

2017

# HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

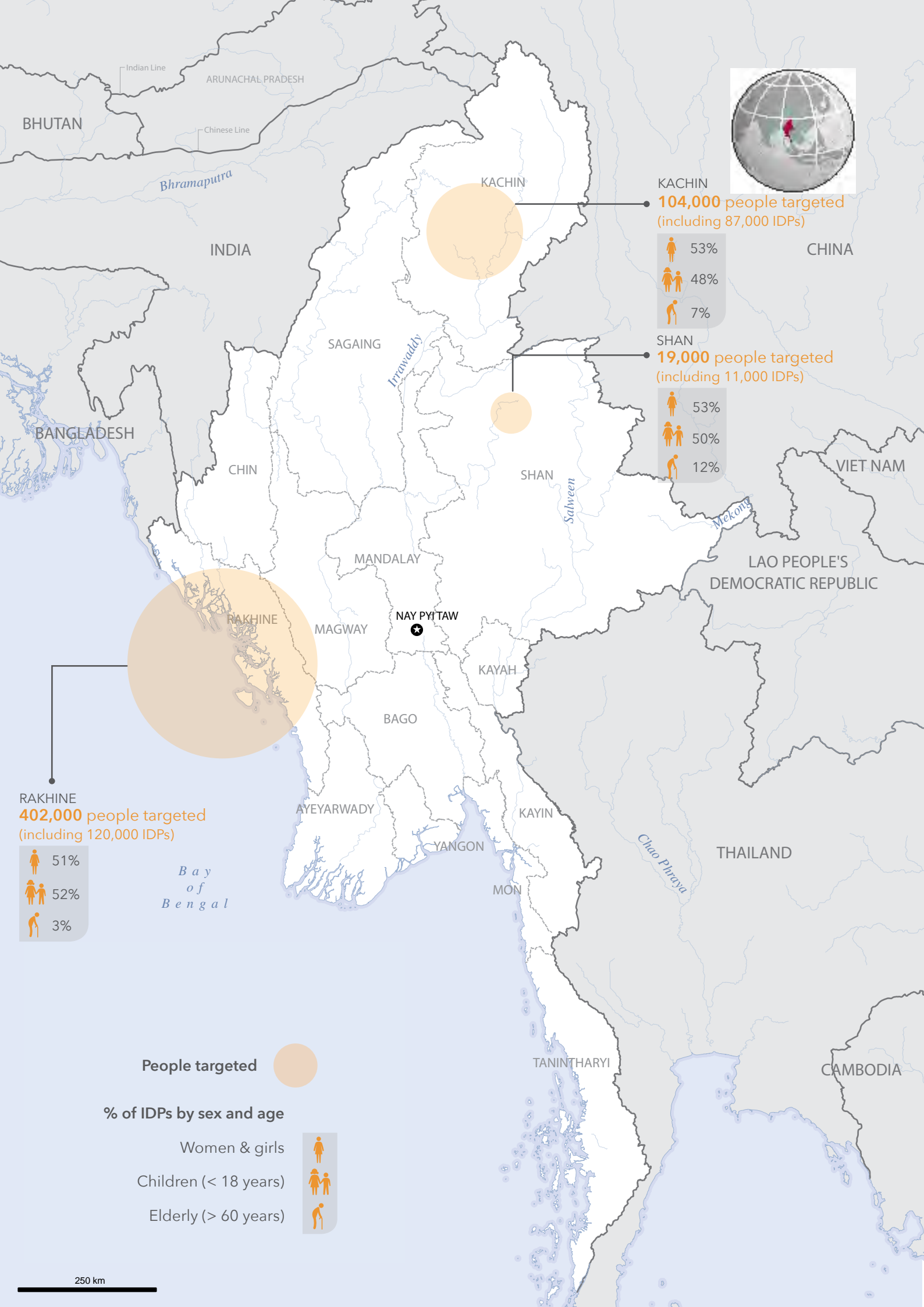
UNITED NATIONS AND PARTNERS

HUMANITARIAN COUNTRY TEAM

DEC 2016

## MYANMAR





## HUMANITARIAN

## NEEDS &amp; KEY FIGURES

About 218,000 displaced people, of which 78 percent are women and children, remain in camps or camp-like situations in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine. This includes 87,000 people in Kachin and 11,000 in Shan who were displaced as a result of the armed conflict that resumed in 2011 and that continues to displace people. It also includes about 120,000 in Rakhine who were displaced as a result of the inter-communal tensions and violence that erupted in 2012. In addition, there are particularly vulnerable non-displaced people who continue to require special attention and/or support as a result of different factors including, amongst others, armed conflict, movement restrictions and severe malnutrition. To address these needs, combinations of different types of support may be needed from a range of actors involved in humanitarian, development, human rights and peace-building activities. Humanitarian action may be one of several components in a comprehensive approach to addressing the short, medium and long-term needs and human rights of vulnerable communities.

## HUMANITARIAN NEEDS



## 1 Meeting needs of displaced people and searching for durable solutions

Approximately 218,000 people – of which 78 per cent are women and children – remain displaced as a result of the armed conflict that resumed in Kachin and Shan in 2011 and the inter-communal violence that started in Rakhine in 2012. Many IDPs living in camps or camp-like situations remain dependent on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs. For some, this is a result of the continued movement restrictions, while for others it relates largely to limited livelihoods opportunities. In the camps, displaced people continue to live in over-crowded conditions in long-houses that were meant to be temporary. For those people who have been given no option but to remain in camps, there is a need to ensure that they are able to live there in safety and with dignity. Meanwhile, priority must continue to be given to the search for durable solutions for displaced people and initiatives aimed at ending displacement and promoting self-reliance and early recovery.



## 2 Access to services and livelihoods for vulnerable people

In Kachin, Shan and Rakhine, there are vulnerable people (both displaced and non-displaced) who lack access to services and livelihoods as a result of factors such as armed conflict, inter-communal tensions, movement restrictions and restrictive policies or practices. In Rakhine, service provision remains unequal, largely as a result of new movement restrictions applicable to Muslims that were introduced in at least eight townships in 2012. This puts many people at risk, particularly those in need of urgent life-saving medical attention. Women and girls face particular challenges due to the risk of gender-based violence. In the northern part of Rakhine, movement restrictions have also impacted the health and nutrition status of Muslims, with malnutrition rates above emergency thresholds in Buthidaung and Maungdaw townships. While restrictive policies and practices continue, humanitarian needs will persist, requiring continued support to ensure access to life-saving services.



## 3 Protection of civilians

In Kachin and Shan, protection concerns from ongoing internal armed conflict include continued displacement of civilians, violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, gender-based violence and grave violations against children. Humanitarian access within and beyond the Government controlled areas dramatically deteriorated in 2016, reducing affected people's access to humanitarian assistance as well as protection monitoring. In Rakhine, statelessness, movement restrictions, lack of access to essential services (such as health and education), lack of access to civil documents, gender-based violence, human trafficking, family separation and physical insecurity remain serious protection concerns, compounded by discrimination, marginalization and segregation of the concerned population. Many children in Rakhine have not been issued with birth certificates since the 1990s, further restricting their rights and increasing their vulnerability.



## 4 Strengthening national capacities and building resilience of communities affected by natural disasters

Myanmar is one of the countries at highest risk of natural disasters in South-East Asia. There is a continued need for an integrated approach to strengthen the resilience of communities; to enhance national capacity to prepare for and respond to natural disasters and other emergencies; and to support the Government in meeting urgent humanitarian needs of people affected by natural disasters. The World Humanitarian Summit reaffirmed the need to reinforce national and local leadership; ensure local actors – in particular women's groups and representatives – are consulted, supported and funded; ensure women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons and other vulnerable groups benefit from targeted support; work with the private sector; use modern technology; and increase the use of cash-based programming where appropriate in the context.

