



PROTECTION INCIDENT MONITORING SYSTEM: DASHBOARD

- Reporting Period: Oct – December 2016
- Reporting Area: Northern Shan State

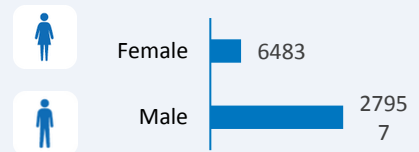
KEY INFORMATION

- A total of 83 incidents affecting some 35,000 people were reported. Nearly 50% of the incidents were perpetrated by Non-State Armed Group while 38% of them were perpetrated by government actors.
- 8 incidents of destruction affected 1,546 people. These were the result of air strikes by the Myanmar Armed Forces as well as burning of civilian property by Ethnic Armed Groups. 7 incidents of forced displacement affected more than 11,000 people.
- The escalation of conflict led the Education Department to close nearly 100 schools, depriving 21,000 children from accessing education in Kutkai, Manton and Muse Townships.

KEY FIGURES



BREAKDOWN OF VICTIMS BY GENDER:



CONTENTS

1. Protection Incident Monitoring Info-graphic

This infographic shows number of reported incidents and total number of affected victims broken down by male, female and children per geographic area.

2. Protection Incident Trend Analysis

This analysis shows trends of protection incidents that occurred in one year. This includes (i) Incident trend by violation type and township; (ii) Incident trend by perpetrator and township; (iii) Child victims by violation type; (iv) Incident trend by township.

3. Narrative situation report for particular geographical area

This provides an analysis of the protection situation and complements graphic data presentation.

4. Map showing incidents by village tract

This map mentions total number of incidents occurred in specific village tracts.

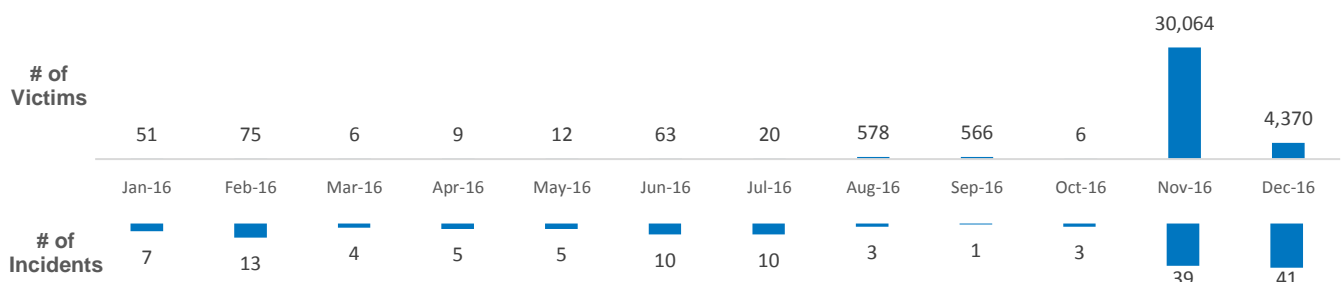
DATA GUIDANCE

This PIMS dashboard is a quarterly publication of the protection sector in Myanmar. This publication aims to provide an overview and trend analysis of the protection concerns prevalent in specific regions of Myanmar. This, we hope, will assist to inform protection and programme interventions to address protection gaps identified.

However, PIMS reports do not contain all protection incidents in the area of the Protection Sector's coverage due to access constraints or because the incident has not been recorded by a protection sector member.

Some protection incidents may contain multiple violations, and the data set however, counts only the severest of the violations which is used then to indicate the protection incident in the PIMS.

