

2018

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

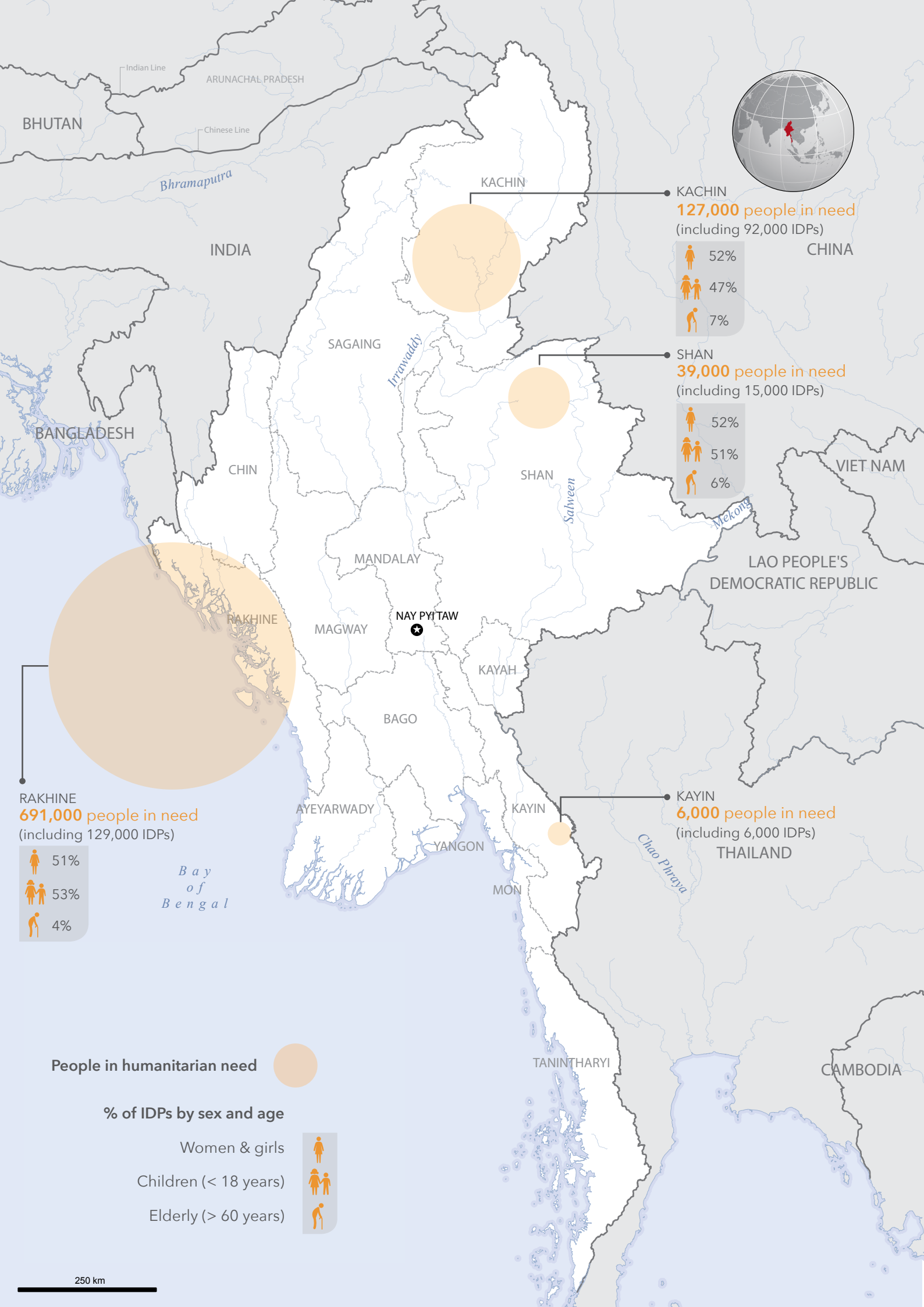
UNITED NATIONS AND PARTNERS

HUMANITARIAN COUNTRY TEAM

NOV 2017

MYANMAR





HUMANITARIAN

NEEDS & KEY FIGURES

About 241,000 displaced people – of which 77 per cent are women and children – remain in camps or camp-like situations in Kachin, Kayin, Shan and Rakhine states. This includes approximately 92,000 people in Kachin, 15,000 in Shan and 5,600 in Kayin who remain displaced as a result of the armed conflict. It also includes about 129,000 people in Rakhine who were displaced as a result of the violence in 2012. In addition, there are particularly vulnerable non-displaced people, including the youth, elderly and disabled people who continue to require special attention and/or support as a result of different factors including, amongst others, armed conflict, statelessness, movement restrictions and 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. This is particularly true in Rakhine State where the situation has changed dramatically in the past year following the armed attacks on police posts in northern Rakhine in August 2017 and subsequent security operations. People from all communities have been affected, resulting in complex needs which demand different responses. Humanitarian action is a vital component of a comprehensive approach that is needed to address 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 214,000 people – of which 77 per cent are women and children – remain displaced as a result of the armed conflict that resumed in Kachin and Shan in 2011 and as a result of violence in Rakhine since 2012, plus displaced people in Kayin. 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 continued restrictions on their freedom of movement while for others it relates largely to limited livelihoods opportunities. In most camps, displaced people continue to live in over-crowded conditions in shelters that were meant to be temporary. Currently people in camps are living in undignified, overcrowded and unsafe conditions with no option to return to their places of origin or relocate elsewhere. Protracted displacement can have a negative impact on the individual and collective potential of young people. The search for sustainable, durable solutions and early recovery therefore remain key priorities.