TOTAL POPULATION

51.5M



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

6.4M



BY STATUS

NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO NEED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

525,448

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

217,514

NON-DISPLACED PERSONS

307,934

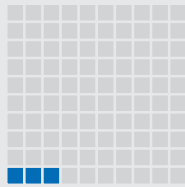
IN CAMPS, COLLECTIVE CENTRE OR SELF-SETTLED

204,010



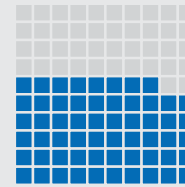
IN HOST FAMILIES

13,504



OTHER CRISIS AFFECTED PEOPLE AND HOST COMMUNITIES

307,934



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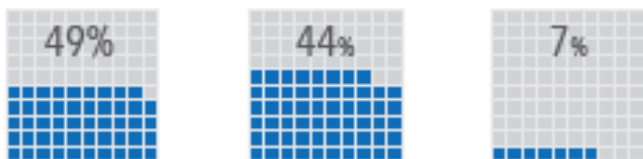


INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (BY AGE AND SEX)



AGE AND SEX DATA AVAILABLE FOR 83,600 IDPS KACHIN/SHAN

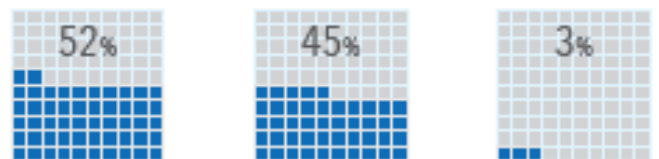
CHILDREN (<18 YEARS)	ADULT (18-60 YEARS)	ELDERLY (>60 YEARS)
40,700	37,000	5,900



TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	TOTAL
39,700	43,900	83,600

AGE AND SEX DATA AVAILABLE FOR 110,100 IDPS IN RAKHINE

CHILDREN (<18 YEARS)	ADULT (18-60 YEARS)	ELDERLY (>60 YEARS)
57,200	49,200	3,700



TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	TOTAL
56,400	53,700	110,100

1. This includes townships covered by the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement; townships where ethnic armed groups have a presence; and townships affected by inter-communal violence in Rakhine State

## IMPACT OF THE

# CRISIS

In Rakhine, inter-communal tensions, as well as constraints on freedom of movement and restrictive policies and practices, continue to affect both displaced people in camps and people living in surrounding communities, and the large population in the northern part of Rakhine State. Many Muslim women and men, girls and boys do not have adequate access to health care, education and other basic services due to ongoing restrictions on their freedom of movement. In the northern part of Rakhine, rates of malnutrition are above WHO emergency thresholds. Elsewhere in Rakhine, while a Government-led project supported the return or relocation of about 25,000 people in 2015-16, some 120,000 IDPs remain confined in camps where they are largely dependent on humanitarian aid. The protracted situation continues to expose people to the dangers of risky migration. In Kachin and Shan, armed conflict has continued, causing pockets of new and secondary displacement and putting many civilians at risk, with allegations of continued human rights violations. As a result, about 98,000 people are still displaced and many people are living in fear. Landmines and explosive remnants of war also continue to pose a threat to civilians. Flash floods in some parts of Myanmar in July and August 2016 exacerbated many of these 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, armed conflict, inter-communal tensions, statelessness, displacement, trafficking and migration. The situation is compounded by chronic poverty and underlying structural inequalities and discrimination, including on the basis of gender, ethnicity and religion, which exacerbates needs and vulnerabilities of affected people in many parts of the country.

A new government led by the National League for Democracy (NLD) assumed power in 2016 and the country's political and economic reforms that began in 2011 have gained further momentum. The World Bank has projected that GDP growth in Myanmar will average 8.2 per cent from 2016-2020, despite the annual flooding that regularly affects the livelihoods of some of the poorest and most vulnerable people in the country. State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi has said that advancing the peace process is the Government's top priority. The establishment of an Advisory Commission on Rakhine, led by former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, also illustrates the Government's commitment to making progress in resolving problems in the troubled Rakhine State.

Despite these positive signals, significant 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 remain highly vulnerable to natural disasters. The floods in 2016 temporarily displaced more than half a million people and exacerbated many of the existing vulnerabilities in the country, particularly in terms of food security.

In recent years, efforts to address structural gender inequality and discrimination in the public and private spheres in Myanmar have multiplied. However, according to the World Bank, significant gender disparities persist across the country. Myanmar is ranked 85 (out of 187) on the Gender Inequality Index and while labour force participation has increased, institutionalized discrimination continues to prevent women from achieving equal political participation, decision-making and access to resources. Such challenges are particularly pronounced in remote and conflict-affected areas, where women and girls may be exposed to various forms of gender-based violence, trafficking and discrimination, including customary laws that inhibit land tenure, property ownership and inheritance.

There is no comprehensive prevalence data on gender-based violence, but numerous reports indicate that such violence is wide-spread. The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, for example, found that sexual violence was widespread in Kachin, northern Shan and

Rakhine, as well as other areas of the country. Women and girls from ethnic or religious minorities, as well as stateless women, remain especially vulnerable and often suffer multiple forms of abuse by government forces, armed groups and, in many cases, in domestic settings. Intimate partner violence is normalised and widely accepted, with reports indicating a high prevalence across the country including in humanitarian settings were risk factors such as poverty, drug and alcohol abuse along with the breakdown of community protection mechanisms are elevated. Human trafficking and sexual slavery abroad also remain a serious concern, especially for younger women. The combination of gender inequality and exposure to violence, harassment and abuse remain a serious protection concern and an impediment to recovery, transition and development.

**Rakhine State**

In Rakhine State, inter-communal violence in 2012 led to the displacement of approximately 145,000 people. About 25,000 of these IDPs were assisted to return or relocate by the end of 2015, with individual housing support being provided by the Rakhine State Government with support from the international community. As of September 2016, some 120,000 IDPs remain in 36 camps or camp-like settings across Rakhine, of which about 79 percent are women and children. In addition, there are over 282,000 people spread over 11 townships in Rakhine who are not in camps but who remain in need of humanitarian support, bringing the total number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in Rakhine to 402,000 (see table on Number of People in Need).

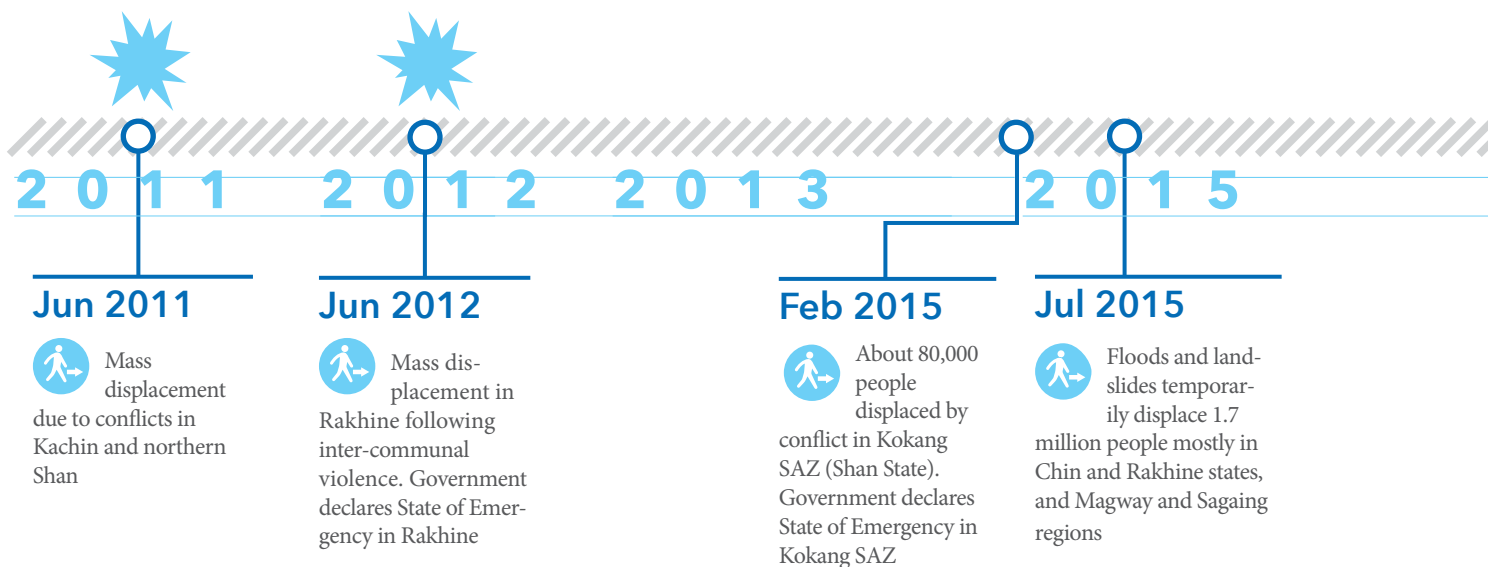
Rakhine is one of the least developed areas of Myanmar, with a diverse ethnic and religious population. According to the 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census Report,

Buddhists make up 96 per cent of the 2.1 million people that were counted in Rakhine during the census. However, the Census Report highlights that in addition, a “non-enumerated population of over one million in Rakhine belongs to a defined group known to be primarily, if not wholly, of the Islamic faith”.

