), access to health facilities, especially secondary health, remains limited for the local population. This situation worsened following the violence in 2012 and has further deteriorated in recent years with restricted access for NGOs who were previously providing health services. The township hospitals and routine health facilities remain inaccessible to Muslims (including IDPs) in the central and northern part of Rakhine. Furthermore, recruitment of skilled staff to support health operations continues to be a major challenge, due to insufficient health workers and increasing unwillingness of health officials to work in particular areas.

The 2015 mid-year monitoring indicated that in Rakhine, of the 105,000 IDPs being targeted by the health cluster, only 63,000 (60 per cent) had access to basic health-care services, and that for many of these people this meant access to these services only once every two weeks or once a month. This highlighted the need for ensuring more frequent service provision and for establishing more static health care services in the affected areas.

STATE/REGIONS	DISPLACED PERSONS		NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			
	IDPs in collective centers or self-settled	In host families	Returnees	Crisis affected	Host/surroundings	Resettled IDPs
KACHIN/ SHAN	87,728	8,700	-	-	20,000	167
RAKHINE	123,693	20,194	-	177,290	100,000	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>211,421</b>	<b>28,894</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>177,290</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>167</b>



## NUTRITION



### OVERVIEW

An estimated 119,000 children and women require life-saving nutrition services. The main humanitarian needs include (1) improved access to Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition<sup>1</sup>; (2) micronutrient support; (3) protection, promotion and support of appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices.

### AFFECTED POPULATION

Overall, the following numbers of children and women have nutrition needs: 19,250 in Kachin /Shan and 99,750 in Rakhine who remain affected by the ongoing inter-communal tensions, restrictions on their movements and access to services, or by recent flooding. The Nutrition sector focuses primarily on children under five and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) who continue to be vulnerable and nutritionally insecure. Additionally, in Rakhine, the sector is focusing on children between 5-9 years<sup>2</sup> who are in need of treatment for acute malnutrition.

Recent flooding has further increased vulnerabilities in some areas due to wide-scale impact on farmland, destruction of crops, and more difficult access to markets. Poor health services and water sources further increase the risk of deterioration of nutritional status. Nutrition partners have observed increased numbers of children with acute malnutrition, and thus it is reflected in sector needs and targets.

1. Including community-based management of moderate and severe acute malnutrition (MAM and SAM)

2. Depending on capacity, partners may treat SAM children older than 9 years if identified

### NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

# 119,000

### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Acute malnutrition remains a concern in Rakhine. The situation is particularly critical in Buthidaung and Maungdaw townships, where the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) among children 6-59 months stands at 15.1 per cent and 19.0 per cent, while the prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) is 2.0 per cent and 3.9 per cent respectively – above WHO critical emergency thresholds. In Sittwe rural and urban IDP camps, the prevalence of GAM is 8.6 per cent and 8.5 per cent (poor), while the SAM prevalence is 1.3 per cent and 0.6 per cent. In Pauktaw IDP camps, the prevalence is 11.8 (serious) and 1.5 for GAM and SAM respectively. From January to October 2015, more than 11,000 children under five with SAM were admitted to therapeutic care across affected townships in Rakhine State.

Chronic malnutrition is also a major concern with global stunting levels ranging between 28.2 (Sittwe urban) to 51.7 per cent (Pauktaw) in Rakhine, and 37.0 to 47.6 per cent in Kachin/Shan (above 40 per cent is considered very high by WHO). In addition to the alarming levels of acute and chronic malnutrition, surveys also highlight poor and sub-optimal IYCF practices related to timely initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and timely complementary feeding.

