



PROTECTION INCIDENT MONITORING SYSTEM: DASHBOARD

- Reporting Period: Oct – December 2016
- Reporting Area: Kachin State

KEY INFORMATION

- Intensification of fighting between the Myanmar Army and ethnic armed groups, principally the Kachin Independence Army (KIA), especially in Waing Maw Township, is causing new and secondary pockets of displacement.
- Lack of humanitarian access to conflict-affected populations remains a significant challenge in delivering life-saving assistance and services and responding to violations in Kachin State.
- The number of landmine incidents resulting in death (15 persons) or maiming (12 persons) is significantly higher than the previous quarter.

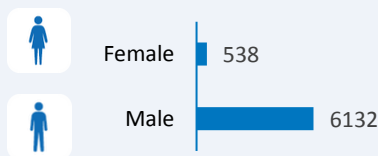
KEY FIGURES

71 reported incidents

6670 victims

3 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 mentions total number of incidents occurred in specific village tracts.

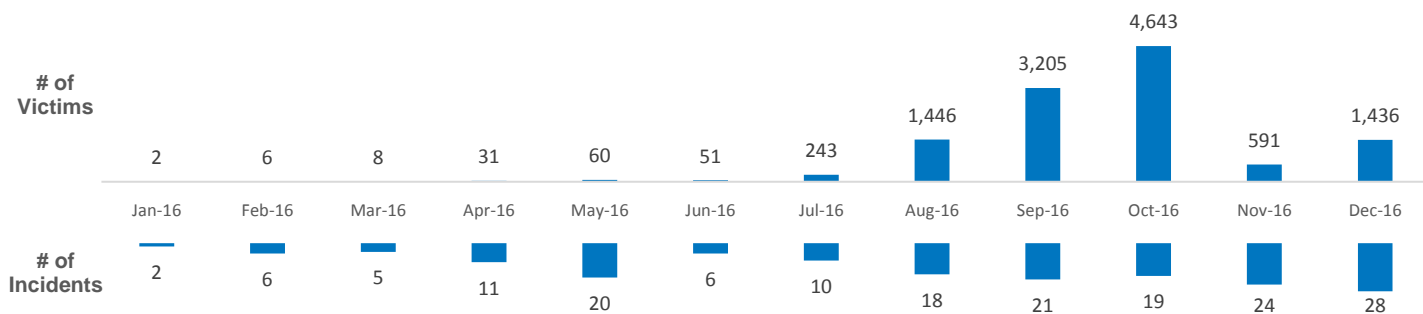
DATA GUIDANCE

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 the protection gaps.

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:



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Total number of reported incidents

71

Total number of victims affected

6,670



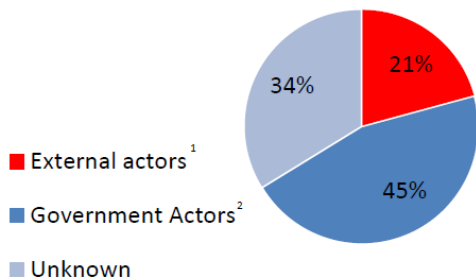
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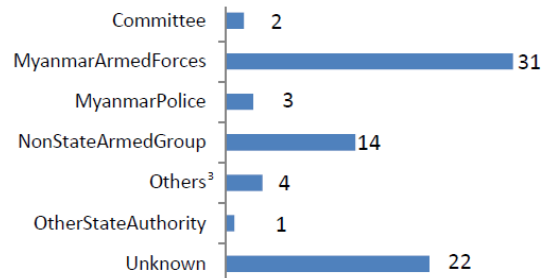
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Incident breakdown:

