



PROTECTION INCIDENT MONITORING SYSTEM: DASHBOARD

- Reporting Period: October – December 2016
- Reporting Area: Central Rakhine State

KEY INFORMATION

- In the central parts of Rakhine state, movement restrictions increased for IDPs and Muslims in most locations during the first weeks following the 9 October attacks against Border Guard Police (BGP) posts in the northern part of Rakhine State. Many humanitarian agencies temporarily reduced their outreach to IDP camps as a precautionary measure due to fear expressed by staff.
- A total of 59 incidents were reported, affecting 1,343 persons, predominantly men. 53% of the incidents were reported as being perpetrated by the government principally the BGP, the Myanmar Police and the Tatmadaw.
- 250 people, including 62 children are reported to have been tortured during a military operation in Rathedaung Township.

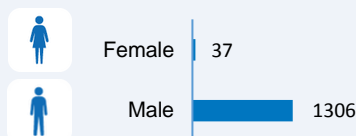
KEY FIGURES

 **59** reported incidents

 **1343** victims

 **77** child victims

BREAKDOWN OF VICTIMS BY GENDER:



CONTENTS

1. Protection Incident Monitoring Info-graphic

This infographic shows the number of reported incidents and the 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 shows the total number of incidents that occurred in specific village tracts.

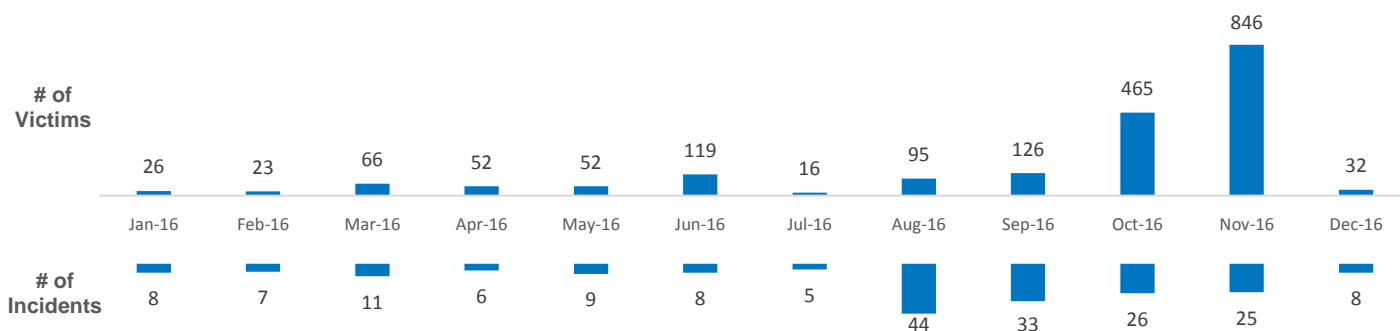
DATA GUIDANCE

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.

However, PIMS reports do not contain all protection incidents in the area of the Protection Sector 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 counts only the severest of the violations which is used to indicate the protection incident in the PIMS.

BREAKDOWN OF PROTECTION INCIDENTS AND VICTIMS BY MONTH:



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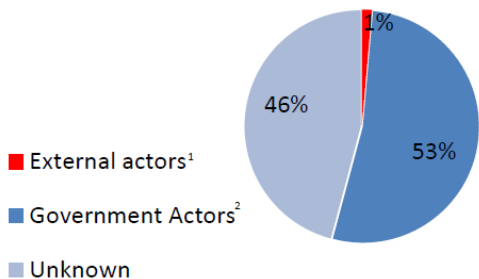


Total number of reported incidents
Total number of victims affected

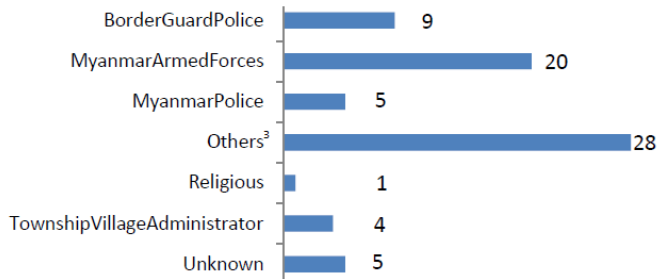
59
1,343
3% 97% 9%

Incident breakdown:

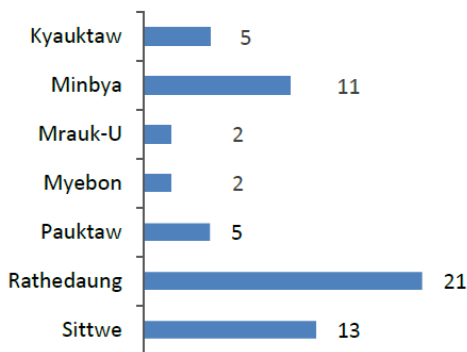
Type of perpetrator



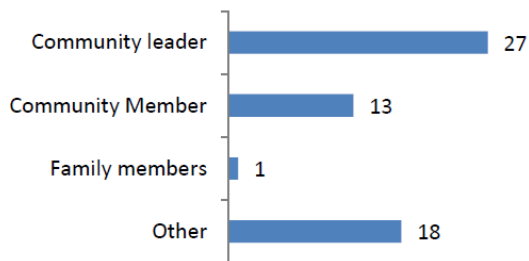
Occupation of perpetrator



Township



First Source of Information



Incident and victim breakdown by type of violation:



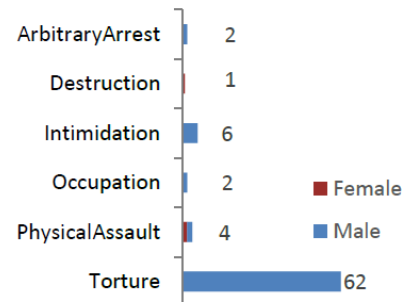
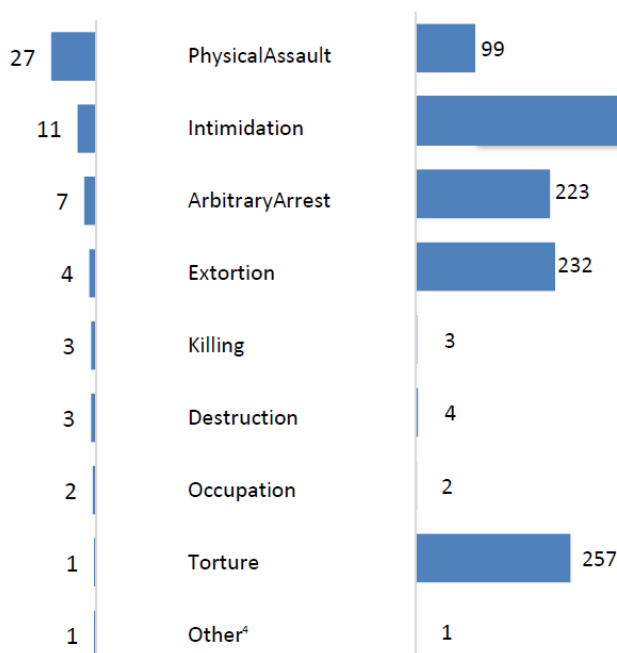
No. of Incidents



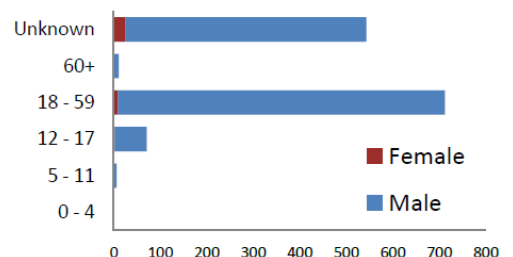
No. of Victims



Child Victims



Victims by age and gender



- Includes Camp committee member/leader, humanitarian worker, non-state armed group, Religious authority/leader, teacher, humanitarian worker.
- Includes Border Guard Police, Forest department official, Immigration officer, Myanmar Armed Forces, Military intelligence, Myanmar police, Township/village administrator.
- Includes neighbor, school teacher, someone around the victim's environment.
- Includes gender-based violence, forced marriage and denial of resources opportunities or services.