2 Access to services and livelihoods for vulnerable people

In Kachin, Shan and Rakhine, there are vulnerable people who lack access to services and livelihoods as a result of factors such as armed conflict, discrimination, inter-communal tensions and movement restrictions (either imposed by authorities or self-imposed because of insecurity). In Rakhine, service provision has been severely interrupted by the violence in late 2017 and subsequent access restrictions, exacerbating existing needs and potentially creating new ones. Service provision in Rakhine remains unequal, largely as a result of inter-communal tensions and movement restrictions applicable to Muslims. This puts many people at risk, particularly elderly and disabled people, as well as those in need of urgent life-saving medical attention or treatment for severe malnutrition. Women and girls face particular challenges due to their vulnerability to gender-based violence, their roles in protecting children and families as well as their specific needs for sexual and reproductive health services. In many areas, food security and access to livelihoods is a concern. While there is a lack of uniform and safe access to services, humanitarian needs will persist, requiring continued support to address life-saving needs.



3 Protection of civilians

In Kachin and Shan, protection concerns from ongoing internal armed conflict include new and multiple displacement of civilians, reports of violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including – but not limited to – gender-based violence and grave violations against children. Humanitarian access, including most recently for national staff, has dramatically deteriorated, hampering the work of humanitarian organizations and reducing affected people's access to humanitarian assistance and protection services. In Rakhine, a large number of people from all communities have been affected by the violence, burning of villages and massive displacement that resulted from the 25 August 2017 attacks and subsequent security operations in the northern part of the State. In central Rakhine, statelessness and the resulting lack of civil documentation, movement restrictions, lack of access to essential services (such as health and education), as well as other risks such as gender-based violence, human trafficking, family separation and physical insecurity, remain serious protection concerns, compounded by discrimination, and segregation.



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 monitor, 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 youth 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 wherever appropriate.

TOTAL POPULATION

53.8M



NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN AFFECTED AREAS

8.3M



BY STATUS

NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO NEED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

862,851

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

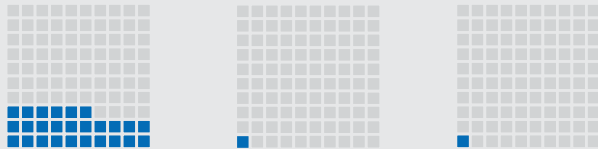
241,269

NON-DISPLACED PERSONS

621,582

IN CAMPS, COLLECTIVE CENTRE OR SELF-SETTLED	IN HOST FAMILIES	OTHER TEMPORARILY DISPLACED
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221,221 11,978 8,070



RETURNEE/RELOCATED	NON-DISPLACED STATELESS PEOPLE	OTHER NON-DISPLACED VULNERABLE PEOPLE
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16,715 402,630 202,237



04



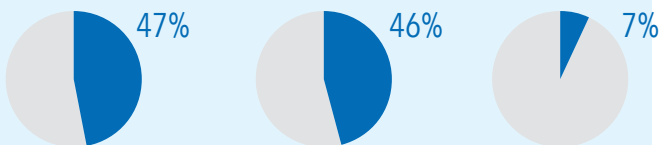
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE IN IDP CAMPS* (BY AGE AND SEX)



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

CHILDREN (<18 YEARS)	ADULT (18-60 YEARS)	ELDERLY (>60 YEARS)
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40,800 39,800 6,000

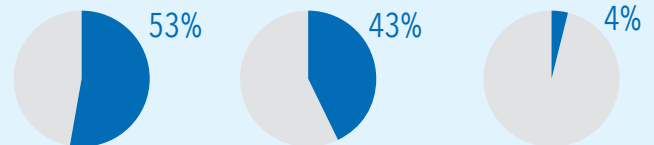


TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	TOTAL
41,300	45,300	86,600

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

CHILDREN (<18 YEARS)	ADULT (18-60 YEARS)	ELDERLY (>60 YEARS)
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61,900 50,200 4,400



TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	TOTAL
60,200	56,300	116,500

*Available data from CCCM Cluster on SADD profiling assessment based on 92% of current population in IDP camps

IMPACT OF THE CRISIS

Myanmar's democratically-elected government entered office at the end of March 2016 with a huge popular mandate and enormous international optimism. The government continues the process of political and economic reforms, while at the same time facing major challenges. In the northern part of Rakhine, attacks on police posts in October 2016 and subsequent security operations saw 87,000 people displaced into Bangladesh by July 2017. On 24 August 2017, the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, led by former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, released its final report, 'Towards a Peaceful, Fair and Prosperous Future for the People of Rakhine'. The day after, on 25 August, the situation in northern Rakhine deteriorated dramatically when armed attacks on police posts and subsequent security operations resulted in a mass exodus of people from their homes and hundreds of villages being burned to the ground. According to figures provided by the United Nations in Bangladesh, more than 600,000 refugees – most of them Muslims who self identify as 'Rohingya' – arrived in Bangladesh since August, with the majority crossing the border in September and October. Over 25,000 Rakhine Buddhists and people from ethnic minority groups were also displaced, but most of these people had returned by November 2017, apart from about 2,000 people who have not yet been able to return to their place of origin. In Kachin and Shan states, armed conflict has continued and an estimated 106,000 displaced people remain in camps. Meanwhile, the entire country remains highly prone to natural disasters. During the monsoon season from July to September 2017, more than 300,000 people were temporarily displaced due to floods throughout the country.