Rakhine has the highest poverty rate in the country (78 per cent, compared to 37.5 per cent nationally) according to a November 2014 report by the World Bank entitled “Myanmar: Ending Poverty and Boosting Shared Prosperity in a Time of Transition”. Myanmar remains one of the 36 countries worldwide that have the highest burden of chronic malnutrition (or stunting, defined as height-for-age < -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median). A survey carried out in 2015-2016 by the Ministry of Health and Sports indicated that Rakhine State had the highest rate of global acute malnutrition (GAM, defined as weight-for-height < -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) in the country. Humanitarian organizations working in the Nutrition Sector in Rakhine indicate that acute malnutrition rates are particularly high in Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships, where they are above WHO emergency thresholds. Chin State has the highest rate of chronic malnutrition in the country (above WHO critical threshold) closely followed by Kayah and Rakhine States.

Historical tensions and issues of identity, religion and ethnicity remain the defining features of the operational environment for humanitarian organizations in Rakhine State. The situation is critical for more than one million Muslims, most of whom call themselves ‘Rohingya’, whose citizenship status remains unresolved and who continue to be subject to discriminatory policies and practices. These people face restrictions on freedom of movement that limit their access to livelihoods, healthcare, food, education, protection

**TIMELINE OF RECENT EVENTS**

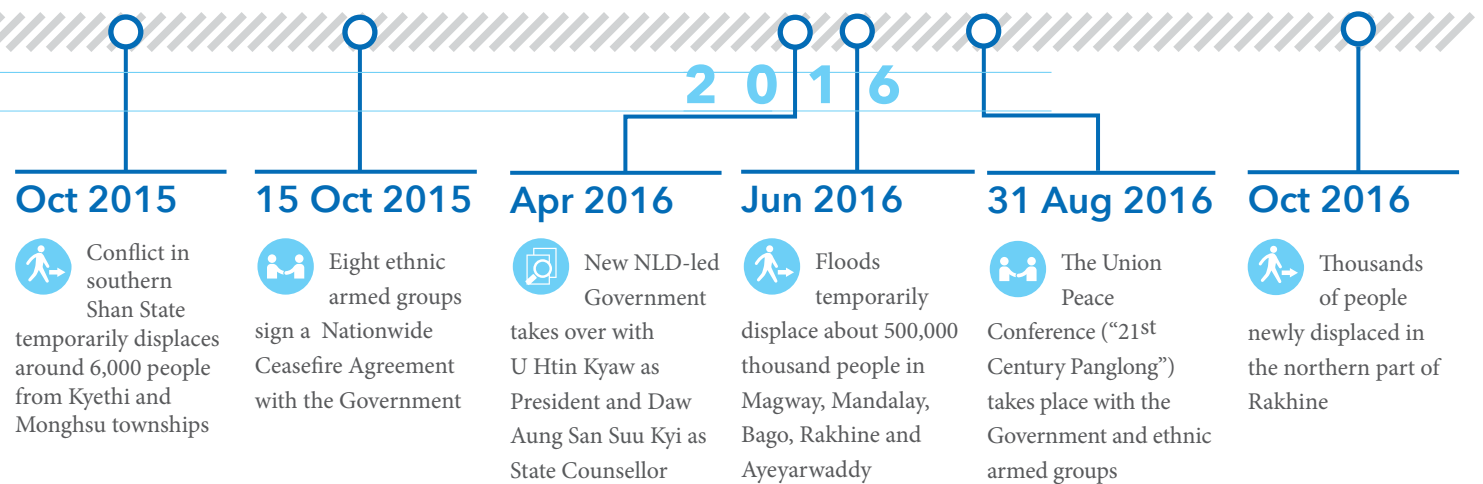




Credit: OCHA

and other basic services, making them heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance. Conservative gender norms and entrenched gender inequality magnify the impact of this discrimination on women and girls, exacerbating their specific needs and rendering them at greater risk of violence

and hardship. Women and girls are at risk of gender-based violence, trafficking and transactional sex, including child marriage while men and boys are more at risk of arrest, detention and forced labour. The Government has tried to address the citizenship issue of the Muslim community



through the re-launching of the citizenship verification process. However, this process has stalled due to the many challenges encountered.

The majority of IDPs in Rakhine live in collective shelters known as 'long houses'. The long-houses and other facilities in the IDP camps were originally constructed in 2012-13 as a temporary measure, designed to last for only two years. Many of these buildings require continuous maintenance or repairs. Even then, due to space constraints the current floor size per IDP remains approximately 20 per cent less than minimum standards advise.

Even though there was a significant investment in repairing long-houses in 2016, further repairs and maintenance will need to be carried out on these structures each year. There is a lack of privacy in the long-houses and most of them remain over-crowded. A lack of privacy combined with a lack of adequate lighting in camp settings heightens the risk of gender-based violence. Further, the lack of adequate space for separate and safe individual cooking areas also creates a high risk of fires in the camps. For example, a fire in Baw Du Pha IDP camp in May 2016 destroyed the homes of more than 2,000 people. There is a continued need for food, nutrition support, education and protection services in the camps, and it is vital to ensure improved access to primary health care, as well as unobstructed access to secondary health care.

In a more recent development, fighting between Myanmar Army troops and the Arakan Army in March-April 2016 displaced approximately 1,900 people in Buthidaung, Rathedaung and Kyaktaw townships. While the State Government has said that it expects these people to return to their homes soon, authorities say conditions are not yet conducive for returns due to ongoing tensions. In the meantime, their immediate needs are being met by the government and local partners, with support from United Nations agencies and NGOs. Thousands of people were also affected by flooding in Rakhine in 2016, primarily in Thandwe, Minbya and Taungup townships. The State Government, with support from the United Nations and its partners, responded to the most immediate needs of the affected people, including food, emergency shelters, non-food-items (NFIs) and water.

In Rakhine, although there continues to be some level of trading and interaction between the communities, there remains far less than before the violence erupted in 2012. Meanwhile, the continued segregation risks having an adverse impact on current and future inter-communal relations and dialogue. Ongoing inter-communal tensions continue to have a negative impact on the overall Rakhine economy, affecting all communities. This was reflected in the results of a [Multi-Sector Assessment of socio-economic conditions](#) in Mrauk-U, Minbya and Kyauktaw townships carried out by the Early Recovery Network in March 2016. The survey showed that all assessed villages are poor and suffered from

the broader economic stagnation of central Rakhine State over the preceding five years. All communities are affected by the ongoing inter-communal tensions. However, those that are most affected are the isolated Muslim communities that face severe movement restrictions.

Cash transfer programming is increasingly used in Myanmar by the Government as well as UN and NGO partners. To augment the Humanitarian Country Team's understanding of cash feasibility, a study was undertaken in 2016 to assess its feasibility, specifically in areas of Rakhine State. The study looked in detail at capacities of organizations, market functioning, financial service providers and the Government, as well as community acceptance for future responses and potential for scaling-up. It concluded that scale-up may be feasible in the more urban areas, depending on markets, financial infrastructure, implementation capacity of partners and willingness on the part of the Government. However, for displaced populations, particularly those in camps, it noted that restrictions on movement and on access to markets are debilitating factors and leave people open to a number of protection concerns. In addition, conservative gender norms restrict women and girls' freedom of movement beyond the home, often requiring them to travel with a male companion or remain inside the home, which greatly hinders their access to markets.

In Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships, the Muslim population's access to State schools, hospitals, markets and livelihoods opportunities is constrained by extortions and local orders that impose limitations on their rights and require them to obtain travel permits even for travel within the township. Since 2012, Muslims in most other townships in Rakhine have been barred from accessing State schools and universities. They are also not allowed to visit Township hospitals, markets or other facilities if this requires travelling through Buddhist areas, unless they have special permissions that are often difficult to obtain. When traveling, harassment and exploitation at roadblocks is commonly reported, particularly of women. This has an impact particularly on patients requiring second-level or specialized health care treatment such as women with high-risk pregnancies, HIV and TB patients (which increase the risk of extending the epidemic), and acute chronic patients. The townships of Kyauktaw, Mrauk-U and Minbya govern 96 Sub-Rural Health Centers, 20 Rural Health Centers, six Station Hospitals and three Township Hospitals, and yet from all of these facilities, only one Station Hospital is open to Muslim patients. As a result of these restrictions, many non-displaced people in Rakhine continue to require support from humanitarian organizations to ensure that their basic needs are met.

The top five protection threats faced by people in Rakhine are: limited freedom of movement, physical insecurity, gender-based violence, a lack of documentation, and people smuggling and human trafficking. For the Muslim population



in Rakhine, a lack of civil documentation has been identified by the Protection Sector as an extreme threat as it has various adverse effects on the safety and well-being of communities. The current situation in the northern part of Rakhine State (see note below) may further compound these protection threats, which may in turn increase the risk of people resorting to irregular and dangerous maritime travels or fleeing to a neighbouring country. In general, the lack of civil documentation is a major hurdle for people as it prevents them from enjoying and exercising their legal rights, including freedom of movement, and from accessing services. The lack of personal identification documents (birth, death and marriage certificates) and/or identity documents showing legal residence, such as national registration cards, can also affect current or future claims for citizenship and increase the risk of statelessness. Women's access to legal recourse is severely restricted in Rakhine. This is particularly true for survivors of gender-based violence in Muslim communities, who without documentation lack all access to the legal system.

For many displaced people in Rakhine, the protracted nature of their displacement has led to increased pressure on families as they suffer from overcrowded conditions and lack of privacy in camps/shelters, limited access to livelihoods and food, increased anxiety and hopelessness for the future. Reports from the Protection Sector indicate that this has led to an increase in the incidence and severity of various forms of gender-based violence towards women and children, including intimate partner violence. Adolescents are an under-served population and they have limited access to youth services, leading to negative coping mechanisms, child marriage, child labour and risky migration.

**Note:** In the northern part of Rakhine, the events that began on 9 October 2016 have introduced a new level of violence, instability and uncertainty into the context. On that day, coordinated attacks on the Border Guard Police headquarters and two other Border Guard Police posts resulted in nine police personnel being killed and many weapons being looted; there were further clashes over subsequent days and another major escalation in November. A press release issued by the Government on 13 October following the first attacks outlined the Government's initial findings, claiming that a previously unknown militant Muslim group was responsible for the attacks. As a result of the attacks and the subsequent security operations, thousands of people have fled their homes, hundreds of houses and buildings have been burned, many people have been killed and allegations of serious human rights violations have been widely reported in the media. Due to restrictions on access imposed by the Government as a result of the current security situation, the United Nations has not been able to independently verify these reports. The United Nations has expressed its deep concern and a group of United Nations human rights experts has urged the Government to address the growing reports of violations. The

experts have called on the authorities to conduct thorough and impartial investigations of alleged human rights violations; to implement concerted efforts to fight and prevent acts of incitement to discrimination, hostility and violence against minorities; and to allow access for humanitarian workers.

The United Nations estimates that there are currently about 30,000 newly displaced people in the northern part of Maungdaw Township. Due to lack of access for humanitarian staff to carry out a needs assessment, it has not yet been possible for the United Nations and its humanitarian partners to verify the number of people affected and the magnitude of their needs. The situation has been further compounded by suspension of the pre-existing humanitarian programmes in most parts of the northern townships, including food, cash and nutrition services for 160,000 people. A Government-led mission to the northern part of Rakhine from 2-3 November with the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and nine Ambassadors provided an opportunity for them to get a general sense of the humanitarian situation and listen to the fears and needs of some of the affected communities. In a press conference at the end of the mission, the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator called for a credible, independent investigation and for urgent humanitarian access. Since then, while there has been a gradual increase in the number of humanitarian activities that have been able to resume in some of the more secure parts of Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathedaung townships, as of the end of November 2016 humanitarian organizations still do not have access to many areas.

### Kachin State

In Kachin State, as a result of the armed conflict that re-started in 2011, about 87,000 people remain displaced in 142 camps/sites, of which about 77 percent are women and children. About 48 per cent of the displaced people are located in areas beyond Government control where international actors have limited humanitarian access but where local humanitarian organizations continue to be able to operate, despite increasing constraints. Kachin State is resource-rich, but has higher than average poverty levels (28.6 per cent compared to the national average of 25.6 per cent).

During 2016 there was a significant deterioration in access of international humanitarian organizations and international staff to IDPs and other vulnerable conflict-affected people in Kachin State, particularly in areas beyond Government control. Starting in April 2016, the Government and military have not permitted the World Food Programme (WFP) and other international humanitarian organizations to take food or other relief supplies into areas beyond Government control. Instead, the Government issued an instruction requiring IDPs in areas beyond Government control to travel to designated distribution points in Government-controlled areas in order

to collect any necessary relief supplies. The new restrictions on access are coming at a time of heightened tensions and increased fighting in Kachin and Shan. The Government and military have said that the new restrictions on access relate to a number of factors, including allegations of diversion of aid. They have also questioned the figures being used by humanitarian organizations for displaced people in camps in these areas. The United Nations is in the process of working with the Government to reconcile any discrepancies and to come up with a common set of figures.

Even for Government-controlled areas, international humanitarian organizations are experiencing unprecedented delays in obtaining travel authorizations for international staff and this is having an impact on humanitarian activities in Kachin. In addition, there are concerns that access of national staff of both international and national organizations may be affected by new travel authorization processes. The United Nations and humanitarian partners, both national and international, have advocated strongly with the Government for continued safe humanitarian access to all displaced people and conflict-affected civilians wherever they might be located. They have pointed out that requiring IDPs to cross conflict lines in order to receive humanitarian assistance would expose them to serious risks and would not be in accordance with the principles of humanitarian action.

While humanitarian assistance has been delivered regularly to IDPs in all accessible locations since 2011, the current lack of sustained and predictable humanitarian access remains a considerable challenge. While local partners remain at the

centre of humanitarian response in Kachin and have been able to deliver assistance to remote areas inaccessible to the United Nations and international partners, support from international humanitarian organizations is still needed to complement and enhance local efforts, given the growing humanitarian needs resulting from protracted displacement and renewed conflict. Many of the IDP shelters that were put up in 2011 are in desperate need of repair, particularly in the more remote areas bordering China where they are exposed to severe weather condition. Education remains inadequate at all levels, from early childhood to secondary school, limiting opportunities to access the higher education system and diminishing growth and learning opportunities for the youth.

In April/May and again in August 2016, the conflict in Kachin escalated both in terms of intensity and frequency of fighting. The situation remains extremely tense and volatile and there is a risk that new security incidents may trigger further displacement. Due to the proximity of armed personnel to civilians, there are serious ongoing protection concerns that require constant monitoring and attention. Advocacy related to international humanitarian principles will need to be further strengthened in 2017. This includes issues such as distinguishing between civilians and combatants, protection of civilians against indiscriminate attacks, protection of children in armed conflict, preventing and responding to gender-based violence, freedom of movement for civilians, humanitarian access and safe passage for conflict-affected civilians.

Prolonged displacement has put a strain not only on the displaced but also on host communities' coping mechanisms.



The Government has started planning for small projects to provide durable solutions to a limited number of IDPs in Kachin. Additional small-scale spontaneous as well as organized relocation and return initiatives have taken place in some areas and more may take place in 2017 and beyond. The humanitarian community is engaging with the Government and other local actors to ensure that international standards are met.