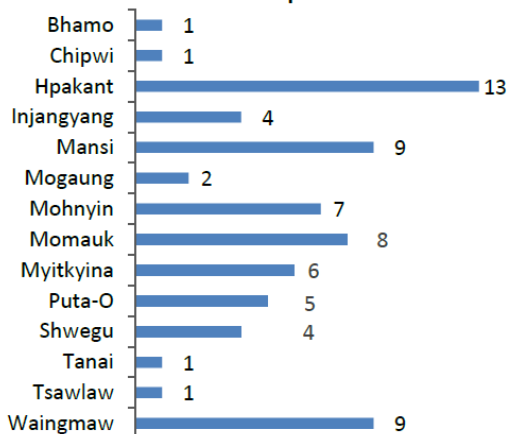
Type of perpetrator



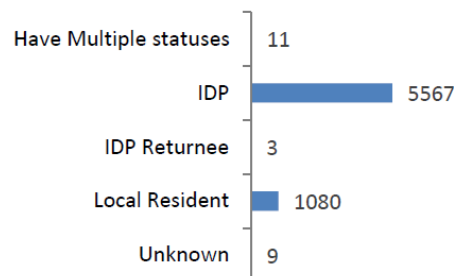
Occupation of perpetrator



Township



Status of Victims



Incident and victim breakdown by type of violation:



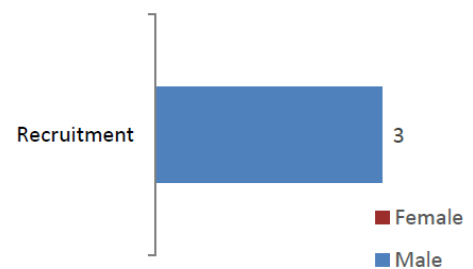
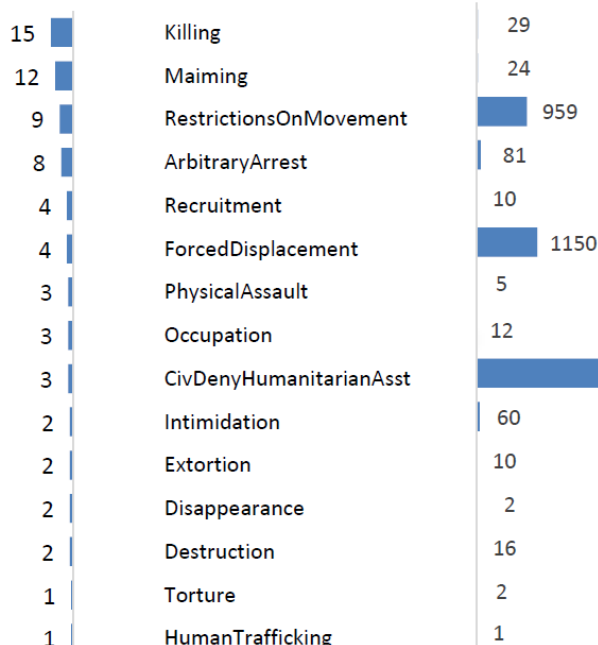
No. of Incidents



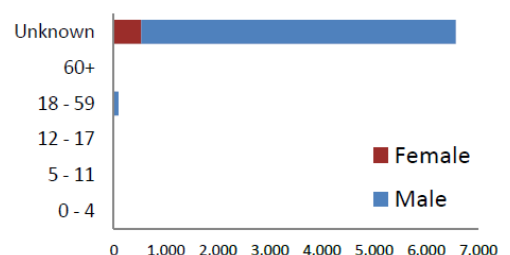
No. of Victims



Child Victims



Victims by age and gender



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 neighbors/school teacher/someone around victims' environment.