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 risky migration. The situation is compounded by chronic poverty and underlying structural inequalities and discrimination, including on the basis of gender, disability, ethnicity and religion, which exacerbates needs and vulnerabilities of affected people in many parts of the country.

According to the World Bank, significant gender disparities persist across the country. Myanmar is ranked 85 out of 187 on the Gender Inequality Index, with only half of women in the workforce, compared to 85 per cent of men. The challenges faced by women are particularly pronounced in remote and conflict-affected areas, where women and girls are exposed to various forms of gender-based violence, trafficking and discrimination, including customary laws that inhibit land tenure, property ownership and inheritance. The Demographic Health Survey (2015 – 2016) findings indicate a high level of gender inequality as demonstrated by the 51 per cent of women aged 15–49 who think that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner under certain circumstances. In addition, numerous and repeated reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar 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. Human trafficking and sexual slavery abroad also remain serious concerns, especially for younger women. The combination of gender inequality and exposure to violence, harassment and abuse not only remain critical protection risks but serve as a significant impediment to women's participation in decision making to support recovery, transition, peace building and development. Disabled women are particularly vulnerable and often face additional discrimination.

At 9.3 per cent, the unemployment rate among people aged 15-24 in Myanmar is more than double that of the national average of 4 per cent among people aged 15-64. Young people are often on the frontlines as agents of change in their communities and families, yet their contributions often go unrecognized and their voices are often not heard in decision-making. Meeting the specific needs of young people and leveraging youth engagement, particularly women and girls, must remain priorities for humanitarian actors.

Persons with disabilities are also disproportionately affected in situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies, and face multiple barriers in accessing protection and humanitarian assistance. They are particularly exposed to targeted violence, exploitation and abuse, including sexual and gender-based violence. While efforts have been made in 2017 to improve data collection and needs assessment, non-discrimination, participation and inclusive response and services for persons with a disability still need to be strengthened.

Rakhine State

The situation in Rakhine deteriorated dramatically in late 2017, with people still fleeing across the border in November to seek refuge in Bangladesh. The coming year could witness either further displacement, or returns of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees, or a combination of both. In this volatile environment where the staff of the United Nations (UN) and International Non-Government Organizations (INGOs) have no sustained access to many of the crisis-affected areas to independently evaluate needs and provide humanitarian support, it is not possible to provide a detailed and comprehensive assessment of humanitarian needs. The information on Rakhine State provided in this Humanitarian Response Plan is therefore based on best estimates available at the time of writing, fully recognizing that the situation may change significantly in the coming period. The plan does not address the needs of refugees in Bangladesh or of potential refugee returns. For further information about the refugee situation in Bangladesh, please see the Humanitarian Response Plan for the Rohingya Refugee Crisis, which was launched by the UN team in Bangladesh in October 2017.

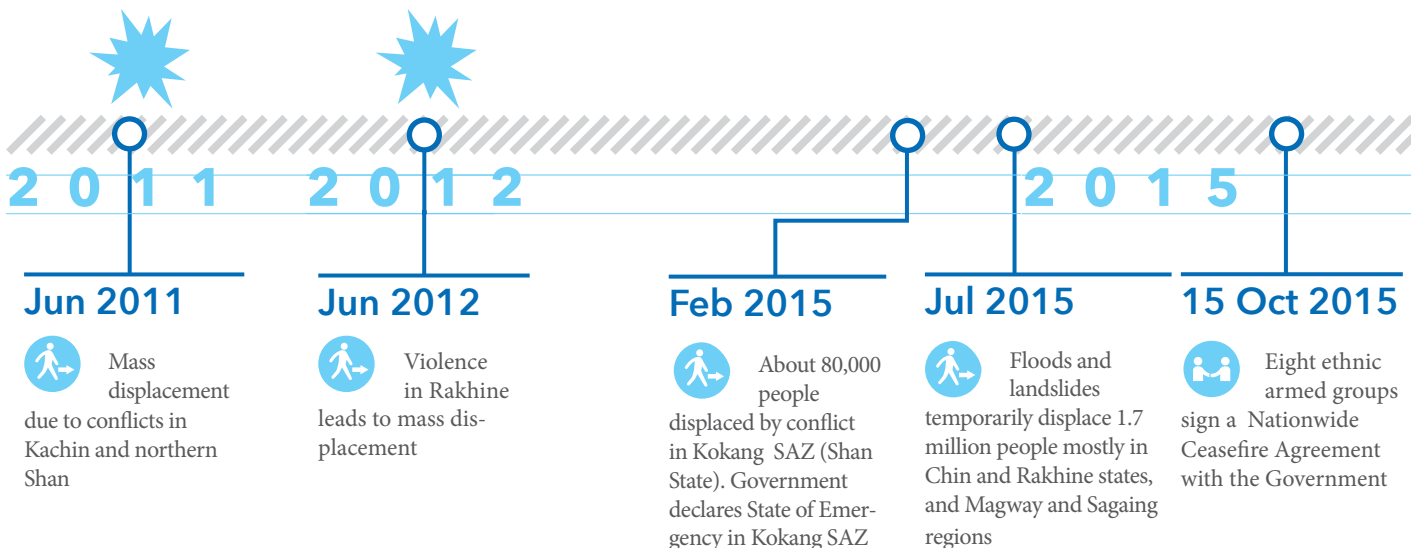
Humanitarian needs will be re-evaluated as new information becomes available. In this regard, the UN and its humanitarian partners will continue to monitor the situation and liaise closely with the Union Government, the Rakhine State Government, the Committee for the Implementation of the Recommendations on Rakhine State, and the Union Enterprise for Humanitarian Assistance, Resettlement and Development in Rakhine State. The pace of implementation of the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, particularly regarding solutions to displacement and relaxation of movement restrictions for Muslim people, will also have a profound impact on the scale and nature of needs over the coming year.