Protection Incident Trend Analysis for Central Rakhine State

Incident trend by violation type and township

Violation Type	Township	2016			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Torture	Rathedaung				■
Restrictions On Movement	Minbya	■			
PhysicalAssault	Kyauktaw		■		■
	Minbya	■		■	■
	Mrauk-U		■		■
	Pauktaw	■	■	■	■
	Rathedaung	■		■	■
	Sittwe	■		■	■
Others ¹	Kyauktaw	■			
	Minbya				■
	Pauktaw			■	
Occupation	Minbya				■
	Pauktaw				■
	Rathedaung			■	
Killing	Rathedaung				■
	Sittwe				■
Intimidation	Kyauktaw	■			■
	Minbya	■		■	■
	Mrauk-U			■	
	Myepon				■
	Pauktaw		■	■	
	Rathedaung			■	■
	Sittwe			■	■
Extortion	Minbya	■		■	
	Myepon				■
	Pauktaw		■	■	■
	Rathedaung	■	■	■	■
	Sittwe	■		■	
					■
Destruction	Kyauktaw		■		■
	Minbya	■		■	■
	Pauktaw	■	■	■	
	Rathedaung				■
	Sittwe	■	■		
Arbitrary Arrest	Kyauktaw				■
	Minbya			■	■
	Rathedaung	■		■	■

Incident trend by perpetrator and township

Perpetrator	Township	2016			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
BorderGuardPolice;	Rathedaung	■	■	■	■
Camp Committee	Pauktaw	■		■	
	Sittwe	■			
Camp Committee;Others;	Pauktaw		■		
	Sittwe		■		
Myanmar Armed Force	Myepon				■
	Pauktaw			■	■
	Rathedaung	■	■		■
	Sittwe			■	■
Myanmar Armed Force;BorderGuardPolice;	Rathedaung				■
Myanmar Armed Force;TownshipVillageAdmi..	Rathedaung				■
Myanmar Police	Minbya	■		■	■
	Pauktaw		■	■	
	Rathedaung	■		■	
	Sittwe	■		■	
MyanmarPolice; Camp Committee	Sittwe			■	
MyanmarPolice;Others;	Minbya			■	■
	Rathedaung			■	
MyanmarPolice;TownshipVillageAdministrator;	Rathedaung			■	
Others ²	Kyauktaw	■	■		■
	Minbya	■		■	■
	Mrauk-U		■	■	■
	Pauktaw	■	■	■	■
	Rathedaung			■	■
	Sittwe	■		■	■
Religious;Others;	Myepon				■
Township Village Administrator	Pauktaw			■	
	Rathedaung			■	
Unknown	Minbya			■	■
	Mrauk-U				■
	Pauktaw		■	■	■
	Rathedaung			■	■
	Sittwe				■

Child victims by violation

Violation Type	2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Intimidation			■	■
Occupation				■
Restrictions On Movement	■			
Arbitrary Arrest				■
Destruction	■		■	■
Extortion			■	
Torture				■
PhysicalAssault		■	■	■

Incident trend by township

Township	2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Kyauktaw	■	■		■
Minbya	■		■	■
Mrauk-U		■	■	■
Myepon				■
Pauktaw	■	■	■	■
Rathedaung	■	■	■	■
Sittwe	■	■	■	■

1. Includes gender-based violence, forced marriage and denial of resources opportunities or services.
2. Includes neighbor, school teacher, someone around the victim's environment.

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

CENTRAL RAKHINE STATE NARRATIVE REPORT

Operational context

The inter-communal violence of June and October 2012 displaced some 140,000 persons to camps in Rakhine State and contributed to an additional tens of thousands of people living in an IDP-like situation in remote villages. Restrictions on freedom of movement imposed on the majority of IDPs are the main obstacle to accessing services, especially health and education, as well as livelihood opportunities.