Protection Incident Trend Analysis for Kachin

Incident trend by violation type and township

Violation Type	Township	2016				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Torture	Hpakant		■	■		
	Mansi		■			
	Momauk				■	
Restrictions On Movement	Waingmaw				■	
	Hpakant		■	■	■	
	Injanyang				■	
	Mansi		■		■	
	Mogaung			■		
	Mohnyin				■	
Recruitment	Put-O				■	
	Tsawlaw				■	
	Hpakant	■				
	Mohnyin		■			
	Myitkyina				■	
Physical Assault	Tanai		■			
	Waingmaw			■		
	Bhamo		■			
	Hpakant				■	
Others ¹	Mohnyin				■	
	Waingmaw				■	
Occupation	Shwegu	■				
	Hpakant		■			
	Put-O				■	
Maiming	Waingmaw				■	
	Chipwi				■	
	Hpakant		■	■	■	
	Mansi				■	
	Mogaung	■		■		
	Mohnyin	■			■	
	Momauk			■		
	Myitkyina			■	■	
	Shwegu	■			■	
	Sumprabum	■			■	
	Tanai			■	■	
	Waingmaw		■		■	
	Killing	Chipwi	■			■
		Hpakant			■	■
Injanyang					■	
Mansi			■		■	
Mogaung				■	■	
Mohnyin				■	■	
Momauk				■	■	
Myitkyina			■	■	■	
Shwegu					■	
Sumprabum		■			■	
Waingmaw					■	
Intimidation		Hpakant		■	■	■
		Mogaung			■	■
	Waingmaw			■	■	
Human Trafficking	Momauk		■		■	
	Waingmaw	■	■		■	
Forced Labour	Bhamo			■		
	Hpakant		■			
	Mansi			■		
	Mogaung			■		
	Momauk		■			
Forced Eviction	Waingmaw		■			
	Hpakant	■				
Forced Displacement	Mansi				■	
	Mohnyin				■	
	Shwegu				■	
	Waingmaw				■	
Extortion	Hpakant				■	
	Mogaung				■	
Disappearance	Mansi		■			
	Momauk				■	
	Myitkyina				■	
Destruction	Hpakant		■	■	■	
	Injanyang				■	
	Mohnyin		■			
Civ Deny Humanitarian Asst	Bhamo				■	
	Hpakant			■	■	
	Momauk			■	■	
	Waingmaw			■	■	
Arbitrary Arrest	Bhamo		■			
	Hpakant			■	■	
	Mansi			■	■	
	Mogaung			■	■	
	Mohnyin			■	■	
	Momauk				■	
	Put-O				■	
	Waingmaw				■	
Abduction	Chipwi		■			
	Hpakant			■	■	
	Mansi		■			
	Momauk				■	

Incident trend by perpetrator and township

Perpetrator	Township	2016			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Camp Committee	Bhamo				■
	Momauk				■
Military Intelligence;	Hpakant			■	
	Myanmar Armed Force				■
Myanmar Armed Force	Bhamo		■	■	
	Hpakant		■	■	■
	Injanyang				■
	Mansi		■	■	■
	Mogaung			■	
	Mohnyin		■		■
	Momauk		■	■	■
	Myitkyina		■		■
	Waingmaw			■	■
	Mogaung			■	
Myanmar Armed Force; Military Intelligence;	Hpakant			■	
	Myanmar Armed Force; Non State Armed Group;			■	
Myanmar Armed Force; Others;	Mansi				■
	Shwegu				■
	Waingmaw				■
	Waingmaw				■
Myanmar Police	Bhamo			■	
	Hpakant			■	
	Put-O				■
Non State Armed Group	Chipwi		■		
	Hpakant	■	■		■
	Mogaung	■			■
	Mohnyin		■		■
	Momauk			■	
	Myitkyina				■
	Tanai		■		
	Tsawlaw		■		
	Waingmaw		■	■	
	Put-O				■
Non State Armed Group; Myanmar Police	Hpakant	■			
	Hpakant				■
Other State Authority	Chipwi				■
	Hpakant			■	
Others ²	Hpakant			■	■
	Put-O				■
	Shwegu	■			
Unknown	Chipwi	■			
	Hpakant		■	■	■
	Injanyang				■
	Mansi		■		■
	Mogaung	■		■	
	Mohnyin	■		■	■
	Momauk		■		■
	Myitkyina			■	■
	Shwegu	■			■
	Sumprabum	■			■
	Tanai	■		■	■
Tsawlaw				■	
Waingmaw	■	■		■	

Child victims by violation

Violation Type	2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Abduction		■	■	
Forced Labour		■	■	
Maiming			■	
Others ¹	■			
Arbitrary Arrest			■	
Torture		■		
Recruitment		■	■	■

Incident trend by township

Township	2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Bhamo				■
Hpakant	■	■	■	■
Injanyang				■
Mansi		■		■
Mogaung	■		■	■
Mohnyin	■		■	■
Momauk		■		■
Myitkyina			■	■
Put-O				■
Shwegu	■			■
Sumprabum	■			■
Tanai	■		■	■
Tsawlaw				■
Waingmaw	■	■	■	■

- Includes gender-based violence, forced marriage and denial of resources opportunities or services.
- Includes neighbors/school teacher/someone around victims' environment.