The complexity of the situation in Rakhine is described well in the Final Report of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State. Although it was written prior to the events of 25 August 2017, the report’s observations and recommendations – which were welcomed by the Government of Myanmar – remain pertinent. The report states the following:

“On one level, Rakhine represents a development crisis. The state is marked by chronic poverty from which all communities suffer, and lags behind the national average in virtually every area. Protracted conflict, insecure land tenure and lack of livelihood opportunities have resulted in significant migration out of the state, reducing the size of the work force and undermining prospects of development and economic growth. Movement restrictions on the Muslim population hurt the economy. The failure to improve inter-communal relations, enforced segregation and the simmering threat of violence and instability continue to deter private sector investment. Although Rakhine is rich in natural resources, the development of extractive industries – such as oil and gas-related investments in Kyawkpuyuh – have not generated a significant number of new jobs nor other benefits for local residents. Both Rakhine and Muslim communities feel marginalised and disempowered by decisions taken in Naypyitaw.

Rakhine also represents a human rights crisis. While all communities have suffered from violence and abuse, protracted statelessness and profound discrimination have made the Muslim community particularly vulnerable to human rights violations. Some 10 per cent of the world’s stateless people live in Myanmar, and the Muslims in Rakhine constitute the single biggest stateless community in the world. The community faces a number of restrictions which affect basic rights and many aspects of their daily lives. Approximately 120,000 people are still left in camps for Internally Displaced People (IDPs). The community has been denied political representation, and is