In Central Rakhine, movement restrictions increased in most locations following the 9 October attacks against BGP posts and the subsequent security operations in the northern part of the State. Tensions were high in the first week after the events, with increased military and navy patrol around IDP camps in Sittwe. As a result, many humanitarian agencies temporarily reduced their outreach to IDP camps as a precautionary measure. In Kyauktaw, Mrauk-U, Myebon and Pauktaw, villagers were advised not to trade anymore with Muslim IDPs and villagers. The latter were prevented from carrying out their traditional livelihoods activities such as fishing, collecting firewood and selling shellfish. At the end of October, residents were able to resume livelihood activities, despite new local curfews recommended by local authorities in some areas, as well as a reduction of movement and trade between Muslim and Rakhine communities. Most of the health and sanitation services which were temporarily suspended resumed except for the mobile health clinics in most villages in Sittwe, Kyauktaw, Minbya, Mrauk U and Pauktaw Townships. In October, authorities relocated 1,000 Rakhine and Mro evacuees/IDPs in a Football Stadium (Ba Lone Quin) in Sittwe. Humanitarian agencies were denied access by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and local authorities which provided most of the assistance to this group.

On 18 September, the Rakhine State Security Minister announced that buildings constructed without permissions would be demolished in the Northern Part of Rakhine State, including Rathedaung. These demolitions disproportionately impacted Muslims due to the discriminations they face in accessing formal administrative procedures. In Rathedaung, out of the 285 buildings which were ordered to be taken down, 89 houses were demolished causing the displacement of 445 persons. The demolitions were suspended after advocacy by the international community, which stressed that such actions would lead to further displacement and could exacerbate existing vulnerabilities and fuel inter-communal tensions.

Protection Incident Monitoring Analysis

In Central Rakhine State, protection monitoring is undertaken in IDP locations and among conflict-affected communities in Kyaukphyu, Myebon, Pauktaw, Ramree, Rathedaung and Sittwe Townships as well as in the operational area known as 'Zone 1' (Kyauktaw, Minbya and Mrauk-U Townships). However, coverage is limited in some areas, in Kyaukphyu and Ramree in particular, due to the logistical constraints to reach these remote locations.