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

KACHIN STATE NARRATIVE REPORT

Operational context

The intensification of fighting between the Myanmar Army and ethnic armed groups, particularly the Kachin Independence Army (KIA), in Waing Maw Township and, to a lesser extent in Mansi Township, caused pockets of new and secondary displacement and put many civilians at risk.

Unconfirmed reports from the Kachin Independence Organization's IDP and Refugee Relief Committee (IRRC) suggest that some 400-500 IDPs were relocated from Mung Lai Hkyet IDP camp to Laiza after mortar shells reportedly landed near the camp on 18 December. Later that month, heavy artillery fire around Maga Yang and Zai Awng IDP camps, which are host to over 5,000 people, led to the displacement of IDPs living there. Local organizations reported that over 2,500 people from Zai Awng had left the camp and relocated to Lum Byen, a location several miles north of the camp on the border with China. UN agencies and INGOs have not been able to verify these figures due to lack of humanitarian access to the affected areas.

Approximately 60 people (16 households) fled from Aura village in Injangyang Township and sought shelter at Maina KBC camp in Waingmaw Township on 21 December following fighting between the Myanmar Military and KIA in that area. The fighting reportedly injured one child and destroyed several buildings.

In Shwegu Township, Bhamo District, local NGOs report that approximately 1,100 people have been displaced by fighting in remote areas during the third week of December. These people are currently hosted in two villages, which are very difficult to access due to the security situation.

The lack of sustained and predictable access, remains a major challenge, in particular to KIO-Controlled areas (KCAs) where nearly half of the IDPs are living. 2016 has seen a significant deterioration in access of international organizations and international staff to IDPs and other people affected by the conflict, particularly in KCAs but also increasingly to Government-Controlled Areas too. International staff require travel authorizations from the Government to travel outside of the main cities in GCA and into KCA areas. Over the past several months additional procedures and requirements for such authorizations have been introduced, creating additional burdens and in many instances *de facto* preventing staff to obtain travel authorizations, particularly to KCAs. This meant that, during the reporting period, for the majority of the humanitarian international organizations in Kachin State, access has been restricted to a few townships. For national staff of national organizations access is still allowed but additional administrative burdens have been put in place, in particular for the transportation of supplies to assist IDPs in KCAs. Increased reports have also been received of questioning at checkpoints and logistic challenges due to the alternative routes to be taken.

Protection Incident Monitoring Analysis

Protection incident monitoring includes coverage of IDP and conflict-affected populations in both GCAs and KCAs. Verification of incidents is challenging due to the remoteness of affected populations, unreliable communication channels and restricted humanitarian access.

A total of 71 incidents were reported affecting 6670 people. Of the reported incidents, 45% were perpetrated by the Myanmar Army (MA) and 21% by non-state actors. The most affected townships, based on the number of reported incidents are Hpakant, Mansi, Mogaung and Waingmaw, which are all areas where there is active conflict.