TIMELINE OF RECENT EVENTS





**REFUGEES FLEEING RAKHINE STATE
BY BOAT ARRIVE ON THE BEACH
IN DAKHINPARA, BANGLADESH**

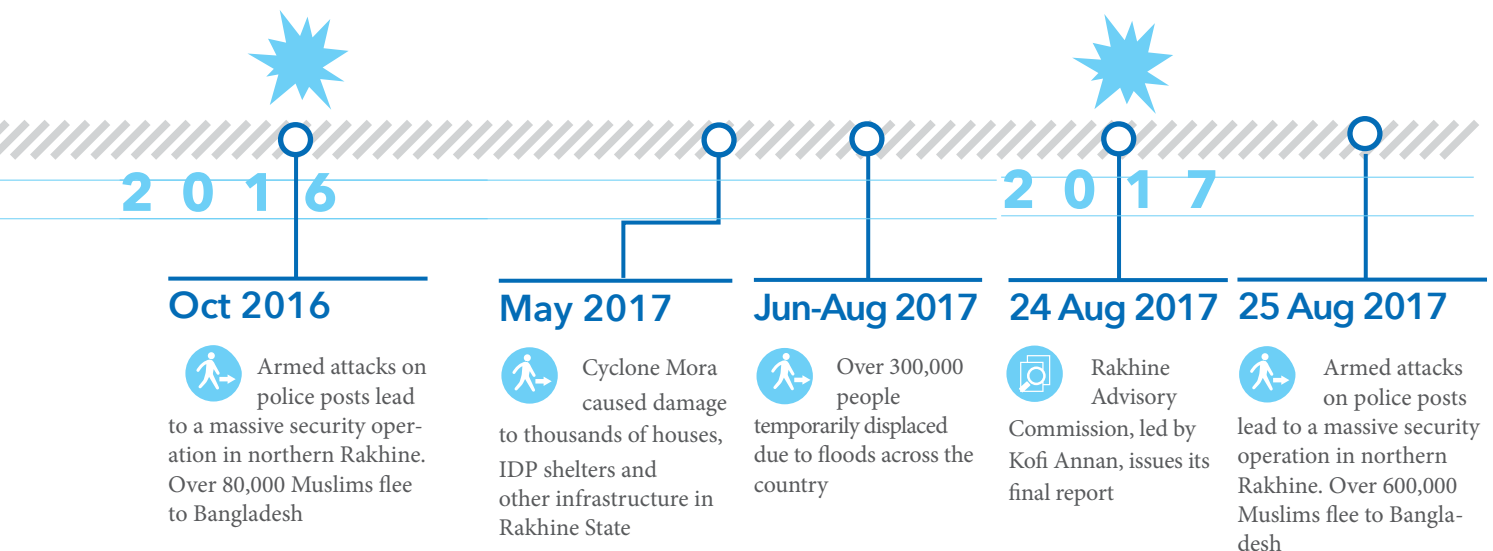
Credit: UNHCR/ A. Dean

generally excluded from Myanmar’s body politic. Efforts by the Government to verify citizenship claims have failed to win the confidence of either Muslim or Rakhine communities.

Finally, Rakhine is also a security crisis. As witnessed by the Commission during its many consultations across Rakhine State, all communities harbour deep-seated fears, with the legacy of the violence of 2012 fresh in many minds. While Muslims resent continued exclusion, the Rakhine

community worry about becoming a minority in the state in the future. Segregation has worsened the prospects for mutual understanding. The Government has to step up its efforts to ensure that all communities feel safe and in doing so, restore inter-communal cohesion. Time alone will not heal Rakhine.”

Over 140,000 people were displaced by violence in 2012, of which over 128,000 are still in IDP camps or in camp-like settings. About 78 per cent of these people are women and



children. Concerning the ongoing displacement, the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State's report notes the following:

“Efforts to facilitate the return or relocation of IDPs have shown little progress. In 2014, the former Government sought to address this issue through the development of the Rakhine State Action Plan, which was only implemented to a limited extent.”

“In the meantime, living conditions in the camps remain poor, with overcrowded shelters and inadequate access to services and livelihood opportunities. When shelters were constructed in 2012, they were built to last 2-3 years, and many are now in urgent need of repair or replacement. While IDPs wait for the opportunity to return or relocate, the Government – assisted by international partners – must ensure adequate living conditions in the camps. For this purpose, greater investments are needed.”

Displaced people, the elderly, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups or individuals – particularly those in isolated communities – face particular difficulties in accessing healthcare and other essential services, as a result of limitations on the availability of adequate services as well as movement restrictions and insecurity. The Advisory Commission's report states the following:

“Access to health services in Rakhine is low, both for the Rakhine and Muslim population. The World Health Organization (WHO) has recommended that the minimum number of health workers to maintain a functional health system is 22 health workers per 10,000 inhabitants. Currently, there are only 5 health workers per 10,000 people in Rakhine, compared to the national average of 16 per 10,000 people. Rakhine has a higher child mortality rate than the national average, and only 19 per cent of women give birth in professional health facilities (compared with 37 per cent nationally)¹. The immunization coverage is among the lowest in the country, and there have been multiple outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases over the recent years, predominantly in the northern part of the state. In a 2016 state-wide study, 52 per cent of the respondents reported that they do not have access to adequate health care.²”

“The nutritional status of children in Rakhine State is the worst in the country, with 38 per cent of children stunted and 34 per cent underweight.³ Widespread poverty, exacerbated by conflict, has resulted in protracted trends of both acute and chronic malnutrition across the state.”

“While all communities suffer from inadequate medical services, access to health is particularly low within the Muslim community in the northern and central parts of the state. In some areas, Muslims face discriminative obstacles that prevent available lifesaving services from being accessed. Movement restrictions, but also language difficulties, inability to pay,

limited availability of services in IDP camps, as well as the refusal of some health facilities to treat Muslim patients all prevent ready access to health facilities. While IDP camps only have limited capacity for primary care, basic emergency obstetric care, and basic emergency services, the bureaucratic procedures for referral to the Sittwe General Hospital are cumbersome and time-consuming.”

The health care situation has a disproportionate impact on women of reproductive age who often have limited options for family planning and who often remain without medical care and treatment during pregnancy. Given the already high levels of maternal mortality in the region, this remains a serious concern.

As mentioned above, there has been a dramatic deterioration in the situation in Rakhine State. On 9 October 2016, a series of armed attacks on Border Guard Police posts in northern Rakhine and subsequent security operations led to the exodus of 87,000 Muslims, most of whom call themselves ‘Rohingya’, to Bangladesh. On 25 August 2017, new attacks – carried out by the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) – triggered large-scale security operations by government forces, leading to displacement on an even more dramatic scale. In the period that followed, over 600,000 people, the vast majority of them being stateless Muslims, fled their homes and sought refuge in Bangladesh by October, and hundreds of villages were burned. Over 25,000 Rakhine Buddhists and people from ethnic minority groups were also displaced during the violence. According to government reports, most of these people had returned by November, apart from about 2,000 people who have not yet been able to return to their place of origin. In both 2016 and 2017, reports of widespread human rights violations were documented. Hundreds of people have been killed, many more have been injured, and people have been deeply traumatized by the violence, including sexual and gender-based violence. There are also disturbing reports of new landmines in northern Rakhine.

Under the current circumstances, it is not possible to accurately determine how many people remain in the three northern townships of Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathedaung. The Government authorized the Red Cross Movement to operate in northern Rakhine, but it has denied most UN and INGO staff access to the affected areas. It has also denied access for an international Fact Finding Mission established by the Human Rights Council.