BREAKDOWN OF PROTECTION INCIDENTS AND VICTIMS BY MONTH:



For further information and feedback:

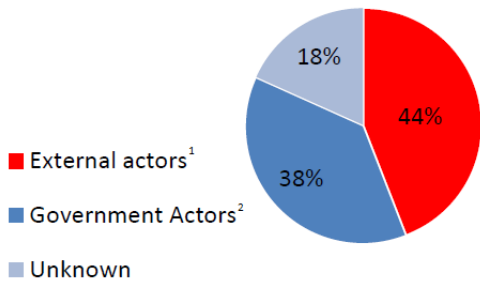
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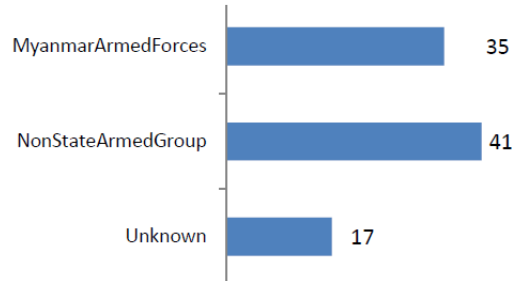
Reporting period	Oct/2016	To	Dec/2016
Reporting area	Northern Shan		
Total number of reported incidents	83		
Total number of victims affected	34,440	19%	81%

Incident breakdown:

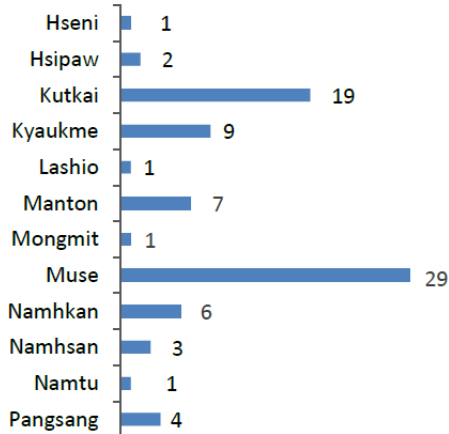
Type of perpetrator



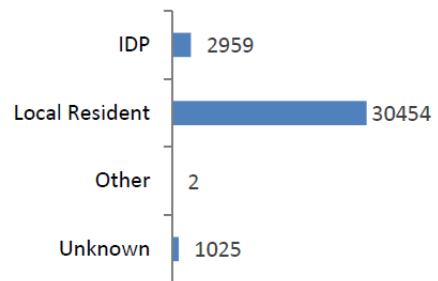
Occupation of perpetrator



Township



Status of Victims



Incident and victim breakdown by type of violation:



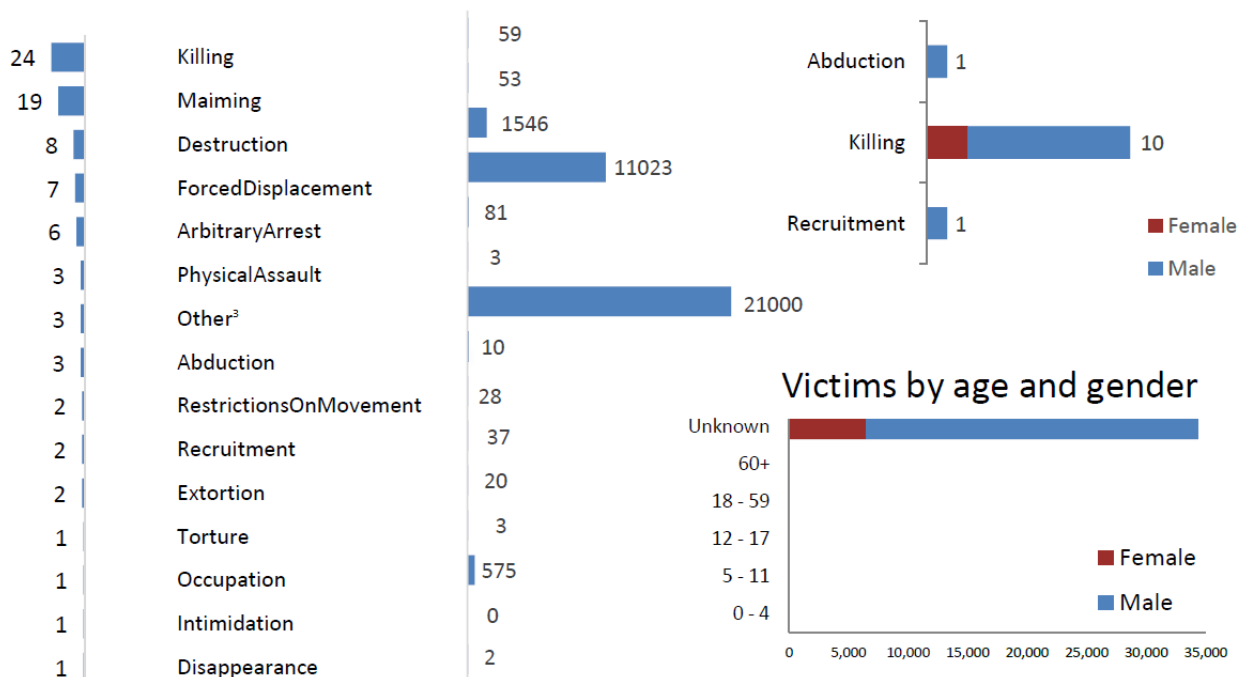
No. of Incidents



No. of Victims



Child Victims



1. Includes Camp committee member/leader, humanitarian worker, Non-State Armed group, Religious authority/leader, Teacher.
 2. Includes, Border Guard Police, Forest department official, Immigration officer, Myanmar Armed Forces, Military intelligence, Myanmar police, Township/village administrator.
 3. Includes gender-based violence, forced marriage and denial of resources opportunities or services.

Protection Incident Trend Analysis for Northern Shan

Incident trend by violation type and township

Violation Type	Township	2016				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Torture	Kutkai				■	
	Muse				■	
Restrictions On Movement	Kyaukme				■	
	Lashio			■		
	Namhkan		■		■	
Physical Assault	Manton		■			
	Muse				■	
Others ¹	Kutkai				■	
	Manton				■	
	Muse				■	
Occupation	Namhkan				■	
Maiming	Hsipaw			■		
	Kutkai				■	
	Kyaukme	■	■		■	
	Lashio			■		
	Laukkaing	■		■		
	Manton				■	
	Muse				■	
	Namhkan				■	
	Namhsan	■			■	
	Namtu			■		
	Pangsang				■	
	Killing	Hseni				■
		Hsipaw		■	■	
Kutkai				■	■	
Kyaukme		■	■	■	■	
Lashio		■			■	
Laukkaing		■				
Manton		■			■	
Mongyai			■			
Muse					■	
Namhkan		■			■	
Namhsan		■		■	■	
Namtu				■		
Pangsang					■	
Intimidation	Namhkan			■		
	Pangsang				■	
Forced Labour	Kyaukme	■				
Forced Displacement	Hsipaw				■	
	Kutkai				■	
	Kyaukme				■	
	Manton				■	
	Muse				■	
Extortion	Kutkai				■	
	Namtu				■	
Disappearance	Hsipaw		■			
	Lashio		■			
	Manton		■			
	Muse				■	
Destruction	Kutkai				■	
	Kyaukme	■				
	Manton		■			
	Muse				■	
Arbitrary Arrest	Hseni	■				
	Kutkai				■	
	Kyaukme	■				
	Manton				■	
	Muse				■	
Abduction	Hsipaw		■		■	
	Kutkai				■	
	Kyaukme	■				
	Manton		■			
	Mongmit				■	

Incident trend by perpetrator and township

Perpetrator	Township	2016			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Myanmar Armed Force	Hseni	■			
	Hsipaw		■		■
	Kutkai				■
	Kyaukme	■			
	Lashio				■
	Mongyai		■		
	Muse				■
	Namhkan			■	■
	Namhsan	■			
	Pangsang				■
Myanmar Armed Force; Non State Armed Group;	Hsipaw				■
	Kutkai				■
	Kyaukme				■
	Manton				■
	Muse				■
Non State Armed Group	Hseni				■
	Kutkai				■
	Kyaukme	■		■	■
	Lashio			■	
	Manton				■
	Mongmit				■
	Muse				■
	Namhkan		■		■
	Namhsan				■
	Namtu				■
Other State Authority	Manton		■		
Unknown	Hsipaw		■	■	
	Kutkai			■	■
	Kyaukme	■	■		■
	Lashio	■	■	■	
	Laukkaing	■		■	
	Manton	■	■		■
	Muse	■			■
	Namhkan	■			■
	Namhsan	■		■	■
	Namtu			■	■