As in other parts of Kachin, humanitarian organizations are increasingly using cash transfer programming to replace or complement in-kind aid. Recent cash feasibility assessments suggest there may be scope to build on pilot cash transfer programmes in some areas, while taking protection considerations into account. However, additional assessments and post-cash monitoring focused on the impact of cash assistance on communities are required to mitigate protection concerns related to cash, such as gender-based violence. Assessments done by KBC/OXFAM and KMSS/Trocaire in remote IDP camps in areas beyond Government control have indicated that even in these camps, a limited switch from food to cash is possible, although rice distribution should remain as in-kind assistance.

## Shan State

In Shan State, there are some 11,000 displaced people remaining in 34 camps that were established in 2011 following the fighting which erupted at that time. About 78 percent of these people are women and children. This situation has been further compounded by 16 additional incidents of displacement involving more than 12,000 people in northern Shan State during the first half of 2016. In some cases, the displacement was caused by fighting between ethnic armed group and the Myanmar army, while in other cases it was as a result of fighting between different ethnic armed groups or Militias, illustrating the complexity of the situation in Shan State. Displacement in Shan State is often temporary, with many of the displaced returning home after fairly short periods of time. Of those newly displaced in the first half of 2016, more than 9,000 people had reportedly returned to their places of origin by the end of June 2016. The remaining 3,000 displaced people are mostly sheltering in monasteries, host communities and existing camps. The immediate life-saving needs of these newly-displaced are being covered by State authorities, the Myanmar Red Cross Society, local NGOs and local communities, but their capacities are being stretched to the limit. They are being supported by INGOs and United Nations agencies.

The Concerns and Risks Analysis that was carried out by the Protection Sector in the northern part of Shan State highlighted some key protection concerns arising from the protracted conflict and ongoing new displacement. These protection concerns include lack of access to humanitarian services, gender-based violence, forced recruitment including of children, forced labour, lack of documentation, land

occupation, human trafficking, and risks associated with landmines. In addition, grave violations against children during armed conflict continue to be reported.

As in Kachin, partners have recently observed a significant deterioration in access for humanitarian organizations in Shan State, leaving some locations which were previously accessible off-limits. Limited humanitarian access has significantly reduced humanitarians' ability to provide protection by presence and ensure a balance of aid to all affected people in Shan.

Poverty in northern Shan is even higher than Kachin, with 37 per cent of the population living below the poverty line, compared to the national average of 26 per cent according to the [2010 Household Living Conditions Survey](#). Displaced people have found it difficult to restore their livelihoods and reduce their dependency on aid. Restarting livelihoods in Shan's conflict areas must happen against a backdrop of protection challenges including the cultivation of land contaminated by landmines and continued militarization. Myanmar has one of the highest landmine casualty rates in the world. Beyond mine risk education and immediate victim assistance, advocacy efforts have continued to focus on allowing for mapping of mined areas, laying the groundwork for future demining. Reduced livelihood opportunities for displaced people in Shan increase the likelihood of negative coping mechanisms, such as drug and alcohol abuse, which are leading risk factors for gender-based violence in the region. The ongoing conflict and related displacement has also strained the coping capacities of host communities.

In the Kokang Self-Administered Zone (SAZ), sporadic fighting has continued between the Myanmar Army and Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA) troops, especially in the northern part of the zone. The conflict initially displaced approximately 80,000 people with the majority crossing over the border into China. As of July 2016, the Relief and Resettlement Department in Lashio reports that nearly 42,000 people had returned. However, local humanitarian organizations estimate that the return figures are much higher. WFP started the delivery of food assistance to the returnees in September 2015 and continues to provide basic food rations to people in the Kokang SAZ. Local organizations working in the area estimate that around 15,000 villagers from Maw Htaik Sub-Township, which is still under the control of the MNDAA, remain displaced in camps with temporary tents/houses along the Myanmar side of the border. Given the limited access to these locations, there is little assistance from humanitarian organizations being provided to these IDPs. Meanwhile, humanitarian partners are concerned about the construction of 1,000 houses in a relocation site between Tar Shwe Htan and Laukkai to relocate approximately 8,000 people from 18 villages in Shwe Yin See village tract which lies along the mountainous border between Myanmar and China. National humanitarian organizations are also providing some basic assistance to the relocated IDPs.

## South-eastern Myanmar

In south-eastern Myanmar, decades of armed conflict led to a large number of people being displaced, including 106,000 refugees who remain in nine temporary shelters in Thailand. The southeast has been characterized by multiple waves of displacement both inside the country and across the border into Thailand. Therefore, accurate numbers are difficult to ascertain.

Since the end of 2015, with the new government and the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement in place and a renewed emphasis on national reconciliation as articulated through the Panglong Conference, there is an expectation that the socio-political and economic situation in south-eastern Myanmar may improve and further progress will be made in finding solutions for those affected by conflict and displacement. This includes return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs and the strengthening of coexistence in communities that contain original inhabitants, migrants and those affected by displacement. However, the highly militarized presence continues to have an impact on the protection environment and while efforts to achieve nationwide peace are continuing there remains a risk of further conflict and instability.

The needs of the population in this area are closely interlinked with peace and state-building agendas and include landmine risks, land ownership and equal access to public services. Gender-based violence remains a leading protection concern, with high levels of drug use being a key risk factor for violence against women and girls in the region. In this context it is difficult to separate humanitarian needs from longer term development needs. The needs of people in this area are therefore considered to be beyond the scope of this Humanitarian Needs Overview.

Note: As a result of clashes between the Myanmar Army/Border Guard Force and a splinter group of the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA), a few thousand people were evacuated by the Myanmar Army/Border Guard Force to Maung Gyi Nu village in Hlaingbwe, Kayin State, in September 2016. As of November 2016, the Government continues to lead the response for about 6,000 people who remain in the Maung Gyi Nu monastery compound. The needs of these people are being addressed mainly by the Government, with some assistance from the UN, national and international NGOs as well as private donations.

## 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 ranks 2nd out of 187 countries in the [Global Climate Risk Index](#) and 12th out of 191 countries in the [Index of Risk Management \(INFORM\)](#). 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. Since 2002, more than 13 million

people have been affected by natural disasters, including three Category 4 cyclones, several major earthquakes, and in 2015 the country experienced the worst flooding in decades.

Myanmar's vulnerability to extreme weather was visible again in 2016. Strong winds, heavy rains and hail storms in April affected around 40 townships across Chin, Kachin, Mandalay, Rakhine, Sagaing and Shan. From February to June 2016, Myanmar also experienced the effects of El Niño including extreme temperatures, unusual rainfall patterns, dry soil, high risk of fires and acute water shortages. Water shortages were compounded by damage to many ponds during the 2015 floods, leading to an overall reduction in available pond water. According to the National Disaster Management Committee, more than 900 villages across the country experienced water shortages. The Government distributed water by truck and provided other support to hundreds of affected villages.

Myanmar experienced heavy monsoon flooding again in 11 states and regions in June and July 2016. In this case, over half a million people were temporarily displaced and 133,000 were assessed to be in need of livelihoods support. In the flood-affected areas, immediate needs were covered by the Government, the Myanmar Red Cross Society, local organizations and private donors with support from international organizations (including a grant of US\$3.6 m from the Central Emergency Response Fund). Damage was caused to farm land, fish farms, schools, roads, bridges, wells and communal buildings.

A 6.8 magnitude earthquake struck central Myanmar in August 2016, killing three people and damaging schools, hospitals and houses, as well as more than 100 pagodas. The most severe impacts were seen in communities along the border between Magway and Mandalay. Myanmar regularly experiences earthquakes and this is the fourth tremor higher than magnitude 6.0 since 2008. In April 2016, another 6.9 magnitude earthquake struck near Mawlaik in Sagaing but there were no casualties and no major damage was recorded. These earthquakes are a reminder of the vulnerability of Myanmar to natural disasters. They also underline the importance of disaster risk reduction activities and ongoing efforts to strengthen national capacities for disaster preparedness and response.

The frequent exposure of an already vulnerable population to natural disasters – floods, landslides, droughts and earthquakes – underlines the critical importance of building longer-term resilience. This include investing more in disaster risk reduction and strengthening capacities of local and national organizations (government and non-government) to reduce risk, plan for and manage disaster response. Women and girls experience increased vulnerability to the effects of natural disasters as a consequence of existing systems of inequality and discrimination. Accordingly, any disaster risk reduction and response activities must prioritize the equitable participation of women and girls and adopt a gender responsive approach. In addition, any sustainable response requires the participation of women.