In his speech to the General Assembly in September 2017, the United Nations Secretary-General, António Guterres, called on the authorities in Myanmar to “end the military operations, allow unhindered humanitarian access and recognize the right of refugees to return in safety and dignity”. He also called on the authorities in Myanmar to “address the grievances of the Rohingya, whose status has been left unresolved for far too long”.

1. Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey 2015-16, Myanmar Ministry of Health and Sports, March 2017; 2. Rakhine State Needs Assessment II, Center for Diversity and National Harmony (CDNH), January 2017; 3. Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey 2015-16, Myanmar Ministry of Health and Sports, March 2017.

The violence in the northern Rakhine has had spill-over effects in central Rakhine. Increased tensions and local blockading of Muslim communities, combined with restrictions on access for humanitarian workers, have led to serious disruptions in the provision of essential services for aid-dependent Muslim people in camps and villages, many of whom report that their coping mechanisms are being exhausted. Humanitarian organizations in many sectors have been unable to adequately meet the needs of those they normally assist. Many of these people are now relying almost exclusively on community-based mechanisms. These disruptions have affected life-saving activities such as health services, including access to sexual and reproductive health services for women and girls, as well as nutrition services for malnourished children and food assistance. Gaps in the delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection services have exacerbated existing needs and potentially created new ones that will need to be addressed in 2018. In both camps and villages, Muslim people in central Rakhine are being subjected to increased movement restrictions, limiting their ability to trade, to access livelihood opportunities and health services. In villages across central Rakhine, many Muslim people who are now unable to earn a living have started resorting to negative coping mechanisms, leading to serious protection risks. If this increased isolation persists, many people who were previously self-sufficient will develop new humanitarian needs for food, livelihoods, healthcare and protection.

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar President's Office has announced that on 23 November 2017 the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar signed an

“Arrangement on Return of Displaced Persons from Rakhine State”. The announcement by the President's Office mentions the following: “The Arrangement was based on the Joint Statement signed by the Foreign Ministers of the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the People's Republic of Bangladesh in 1992 and contained the general guiding principles and policy arrangements to systematically verify and receive the displaced persons from Rakhine State”. The Arrangement references the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to assist in the repatriation process. The United Nations and its humanitarian partners stand ready to support the refugees' return in a voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable manner and once conditions are conducive.

Kachin State

In Kachin State, as a result of the armed conflict that re-started in 2011, over 91,000 people remain displaced in camps or camp-like settings, of which approximately 76 per cent are women and children. About 43 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 operate, despite increasing constraints.

Armed conflict has been continuing in Kachin over the past 12 months, with variations in intensity and frequency. The situation remains volatile and there is a risk that new military operations may trigger further displacement. The sustained threat to physical security contributes to reduced freedom of movement and access to critical services. Access to markets

AN ELDERLY WOMEN AT A TEMPORARY DISPLACEMENT SITE AFTER FLEEING FROM ARMED CONFLICT



Credit: Z. Yawng Htang

is also hampered in many locations, especially for women and girls, affecting their wellbeing. Prolonged displacement has put a strain not only on the displaced but also on host communities. There continue to be serious concerns about the protection of civilians, as illustrated by the situation that unfolded in Tanai township in July 2017 and later on in Mogaung township. While the Government initiated some projects to provide solutions for displaced people, return and relocation options have remained elusive for most of the displaced due to insecurity and ongoing armed conflict. Landmine contamination is another serious concern, affecting the safety and security of the civilian population and making it difficult to achieve durable solutions.

During 2017, there was a significant deterioration in humanitarian access to IDPs and other vulnerable conflict-affected people in Kachin State, particularly areas beyond Government control. Since April 2016, the Government and military have not permitted international humanitarian organizations to take food or other relief supplies into areas beyond Government control. Even in Government-controlled areas, international humanitarian organizations have experienced unprecedented delays in obtaining travel authorizations for staff and this has affected the delivery of assistance and the quality of humanitarian operations.

While humanitarian assistance has been delivered regularly to IDPs in all accessible locations since 2011, the current lack