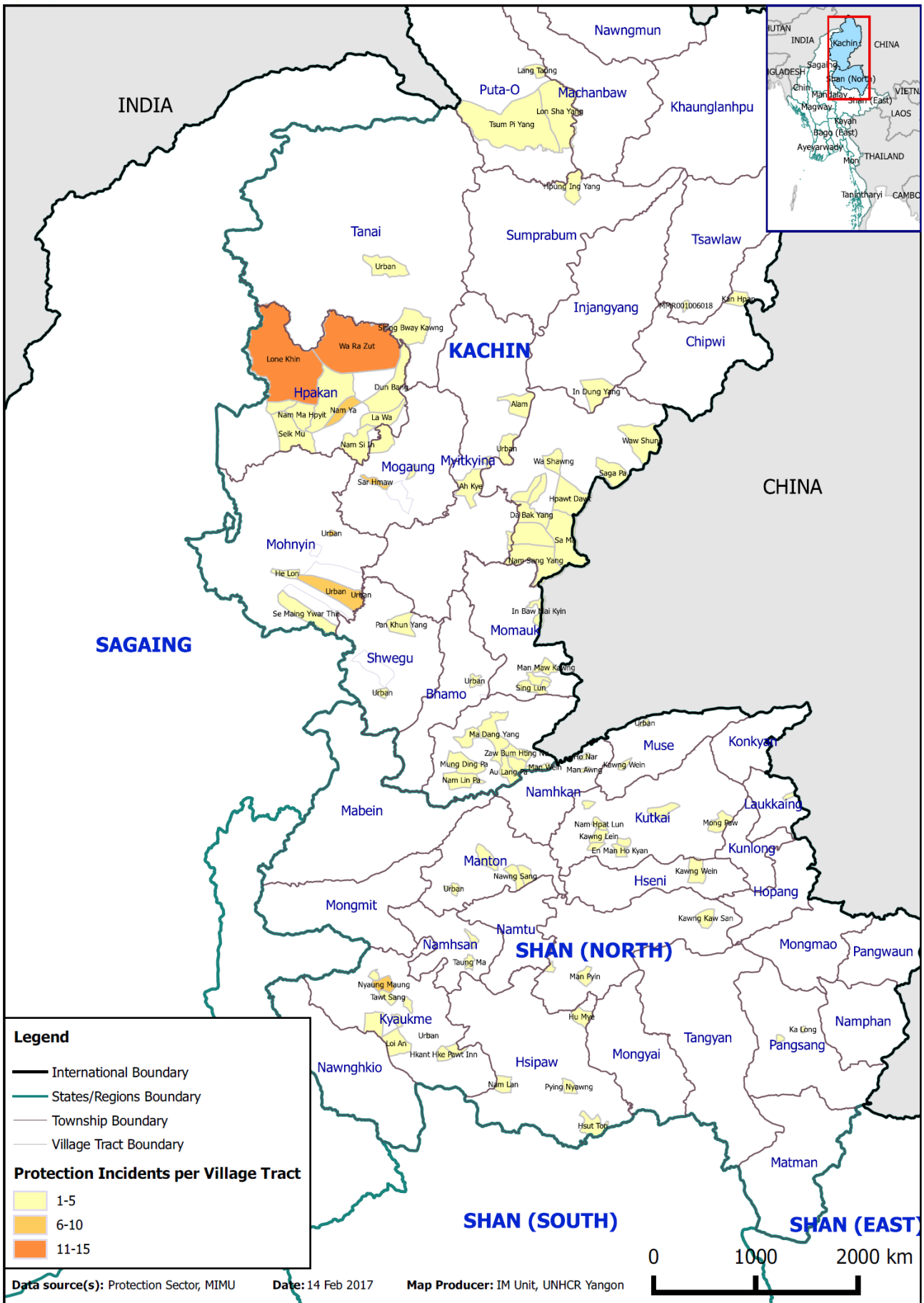
Overall, the lack of humanitarian access to conflict-affected populations remains a significant challenge in delivering life-saving assistance and services and responding to violations in Kachin State. On three different occasions, the Myanmar Armed Forces prevented food aid from reaching IDP camps affecting more than 4,300 people. IDPs continued to be subject to restrictions of movement. Nearly 1,000 of them were not able to access livelihoods activities or to collect firewood due to extortion and intimidation by KIA, Red Shan Ni People's Militia and access denied by the Myanmar Army.

Maiming as a result of landmines and other ordinances remains the most consistently reported violation type since the start of the PIMS roll-out in Kachin. During the reporting period, 27 incidents of killing and maiming affected 53 individuals. Out of these, 15 were the result of landmine and other ordinances. The number of landmine incidents resulting in death or maiming is significantly higher than the previous quarter, as reflected in the trends analysis.



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.