## BREAKDOWN OF

## PEOPLE IN NEED

As described in the following table, there are about 402,000 people who remain in need of humanitarian assistance in Rakhine and about 123,000 people with ongoing humanitarian needs in Kachin and northern Shan.

## NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED BY SECTOR

SECTOR	DISPLACED PERSONS		NON DISPLACED PERSONS	TOTAL	BY SEX	BY AGE		
	In camps, collective or self-settled	In host families	Other crisis affected people & host communities		% FEMALE	% CHILDREN	% ADULTS	% ELDERLY
<b>KACHIN</b>								
Education	35,400	2,300	-	37,700	51	98	2	0
Food Security	81,117	5,783	17,561	104,461	52	28.6	65.6	5.8
Health	81,117	5,783	-	86,900	55	30	65	5
Nutrition	10,713	894	224	11,831	51.8	72	28	0
Protection	81,117	5,783	1,670	88,570	53	49	44	7
Shelter/NFIs/CCCM	81,117	5,783	-	86,900	53	51	43	6
WASH	81,117	5,783	-	86,900	55	35	40	25
<b>SHAN</b>								
Education	2,800	500	-	3,300	51	98	2	0
Food Security	9,136	1,602	8,000	18,738	52	28.6	65.6	5.8
Health	9,136	1,602	-	10,738	55	30	65	5
Nutrition	1,201	211	1,056	2,468	51.8	72	28	0
Protection	9,136	1,602	104	10,842	53	49	44	7
Shelter/NFIs/CCCM	9,136	1,602	-	10,738	53	51	43	6
WASH	9,136	1,602	-	10,738	55	35	40	25
<b>RAKHINE</b>								
Education	50,000	3,000	47,000	100,000	51	98	2	0
Food Security	113,757	6,119	140,450	260,326	52	28.6	65.6	5.8
Health	113,757	6,119	256,714	376,590	55	30	65	5
Nutrition	22,282	1,200	83,877	107,359	51.8	81	19	0
Protection	113,757	6,119	25,048	144,924	51	50	46	4
Shelter/NFIs/CCCM	113,757	6,119	-	119,876	51	50	46	4
WASH	113,757	6,119	138,500	258,376	55	35	40	25

# people in need by township



**PEOPLE IN**

**NEED**

About 402,000 people in Rakhine State are in need of humanitarian assistance. This includes about 120,000 IDPs, and over 282,000 other crisis-affected people/host communities. In Kachin and northern Shan, there are close to 123,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance. This includes about 98,000 IDPs and about 26,000 other crisis-affected people/host communities. The humanitarian needs of people in South-eastern Myanmar are beyond the scope of this Humanitarian Needs Overview.

PEOPLE IN NEED	DISPLACED PERSONS <sup>1</sup>					NON-DISPLACED PERSONS	TOTAL
	IDPs in camps, collective centres or self-settled		IDPs in host families		TOTAL IDPS	Other crisis affected people and host communities <sup>2</sup>	
TOWNSHIP	Government controlled areas	Areas controlled by armed groups or contested areas	Government controlled areas	Areas controlled by armed groups or contested areas			
<b>KACHIN STATE</b>							
BHAMO	6,955	-	989	-	7,944	5,500	13,444
CHIPWI	1,630	1,019	-	-	2,649	-	2,649
HPAKANT	3,867	-	-	-	3,867	-	3,867
KHAUNGLANHPU	17	-	-	-	17	-	17
MANSI	7,054	4,517	1,090	-	12,661	3,200	15,861
MOGAUNG	353	-	83	-	436	-	436
MOHNYIN	121	-	217	-	338	300	638
MOMAUK	5,430	9,141	1,563	-	16,134	4,000	20,134
MYITKYINA	5,959	-	-	-	5,959	1,700 <sup>3</sup>	7,659
PUTA-O	268	-	120	-	388	-	388
SHWEGU	400	-	30	1,691	2,121	-	2,121
SUMPRABUM	1,232	-	-	-	1,232	-	1,232
WAINGMAW	7,578	25,576	-	-	33,154	3,000	36,154
<b>TOTAL KACHIN</b>	<b>40,864</b>	<b>40,253</b>	<b>4,092</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>86,900</b>	<b>17,700</b>	<b>104,600</b>

SHAN STATE	Government controlled areas	Areas controlled by armed groups or contested areas	Government controlled areas	Areas controlled by armed groups or contested areas			
HSENI	260	-	-	392	652	-	652
KUTKAI	5,071	-	-	-	5,071	-	5,071
MANTON	530	-	-	-	530	-	530
MUSE	322	-	-	690	1,012	-	1,012
NAMHKAN	2,832	-	-	-	2,832	-	2,832
NAMTU	121	-	520	-	641	-	641
KOKANG SAZ <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	8,000
<b>TOTAL SHAN</b>	<b>9,136</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>10,738</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>18,738</b>

RAKHINE STATE						
BUTHIDAUNG	-	-	-	-	40,000	40,000
KYAUK-PHYU	1,601	-	-	1,601	500	2,101
KYAUKTAW	546	-	-	546	19,651	20,197
MAUNGDAW	1,148	-	-	1,148	156,681	157,829
MINBYA	-	-	-	-	10,638	10,638
MRAUK-U	-	-	-	-	8,826	8,826
MYEBON	2,718	-	-	2,718	204	2,922
PAUKTAW	15,942	-	-	15,942	9,669	25,611
PONNAGYUN	-	-	-	-	4,000	4,000
RAMREE	264	-	-	264	1,500	1,764
RATHEDAUNG	3,566	-	-	3,566	26,565	30,131
SITTWE	87,972	-	6,119	94,091	4,000	98,091
<b>TOTAL RAKHINE</b>	<b>113,757</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,119</b>	<b>119,876</b>	<b>282,234</b>	<b>402,110</b>

<b>TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED</b>	<b>217,514</b>	<b>307,934</b>	<b>525,448</b>
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1. Figures provided by the Camp Management and Camp Coordination Cluster (Kachin - Sep 2016, Rakhine - Sep 2016). Please note that these figures do not include new displacement in Shan (due to the recent conflicts) and in Rakhine (due to clashes between the Arakan Army and the Myanmar military, and displacement in the northern part of Rakhine resulting from the attacks on Border Guard Police posts in October 2016 and subsequent security operations). The Government has informed the UN that its own figures for IDPs in camps are different. The UN is in the process of working with the Government to reconcile any discrepancies and to come up with a common set of figures.

2. This includes some former IDPs (returnees or relocated IDPs).

3. The General Administration Department's latest estimate for resettled IDPs in PaLaNa resettlement area.

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





# 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 141,000 children affected by conflict or inter-communal tensions in Myanmar are in need of humanitarian interventions in education. The major needs include: (1) improved access to safe and equipped learning spaces and quality learning opportunities; (2) improved ability to cope with negative psychological effects and limit physical danger caused by the crisis.

### AFFECTED POPULATION

Many conflict-affected children and adolescents in Myanmar remain displaced or face restrictions on freedom of movements and access to services. Those in need of humanitarian education services include: 37,700 children in Kachin, 3,300 in Shan, and 100,000 in Rakhine.

### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In Kachin and Shan, the high number of displaced children requiring pre-primary, primary and post-primary 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, tuition fees and transportation) are prohibitive for many IDPs. A lack of resources results in insufficient facilities and materials to accommodate children within minimum standards. Adolescents are in particular need of learning opportunities and life skills education as they are the most vulnerable to forced labour, recruitment into armed groups and exploitation. This will allow adolescents to more fully participate as members of their communities and help prevent and mitigate these risks in the conflict affected regions.

### NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN NEED

# 141,000

In Rakhine, displacement and ongoing restrictions on freedom of movement continue to undermine children's access to education. The majority of IDP children remain dependent on in-camp education services. However, there is still a priority to align those services delivered in camps with the formal education system and advocate for their inclusion in governmental education planning. Continued training of education personnel on formalized curriculum and protective, emergency-related issues remains a priority need. The situation for post-primary education is especially critical with large numbers of adolescents in camps and crisis affected areas unable to access quality, formal education opportunities which compromise education's role as a holistic protective agent which offers hope and helps mitigate potential conflict.