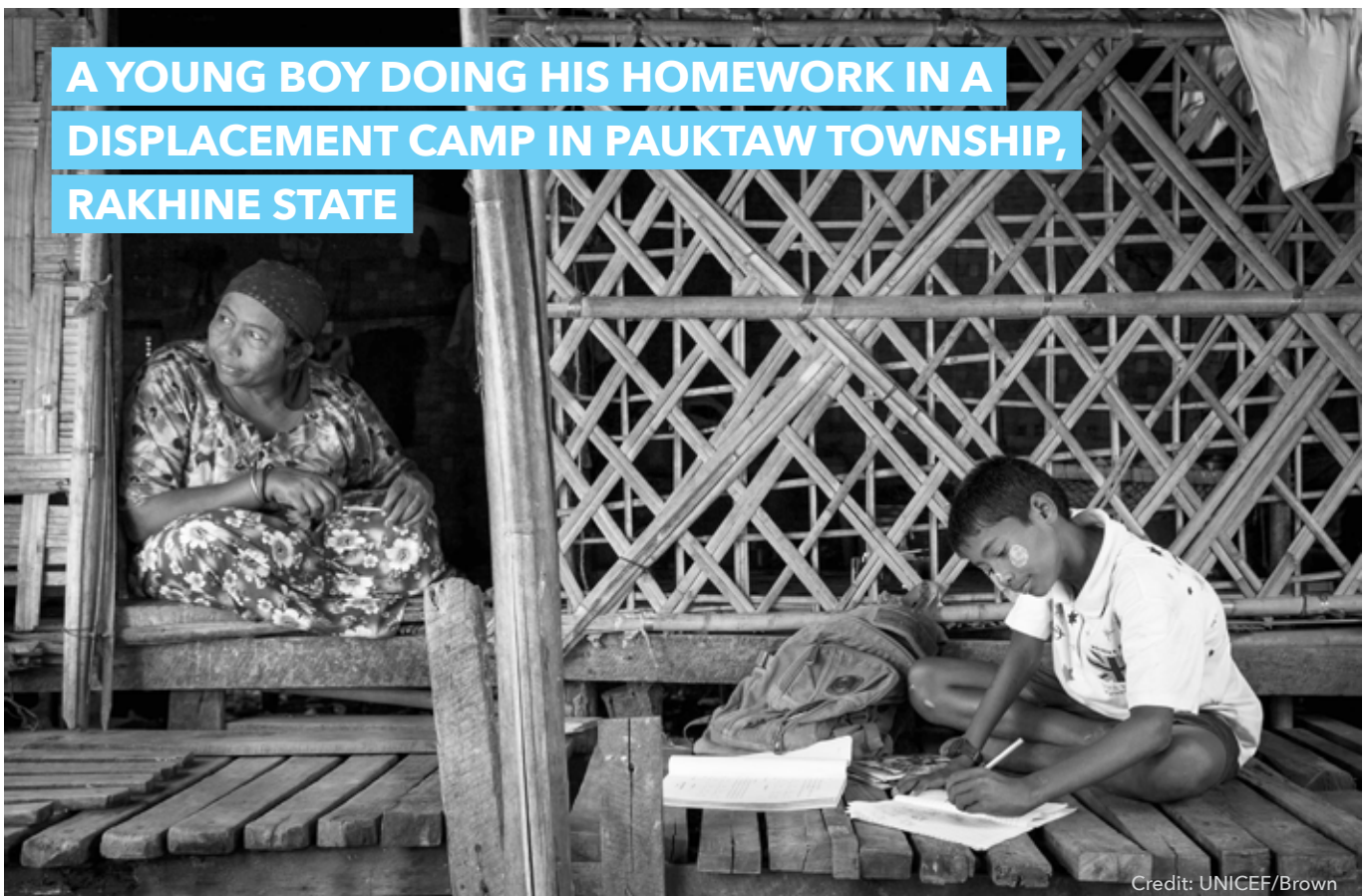
of sustained and predictable humanitarian access remains a considerable challenge. The situation of IDPs in remote locations where protection services cannot be delivered on a regular basis is also of concern. Many of the IDP shelters constructed in 2011 are in urgent need of repair, particularly in the more remote areas bordering China where they are exposed to severe weather conditions. 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 young people.

Shan State

In Shan State, over 15,000 people remain displaced in camps or camp-like settings. These people were displaced by the fighting that erupted in 2011. About 78 per cent of them are women and children. Sporadic fighting continues to be reported in northern Shan, further compounding the situation. Displacement is caused either by fighting between ethnic armed groups and the Myanmar army, or as a result of fighting between different ethnic armed groups or militias, illustrating the complexity of the situation. Displacement in Shan State is often temporary, with many of the displaced returning home after fairly short periods of time.

In early March 2017, a series of attacks reportedly carried out by members of the Myanmar National Democratic

A YOUNG BOY DOING HIS HOMEWORK IN A DISPLACEMENT CAMP IN PAUKTAW TOWNSHIP, RAKHINE STATE



Credit: UNICEF/Brown

Alliance Army (MNDA) in Laukkaing, in the Kokang Self-Administered Zone, temporarily displaced an estimated 30,000 people. Most of those displaced from Laukkaing at that time subsequently returned. At the beginning of May, intense fighting between the Myanmar Armed Forces and the Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) led to further displacement. Small-scale displacements due to fighting were also reported in Namtu, Kyaukme and Maukme townships in May 2017.

There are many protection concerns in Shan State related to the protracted nature of the conflict and continued displacement. In some cases, the same people are displaced multiple times. The most commonly reported protection threats include gender-based violence, forced recruitment, recruitment and use of children by armed forces, forced labour, lack of access to humanitarian services, lack of documentation, land grabbing/occupation of places of origin, human trafficking particularly of women and girls across the border to China, landmine contamination and military occupation of schools.

As in Kachin, 2017 saw a further deterioration in access for humanitarian organizations in Shan State, leaving some locations which were previously accessible off-limits. Access difficulties have resulted in a reduction in the quantity and quality of humanitarian support to displaced people and other vulnerable communities.