Child victims by violation

Violation Type	2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Abduction	■	■		■
Maiming	■	■		
Killing	■	■	■	■
Recruitment			■	■

Incident trend by township

Township	2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Hseni	■			■
Hsipaw		■	■	■
Kutkai	■	■	■	■
Kyaukme	■	■	■	■
Lashio	■	■	■	■
Laukkaing	■		■	■
Manton	■	■		■
Mongmit				■
Mongyai		■		
Muse	■			■
Namhkan	■			■
Namhsan	■		■	■
Namtu			■	■
Pangsang				■

1. Includes gender-based violence, forced marriage and denial of resources opportunities or services.

Note: Missing quarter (Q) signifies that there is no data.

NORTHERN SHAN STATE NARRATIVE REPORT

Operational context

In Northern Shan, clashes between the Myanmar Army and the Shan State Progressive Party created new temporary displacement of approximately 500 to 700 persons, seeking refuge in monasteries in Hsipaw in October.

On 20 November, the so-called “Northern Alliance” (consisting of the Kachin Independence Army (KIA), Ta’ang National Liberation Army (TNLA), Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA) and Arakan Army (AA)) launched a military offensive against military posts in Muse and Kutkai Townships which led to the displacement of over 3,000 people to Muse town. In addition, local humanitarian organisations estimate that up to 15,000 people may have crossed into China, the majority of whom has returned. Since then, the security situation has been deteriorating. Attacks, bombings and fighting are ongoing in several areas, including in Muse town and on the outskirts of Lashio, generating further displacement. Most humanitarian actors have been unable to travel on the axis between Muse and Lashio.

In the second half of December, further fighting in Manton and Namtu townships caused two mass displacements towards Kyaukme district, in Hsipaw and in Kyaukme town. These displacement seem to be temporary as the majority of the 1,700 IDPs in Hsipaw had returned to their place of origin at the end of December.

Overall, the lack of humanitarian access to conflict-affected populations, remains a significant challenge in delivering life-saving assistance and protection services in Northern Shan. The bulk of the response is assumed by local organizations and faith-based organizations with the support of international humanitarian agencies.

Protection Incident Monitoring Analysis

In Northern Shan, protection incident monitoring is undertaken among IDP and conflict-affected populations. Fear of repercussions by armed actors, the absence of rule of law and limited advocacy opportunities yielding tangible results often lead to incidents being reported late or not at all. Verification of incidents is a challenge due to the remoteness of affected populations and unreliable communication channels. In addition, the limited number of organizations trained on the PIMS so far resulted in a partial coverage for reporting of incidents and reports being often pocketed, making it difficult to build up trends analyses.