STATE/ REGIONS	DISPLACED PERSONS		NON-DISPLACED PERSONS	TOTAL	BY SEX	BY AGE		
	IDPs in camps, collective centers or self-settled	In host families	Other crisis affected people & host communities		% female	% children	% adult	% elderly
KACHIN	35,400	2,300	-	37,700	51	98	2	-
SHAN	2,800	500	-	3,300	51	98	2	-
RAKHINE	50,000	3,000	47,000	100,000	51	98	2	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>88,200</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>141,000</b>				

## FOOD SECURITY



### OVERVIEW

An estimated 383,500 people in Myanmar remain in need of food and livelihood assistance. Main humanitarian needs include: (1) life-saving food assistance; (2) sustainable agricultural livelihood and income generating support; and (3) strengthened preparedness and resilience to future disasters.

### AFFECTED POPULATION

Vulnerable people in Myanmar who are in need of critical food and livelihood support in 2017 include: 104,500 conflict-affected in Kachin, and 18,700 in Shan and 260,000 people in Rakhine who remain affected by inter-communal tensions and movement restrictions.

### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Life-saving food assistance continues to be needed for the displaced (including new displacement in 2017), returnees, relocated people, and other conflict-affected people in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan states due to movement restrictions and limited income opportunities. Due to the protracted displacement, affected people will need diversified livelihood support and additional income sources to reduce their dependency on humanitarian assistance. Specialized food and nutrition support for children under five, and pregnant and lactating women will also remain a priority.

'Do No Harm' principles and conflict sensitivity will be key in transitioning from life-saving food assistance to cash assistance and to resilient and sustainable livelihood development. It is critical to promote possible agricultural interventions and other livelihood initiatives in identified camps or adjacent areas as this has demonstrated positive impact on food diversity and family income. A baseline survey conducted in Kachin in 2016 identified agriculture (or related activities) as the second and

### NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

# 383,500

third source of income (80 per cent) in camps with 50 per cent of the vegetable consumed coming from the own production in camp areas. A prioritization exercise in May 2016 identified additional livelihood sources among the displaced population in a few camps (30 per cent IDPs in Kachin and 44 per cent in Shan). Opportunities to support these livelihood options need further consideration to help reduce dependency on humanitarian assistance, shifting in modalities and reducing food baskets proportionally. To facilitate IDP resettlement, it is essential that returnees, relocated people and host communities receive sustainable agricultural livelihood and income generating support. The Early Recovery Network assessment in Rakhine (April 2016) identified a negative shift in livelihood patterns and emphasized the support required, mainly in the food security sector for making this return process sustainable. Finally, there is a critical need to integrate preparedness and resilience building measures into emergency and recovery programmes, especially in disaster prone areas to prevent and mitigate disaster impacts and negative coping strategies. Programmes at community level should be tailored to develop the capacities of affected populations to anticipate, respond to and recover from future disasters.

STATE/ REGIONS	DISPLACED PERSONS		NON-DISPLACED PERSONS	TOTAL	BY SEX	BY AGE		
	IDPs in camps, collective centers or self-settled	In host families	Other crisis affected people & host communities		% female	% children	% adult	% elderly
KACHIN	81,117	5,783	17,561	104,461	52	28.6	65.6	5.8
SHAN	9,136	1,602	8,000	18,738	52	28.6	65.6	5.8
RAKHINE	113,757	6,119	140,450	260,326	52	28.6	65.6	5.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>204,010</b>	<b>13,504</b>	<b>166,011</b>	<b>383,525</b>				

## HEALTH



## OVERVIEW

An estimated 474,000 people in Myanmar continue to face obstacles in accessing health care services. The main humanitarian needs include: (1) ensuring access to improved primary health care services, including a functional referral system; (2) improving reproductive, maternal, adolescent and child health care (including family planning services); (3) maintaining an early warning and response system for communicable diseases of public health concern.

## AFFECTED POPULATION

The affected people who face particular challenges in accessing quality health care services include the following: 86,900 conflict-affected people in Kachin and 10,700 in Shan, and 376,600 people in Rakhine who are displaced or affected by restrictions on their movements and access to essential services. Many communities in Rakhine continue to face critical challenges in access to health care services, particularly those in the un-enumerated population.

## HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In Kachin and Shan, the majority of IDPs, particularly in areas beyond Government control, continue to rely on humanitarian support and facilities available in China as their access to health services and referral systems in Myanmar remains limited. While many camps have primary health care services provided by humanitarian partners, assessments indicate the need for further strengthening of health facilities, including increased provision of sufficient medicines. Access constraints faced by organizations working to establish functional referral systems equate to a serious health risk for the affected population. In mid-2016, only 59 per cent of the target population had access to basic health care, largely due

## NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

# 474,000

to logistical and security constraints, inadequate facilities, medical supplies and skilled staff.

In Rakhine, in addition to long-standing limitations in general health service provision, humanitarian needs continue due to continued restrictions on access to health facilities and township hospitals for the Muslim population (including IDPs) in central Rakhine. While the referral pathway has improved over past months, challenges remain with established protocols and restrictions applied to health referrals which contribute to inequitable access to services. Recruitment of skilled staff and retention of existing staff to support health operations continues to be a major challenge. At mid-2016, only 76 per cent of those targeted by the Health Cluster in Rakhine had access to basic health-care services. Humanitarian health interventions remain essential until all populations have equitable access to health services through strengthening of government capacity and removing the current restrictions on freedom of movement and access to health facilities.

STATE/ REGIONS	DISPLACED PERSONS		NON-DISPLACED PERSONS	TOTAL	BY SEX	BY AGE		
	IDPs in camps, collective centers or self-settled	In host families	Other crisis affected people & host communities		% female	% children	% adult	% elderly
KACHIN	81,117	5,783	-	86,900	55	30	65	5
SHAN	9,136	1,602	-	10,738	55	30	65	5
RAKHINE	113,757	6,119	256,714	376,590	55	30	65	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>204,010</b>	<b>13,504</b>	<b>256,714</b>	<b>474,228</b>				

## NUTRITION



### OVERVIEW

Over 122,000 children and women require life-saving nutrition services. The main humanitarian needs include: (1) improved access to Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition; (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: 11,831 in Kachin, 2,468 in Shan and 107,360 in Rakhine who remain affected by the ongoing inter-communal tensions, restrictions on their movements and access to services. 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 who are in need of treatment for acute malnutrition. Given the limited nutritional data available at the time of planning, additional surveys are required to determine the full extent of the crises and pockets of need.

### 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 is above the WHO emergency threshold (15 per cent). This means that the under 5 (U5) children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in these townships have humanitarian nutritional needs.

The prevalence of GAM in Buthidaung and Maungdaw stands at 15.1 per cent, and 19.0 per cent respectively while the prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) is recorded

### NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

# 122,000

at 2.0 per cent, and 3.9 per cent respectively. From January to July 2016, some 17,981 children aged 6-59 months with SAM (159 per cent of the 2016 target) were admitted to therapeutic care across affected townships in Rakhine. While the nutritional situation in these townships reflects nutritional emergency levels and requires life-saving interventions, the problem of acute malnutrition could only be fully addressed if long term multi-sectorial interventions are implemented and initiatives such as the State Development Plan and the Food Security and Nutrition Strategy are effectively supported.

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 and 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	TOTAL	BY SEX	BY AGE		
	IDPs in camps, collective centers or self-settled	In host families	Other crisis affected people & host communities		% female	% children	% adult	% elderly
KACHIN	10,713	894	224	11,831	51.8	72	28	-
SHAN	1,201	211	1,056	2,468	51.8	72	28	-
RAKHINE	22,282	1,200	83,877	107,359	51.8	81	19	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,196</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>87,157</b>	<b>121,658</b>				

## PROTECTION



### OVERVIEW

An estimated 244,000 people in Myanmar continue to require protection assistance. Based on the 2015 Concerns and Risks Analysis for Kachin, Shan and Rakhine, 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; (3) grave violations against children and risky migration practices; (4) durable solutions in accordance with international standards; (5) protection of civilians in conflict areas, including through mine action programming in contaminated areas.

### AFFECTED POPULATION

88,570 conflict-affected people in Kachin, 10,842 in Shan, and 144,924 people in Rakhine affected by the restrictive and discriminatory policies and practices as well as by protracted displacement.

### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Protection concerns from ongoing internal conflict in Kachin and Shan include continued displacements of civilians, international humanitarian and human rights laws violations, gender-based violence (GBV) and grave violations against children. Meanwhile, the conflict is characterized by a climate of impunity, lack of access to livelihoods, high levels of drug use and abuse as well as the risk associated with mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). This is documented in the [Concerns and Risks Analysis, Kachin/northern Shan, Protection Sector, October 2015](#). Restriction on freedom of movement and lack of civil documentation increase a risk of human trafficking and cross-border movements to China, involving GBV and possible detention. Humanitarian access

### NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

# 244,000

to areas both within and beyond the Government control dramatically deteriorated in 2016, depriving affected people of access to adequate assistance as well as protection monitoring.

In Rakhine, many people still feel the effects of the inter community violence/tensions. They need support to facilitate resilience within individuals, families and communities in order to restore social cohesion. Across the state, discriminatory practices including arbitrary restrictions on freedom of movement, difficulties in accessing civil documentation and essential services (such as healthcare and education), as well as a system of local orders (applicable in the northern part) and segregation contribute to on-going serious protection concerns. These include GBV, child labour, child marriage, risky migration, trafficking, family separation and physical insecurity. This is documented in the [Concerns and Risks Analysis, Rakhine State, Protection Sector, October 2015](#). A conflict sensitive and gender inclusive approach will continue to be implemented by the sector, through working with populations in surrounding villages that were affected by the conflict, and host communities, to ensure better access to protection services.

STATE/ REGIONS	DISPLACED PERSONS		NON-DISPLACED PERSONS	TOTAL	BY SEX	BY AGE		
	IDPs in camps, collective centers or self-settled	In host families	Other crisis affected people & host communities*		% female	% children	% adult	% elderly
KACHIN	81,117	5,783	1,670	88,570	53	49	44	7
SHAN	9,136	1,602	104	10,842	53	49	44	7
RAKHINE	113,757	6,119	25,048	144,924	51	50	46	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>204,010</b>	<b>13,504</b>	<b>26,822</b>	<b>244,336</b>				

\* This refers to returnees/relocated people in the case of Protection Sector.

## 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 where appropriate (as part of overall efforts to end displacement). Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) support is needed to improve the lives of those within camps and to prepare for life after displacement. NFI support is needed to meet basic household needs of affected people.

### AFFECTED POPULATION

The affected people in Myanmar who continue to face particular challenges in having decent shelters, NFIs, and CCCM support are the following: 86,900 conflict-affected people in Kachin, 10,738 in Shan and 119,876 people in Rakhine who remain affected by restrictions on their movements and access to essential services.

### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In Kachin and Shan, over 97,600 people remain displaced as a result of the armed conflict that started in 2011. Many shelters built in 2011/12 did not meet minimum standards in terms of size, structural safety and durability. Unless solutions are found it is a perpetual cycle of replacing sub-standard or no longer habitable temporary shelters. However, as of June 2016, only 28 per cent of the target IDPs in Kachin and Shan had benefited from projects to repair or reconstruct damaged temporary shelters due to limited funding. While the need for mass blanket NFI distributions has passed, some NFIs are needed for vulnerable cases but infrequently and in modest numbers. Key CCCM needs are: 1) humanitarian assistance is well-managed and coordinated; 2) participatory and community-based development approaches are integrated into planning and implementation; 3) when return or

### NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

# 217,500

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.

In Rakhine, some 119,900 IDPs remain in 36 camps or camp-like settings as of September 2016. Most shelters in camps have been subjected to a fourth rainy season and already reached the end of their lifespan. In March 2016 a joint assessment was conducted by the Cluster and the Rakhine State Government, focusing on the 21 camps in Sittwe, Pauktaw and Myebon that currently house over 90 per cent of the 120,000 IDPs across Rakhine State. Prior to the 2016 rains (which caused further degradation), it showed an urgent need for major renovation of over 60 per cent of the shelters in the Sittwe camps and full rehabilitation of more than 80 per cent of the shelters in Pauktaw. This total temporary shelter repair and maintenance need stood at US\$3.9 million and 60 per cent has been raised and has or is being implemented. However, the gap remains (US\$1.5 million) in the most pressing areas in Sittwe and Pauktaw Townships. Equally, despite repeated efforts to deliver additional individual shelter solutions following the progress made in 2015, with funding and expertise readily available, opportunities are dependent upon Government decision. In terms of CCCM support, efforts to reform Camp Management Committees (CMCs) continue and require dedicated support from the Government. The needs for NFIs 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.

STATE/ REGIONS	DISPLACED PERSONS		NON-DISPLACED PERSONS	TOTAL	BY SEX	BY AGE		
	IDPs in camps, collective centers or self-settled	In host families	Other crisis affected people & host communities		% female	% children	% adult	% elderly
KACHIN	81,117	5,783	-	86,900	53	51	43	6
SHAN	9,136	1,602	-	10,738	53	51	43	6
RAKHINE	113,757	6,119	-	119,876	51	50	46	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>204,010</b>	<b>13,504</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>217,514</b>				

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



### OVERVIEW

The main humanitarian needs include the continued and effective provision of safe water, dignified sanitation services and effective hygiene promotion to communities with restricted movements in Rakhine and those affected by on-going conflict in Kachin and Shan states. The overall aim is to ensure provision of essential water, sanitation and hygiene services to populations with movement restrictions until reintegration is achieved.

### AFFECTED POPULATION

The affected people who continue to face particular difficulties in accessing clean water and sanitation are the following: 86,900 people in Kachin, 10,738 in Shan and 258,376 people in Rakhine.

### HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In Kachin and Shan, 97,600 IDPs remain in 176 sites where temporary water and sanitation infrastructures require maintenance and operational support, including hygiene promotion activities on a regular basis. In mid-2016, 46 per cent and 85 per cent of IDPs had access to good quality and quantity of drinking /domestic water, and basic sanitation facilities respectively. In Government controlled urban sites, limited progress has been made on integrating service provision with municipal service delivery but in rural locations authorities and private sector do not have the mandate/capacity to take on these responsibilities. In areas beyond government control, restricted movements pose significant challenges for delivery of essential services and monitoring. Across both Kachin and Shan, on-going conflict leads to frequent short-term displacements that are expected to require rapid small-scale humanitarian WASH assistance during the course of 2017.

### NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

# 356,000

In Rakhine State, 119,900 IDPs remain displaced without freedom of movement across 36 sites where temporary water and sanitation infrastructures require maintenance and operational support, including hygiene promotion activities on a regular basis. In mid-2016, 78 per cent and 87 per cent of IDPs in camps had access to good quality and quantity of drinking/domestic water, and basic sanitation facilities respectively. Of the estimated one million non-displaced people across the state with movement restrictions, approximately 138,500 people are considered to be facing humanitarian WASH needs. This caseload is primarily defined to support health and nutrition cluster caseloads in areas of acute need. Across Rakhine, IDPs along with wider populations are annually affected by severe water shortages and floods, compounded by a chronic lack of investment in sustainable disaster/climate resilient WASH infrastructures. The widespread poverty and high State-wide risk of disaster means intensive efforts are required to bridge the humanitarian /development divide and together effectively tackle future vulnerability as well as current needs.

Figures used by the WASH Cluster within camps are based upon CCCM's estimates. Outside of camps they are based upon an estimate of non-displaced affected communities without access to improved water supplies and adjusted to account for humanitarian needs alongside longer term development challenges.

STATE/ REGIONS	DISPLACED PERSONS		NON-DISPLACED PERSONS	TOTAL	BY SEX	BY AGE		
	IDPs in camps, collective centers or self-settled	In host families	Other crisis affected people & host communities		% female	% children	% adult	% elderly
KACHIN	81,117	5,783	-	86,900	55	35	40	25
SHAN	9,136	1,602	-	10,738	55	35	40	25
RAKHINE	113,757	6,119	138,500	258,376	55	35	40	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>204,010</b>	<b>13,504</b>	<b>138,500</b>	<b>356,014</b>				









This document was prepared by the Myanmar Humanitarian Country Team (United Nations and Partners).

It 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.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



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