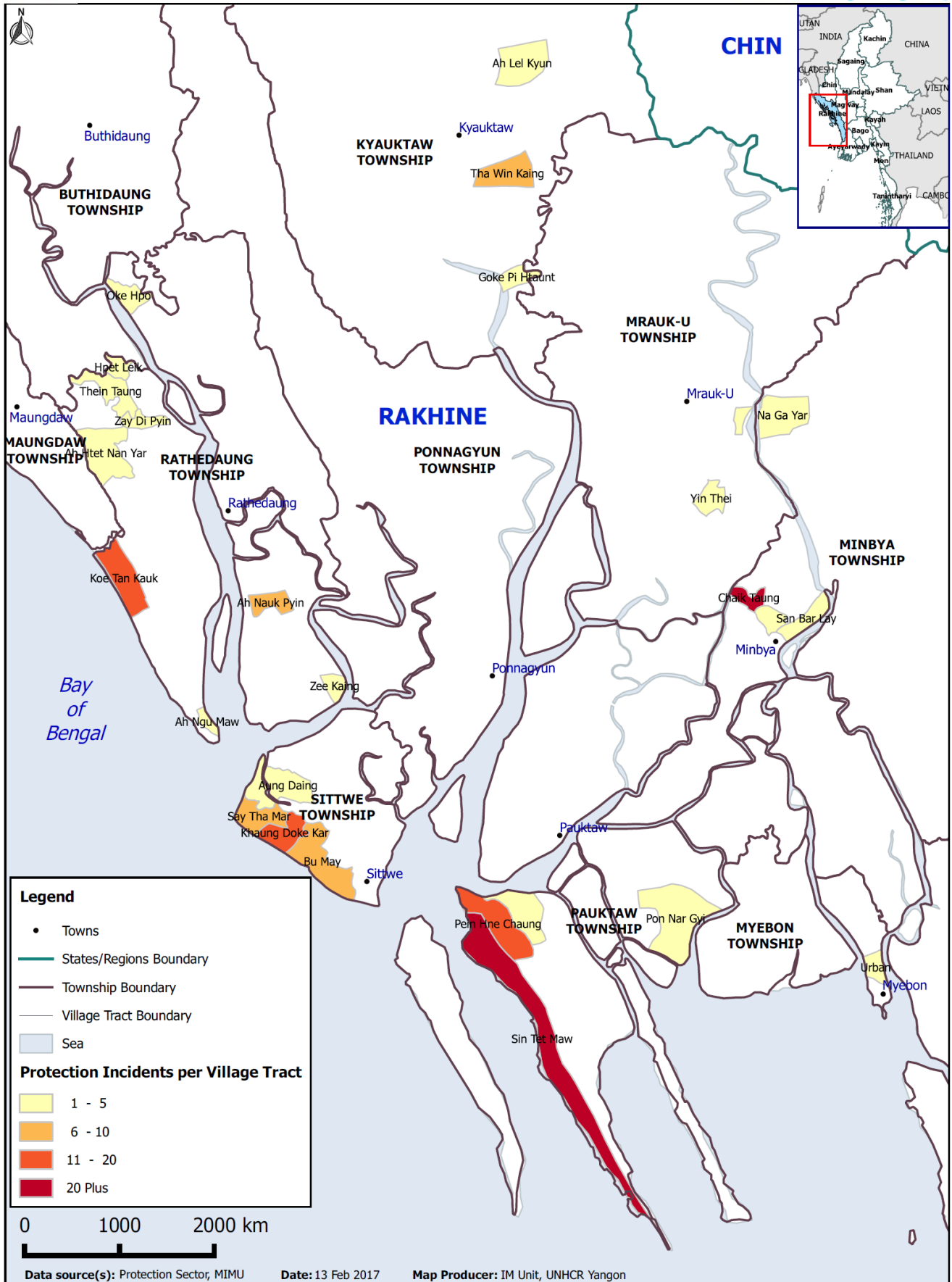
A total of 59 incidents were reported, affecting 1,343 persons, predominantly men. Over half of the incidents were reported as being perpetrated by the Government principally the Border Guard Police (BGP), the Myanmar Police Forces and the Tatmadaw. The increase in the number of incidents in Rathedaung reflects the heightened security presence deployed to the area following the 9 October attacks. While the majority of incidents reflected in this report have been cross-checked; a small number could not be verified due to lack of access to the affected areas.

Physical assault, intimidation, arbitrary arrest and extortion continue to be the most reported violations. They often relate to restrictions on freedom of movement in circumstances where people try to access livelihoods while some incidents arise from tensions within IDP camps, between IDPs and local communities, or between IDPs and local authorities. Power dynamics within IDP camps and surrounding villages led to incidents being underreported. Some influential IDPs are known to block access to the police and/or extort or threaten those trying to report incidents. The small number of cases reported in December is attributed to the low level of protection monitoring activities carried out due to reduced staffing presence on the ground during the holiday period.

The protection incident that occurred in Koe Tan Kauk IDP camp, in Rathedaung Township on 7 November illustrates the nature and level of intimidation faced by local communities. That day, 200 people from the Tatmadaw, BGP, Immigration, Village Administrators and 30 Rakhine villagers surrounded the IDP camp to conduct a household search. Over 250 IDP men and 62 children (5 of them reportedly between 5 and 11) were forced to sit in the sun for 6 hours and to lie down on the ground face down. Many men were beaten and detained at a monastery for two nights without food or water before being released after paying 120,000 MMK each to the military.



Protection Incidents by Village Tract
(Location: Central Rakhine State; 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.