STATE/REGIONS	DISPLACED PERSONS		NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			
	IDPs in collective centers or self-settled	In host families	Returnees	Crisis affected	Host/surroundings	Resettled IDPs
KACHIN/ SHAN	11,850	1,200	1,350	2,050	2,700	100
RAKHINE	25,000	4,000	0	50,900	19,850	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,850</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>52,950</b>	<b>22,550</b>	<b>100</b>

## PROTECTION



### OVERVIEW

An estimated 300,800 people in Myanmar continue to require protection assistance. Based on the 2015 Protection analysis for Rakhine, Kachin/northern Shan states, the main humanitarian needs include (1) improved access to timely and quality protection services including referral pathways; (2) prevention and response to: gender-based violence; grave violations against children; and risky migration practices; (3) durable solutions in accordance with international standards, and (4) protection of civilians in conflict areas, including through mine action programming in contaminated areas.

### AFFECTED POPULATION

116,928 conflict-affected people in Kachin and northern Shan states and 183,887 people in Rakhine affected by the restrictive and discriminatory policies and practices as well as by prolonged displacement.

### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Protection concerns arising from ongoing internal conflict in Kachin and northern Shan include continued displacements of civilians, international humanitarian<sup>3</sup> and human rights laws violations, gender-based violence and grave violations against children. Meanwhile, the context of the conflict is characterised by a climate of impunity, lack of access to livelihoods for affected populations rendering them dependent upon humanitarian assistance, human trafficking and high levels of drug use and abuse (particularly among adolescent populations), as well as the risk posed by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). The situation is compounded by a breakdown in community structures, social protection mechanisms and a slow urbanization of the IDP

### NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

# 300,800

population, which finds itself in an increasingly protracted situation. A lack of sustained humanitarian access further exacerbates the situation.

In Rakhine State, prolonged displacement, poverty and discriminatory practices contribute to further community segregation, and lead IDP and host communities to develop negative coping mechanisms, which in turn impact on and heighten protection risks. A lack of livelihood opportunities is a cause of vulnerability that increases the impact of other threats. Provision of livelihood support to IDP and host communities could reduce protection risks, including subsequent risky migration patterns. Furthermore, arbitrary restrictions on freedom of movement, lack of access to civil documents and essential services (such as health and education facilities), gender-based violence and physical insecurity are reported human rights violations that result in an environment where the concerned population continue to be discriminated, marginalized and segregated.

3. In particular Distinction between Civilians and Combatants, Protection of Civilians against indiscriminate attacks, and Humanitarian Access and Safe Passage.

STATE/REGIONS	DISPLACED PERSONS		NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			
	IDPs in collective centers or self-settled	In host families	Returnees	Crisis affected	Host/surroundings	Resettled IDPs
KACHIN/ SHAN	87,728	8,700	-	-	20,000	500
RAKHINE	123,693	20,194	-	40,000	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>211,421</b>	<b>28,894</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>500</b>

## SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEMS/CCCM



### OVERVIEW

For shelter, priority needs include provision of adequate emergency shelter for new IDPs, temporary shelter (if displacement is to continue) and individual housing solutions (as part of overall efforts to end displacement). For CCCM, continued support to prepare for life after displacement and improve the lives of those within camps remains crucial. For NFIs, the overall aim is to meet basic household needs of affected people.

### AFFECTED POPULATION

In Kachin/Shan, there are about 96,000 IDPs (in 166 locations in 19 townships); about half in areas beyond government control. Lack of sustained access to these areas is a major impediment in determining/meeting needs of affected people. In Rakhine, less dispersal and fewer sites has logistical advantages (67 IDP locations in 10 townships) but results in some heavily populated camps and often more challenges. Sittwe Township has almost 100,000 IDPs (70 per cent of IDP caseload). Four camps alone house almost 50,000 IDPs with each accommodating over 10,000 individuals.

### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In Kachin/Shan, the need for mass blanket NFI distributions has passed. Despite pockets of conflict/displacement, the number of camps has remained constant with the number of IDPs in camps has increased by 5,000 people only (5 per cent) in the last two years. Some NFIs are needed for vulnerable cases but infrequently in modest numbers. For shelter, it remains a perpetual cycle of replacing temporary shelters that are sub-standard or no longer habitable. Opportunities to support individual housing solutions continue to be exploited. For CCCM, the primary focus remains capacity-building of Camp Management Committees and support to camp management agencies. The IDP caseload in Rakhine

### NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

# 240,300

remains static with less than 1 per cent increase over the past 24 months. Compared to Kachin/Shan, the needs are more acute due to over-crowded conditions, severe restrictions on freedom of movement and access to basic services. Blanket NFI distributions in some areas are still needed. Key CCCM needs are: 1) humanitarian assistance is well-managed and coordinated, responds to needs and respects international standards; 2) participatory 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.