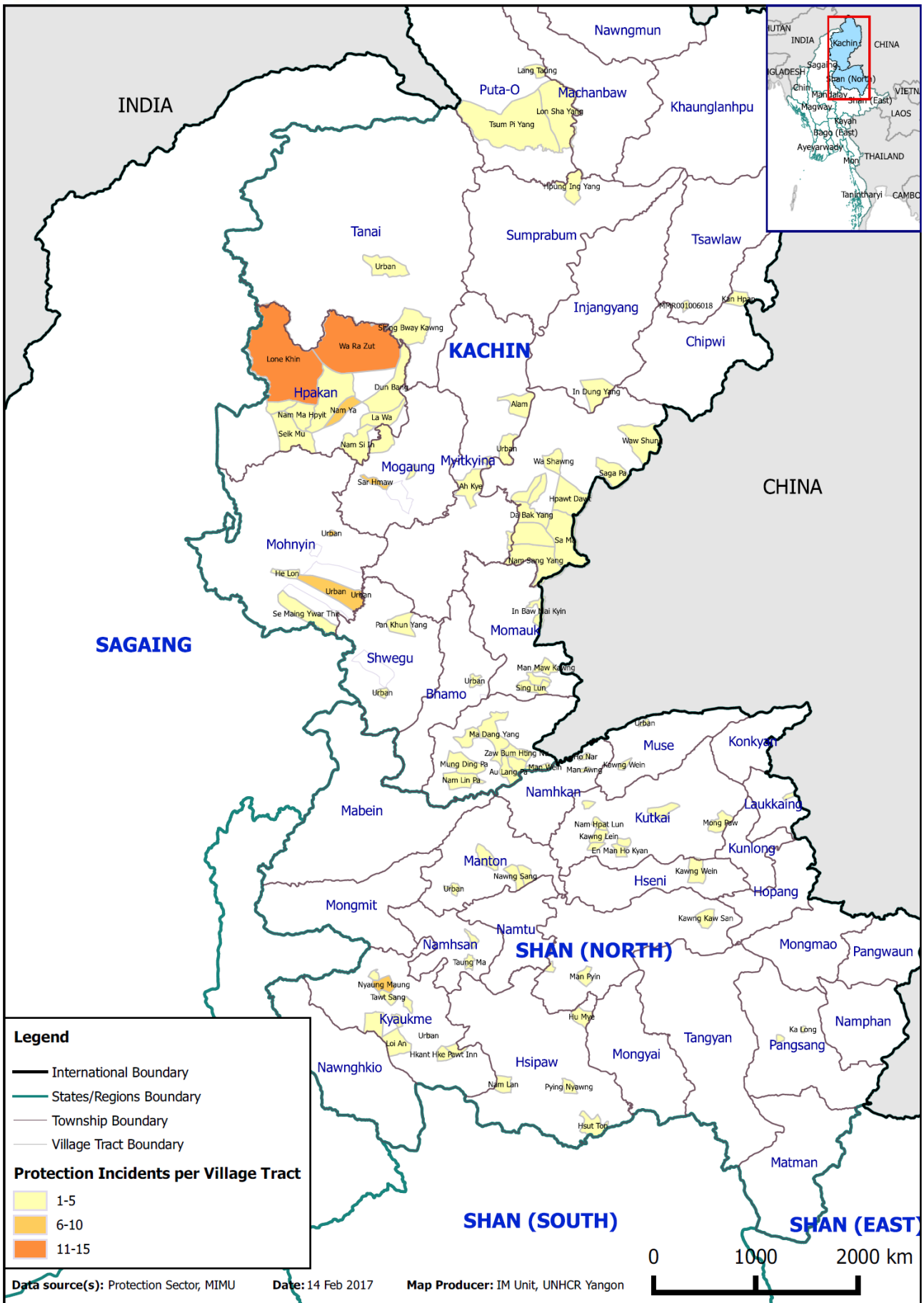
In this quarter, a total of 83 incidents affecting 34,440 people were reported. Of the reported incidents, nearly 50% were perpetrated by Non-State Armed Groups while 38% were perpetrated by government actors. The largest number of incidents were recorded in Kutkai, Muse, Kyaukme and Manton Townships, all areas where there has been intense fighting between the Myanmar Armed Forces and the Northern Alliance since November.

More than 1,500 people had their home destroyed as a result of air strikes by the Myanmar Armed Forces as well as the burning of civilian property by ethnic armed groups. Incidents of maiming and killing because of the armed conflict and landmines also continued to be the most reported violation types in Northern Shan State. 59 civilians were killed and 12 were seriously injured amidst armed clashes between the Myanmar Armed Forces and the Northern Alliance while 7 people were victims of maiming as a result of landmines and other ordinances.

The escalation of conflict in Kutkai, Manton and Muse Townships led the Education Department to close nearly 100 schools, depriving 21,000 children from accessing education.



Protection Incidents by Village Tract
(Location: Kachin & Northern Shan ; Period: Jan - Dec 2016)



Disclaimer: The names shown, the boundaries and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by UNHCR.