For shelter, while essential care/maintenance of temporary shelters continues, structures designed for two years are over two years old and the priority is to continue to support construction of individual housing solutions, as in 2015. With around 3,000 households projected to have been assisted with individual housing solutions, experience has shown that delivering large scale owner-driven housing schemes is entirely feasible in Rakhine. With strong international support, a critical issue is the wider complex political, economic and social dynamics of Rakhine and where populations in need are located. The Government's leadership remains crucial to build on the initial success they led and funded. If not, displacement could persist at huge human, social and financial cost versus the opportunity to deliver solutions and reduce encampment.

STATE/REGIONS	DISPLACED PERSONS		NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			
	IDPs in collective centers or self-settled	In host families	Returnees	Crisis affected	Host/surroundings	Resettled IDPs
KACHIN/ SHAN	87,728	8,700	-	-	-	-
RAKHINE	123,693	20,194	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>211,421</b>	<b>28,894</b>	-	-	-	-

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



### OVERVIEW

An estimated 538,100 people in Rakhine, Kachin/Shan and other flood affected states/regions continue to face particular difficulties in accessing/maintaining access to clean water and sanitation. The main humanitarian needs include (1) sustainable sources of clean drinking water; (2) access to improved sanitation including latrines and bathing facilities. The overall aim is to address the needs of both displaced and surrounding communities in line with do no harm principle.

### AFFECTED POPULATION

The affected people who continue to face particular difficulties in accessing clean water and sanitation are the following: 141,428 conflict-affected people in Kachin/Shan states; 385,708 people in Rakhine who remain affected by the ongoing inter-communal tensions and restrictions on their movements and access to services; about 11,000 flood-affected people in evacuation centres in Chin/Sagaing.

### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In Kachin and northern Shan, the WASH coverage has reached a satisfying level with emergency facilities already replaced by semi-permanent structures. However, access to WASH facilities can quickly be compromised without dedicated maintenance and operational support. While new locally appropriate technologies, introduced over the past year, need to be scaled-up, a lack of space in some locations impedes the establishment of sufficient latrines and bathing facilities. Due to access constraints, WASH knowledge sharing/awareness raising remains a challenge, especially in areas beyond Government control.

### NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

# 538,100

In Rakhine State, water quality remains a concern due to the conjunction of a lack of local capacity to build quality infrastructure and limited availability of water sources. Water scarcity during the dry season also leaves more than 20,000 people potentially at risk each year. Sustainability of latrines continues to be a challenge due to constant demolition for firewood, and maintenance/rehabilitation of shelter structure. In the northern part of Rakhine State, a limited WASH services is identified as one of the possible causes of high malnutrition rates. Seasonal diarrhoea outbreaks remain a concern in IDP locations, especially among children under 5 years old.

In 2015, the Government initiated a plan to end displacement in Rakhine State, leading to the exit of some WASH interventions in few locations/townships. WASH response has since then been reviewed/ revised in line with the do-no-harm principle to support dignified returns.

STATE/REGIONS	DISPLACED PERSONS		NON-DISPLACED PERSONS				Flood Affected people
	IDPs in collective centers or self-settled	In host families	Returnees	Crisis affected	Host/surroundings	Resettled IDPs	
KACHIN/ SHAN	87,728	8,700	10,000	15,000	20,000	-	-
RAKHINE	122,272	6,146	-	177,290	80,000	-	-
CHIN/SAGAING	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>210,000</b>	<b>14,846</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>192,290</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,000</b>

This document is produced on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners.

This document provides the Humanitarian Country Team's shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian need and the estimated number of people who need assistance. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

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