Poverty in northern Shan is 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 in an environment of continued militarization and with extensive landmine contamination. 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 the need for mapping of mined areas, laying the groundwork for future demining. With reduced livelihood opportunities for displaced people, there is a risk of more people resorting to 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 also continue to strain the coping capacities of host communities.

South-eastern Myanmar

In south-eastern Myanmar, decades of armed conflict have displaced and affected a large number of people, including some 100,000 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. Accurate IDP numbers are difficult to ascertain.

Since 2016, with the new government and the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement in place, there has been a renewed emphasis on national reconciliation as articulated through the Panglong Peace Conference. In this context, 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. Support is needed for a strategy that includes facilitating the return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs and the strengthening of peace-building across different ethnic groups. However, the presence of the military and armed groups continues to have an impact on peace and development. While efforts to achieve nationwide peace are continuing, there remains a risk of further conflict and instability.

Some 5,600 people in Kayah State who were newly displaced in 2016 remain in a number of displacement sites. These displaced people are being supported by local authorities and community members.

The needs of the population in south-eastern Myanmar 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 major protection concern, with high levels of drug use being a key risk factor for violence against women and girls in the region.

Natural Disasters

In addition to continued humanitarian needs associated with conflict and inter-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. It also ranks 12th out of 191 countries in the Index of Risk Management (INFORM), and fourth highest in terms of exposure to natural hazards, after Bangladesh, the Philippines and Japan. The country has a wide variety of terrain and is prone to natural hazards including cyclones, storms, floods, landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis, drought and forest fires. Historical data shows that medium to large-scale natural disasters occur 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 severe flooding.

In 2017, Cyclone Mora brought strong winds and heavy rains in Myanmar, destroying over 16,000 houses in Rakhine and Chin states and Ayeyarwady Region. Rakhine was the most affected state and, in addition to the houses that were destroyed, over 60 per cent of the temporary shelters in IDP camps were damaged or destroyed. During the 2017 monsoon season, Myanmar experienced heavy flooding in 13 of the country's States and Regions (the Union Territory consists of 14 States and Regions). According to the Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD), the cumulative number of people who were temporarily displaced/evacuated in flood-

affected areas was over 320,000. At least eight people were killed due to flooding. RRD, state and regional governments, the Myanmar Military and the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), as well as local and international non-governmental organizations, assisted in the humanitarian response to the floods, providing food, drinking water, shelter materials, hygiene kits and other relief items to displaced and other affected people.

Each year during the monsoon season, the Government supports people who face food shortages and damage to their homes and infrastructure as a result of natural disasters. The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement has urged that greater attention be given to supporting vulnerable people with humanitarian assistance in some of the more remote and underserved areas such as the Naga Self-Administered Zone in Sagaing Region as well as Sawlaw and Kaung Lan Phu townships in Kachin State.

In 2017, about 30 earthquakes (all with a magnitude lower than 5) were registered. These earthquakes underline the importance of disaster risk reduction activities and ongoing efforts to support the strengthening of national capacities for disaster preparedness and response. There is a substantial need to build longer-term resilience, particularly among already vulnerable populations.

To enhance the resilience of communities there is a need to invest more in disaster risk reduction and in strengthening capacities of local and national organizations (government and non-government) to reduce risk, plan for and manage disaster response. Women, girls, the elderly and persons with disabilities 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 all groups and adopt a gender inclusive approach.



MYANMAR RED CROSS VOLUNTEERS HELPING PEOPLE EVACUATE THEIR HOMES DURING SEVERE FLOODS

BREAKDOWN OF

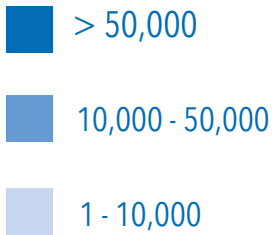
PEOPLE IN NEED

It is estimated that approximately 863,000 people will be in need of humanitarian assistance in 2018. This includes approximately 691,000 people in Rakhine, 127,000 in Kachin, 39,000 in northern Shan and 6,000 in Kayin.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED BY SECTOR

SECTOR	DISPLACED PERSONS	NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			TOTAL	BY SEX		BY AGE	
	IDPs	Returnee/ relocated	Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine	Other non- displaced vulnerable people		% FEMALE	% CHILDREN	% ADULTS	% ELDERLY
KACHIN									
Education	29,500	750		5,275	35,325	52	98	2	-
Food Security	91,739	4,340		9,550	105,629	52	29	66	6
Health	91,739	4,340			96,079	55	30	65	5
Nutrition	12,385	586		3,891	16,862	52	70	30	-
Protection	91,739	4,340		31,000	127,079	53	49	44	7
Shelter/NFIs/CCCM	91,739				91,739	52	47	46	7
WASH	91,739	4,340		28,824	124,903	55	35	40	25
SHAN									
Education	4,900	1,050		1,150	7,100	52	98	2	0
Food Security	15,006	12,375		6,625	34,006	52	28.6	65.6	5.8
Health	15,006	6,000			21,006	55	30	65	5
Nutrition	2,131	852		895	3,878	51.8	72	28	0
Protection	15,006	6,000		12,000	33,006	53	49	44	7
Shelter/NFIs/CCCM	15,006				15,006	52	51	43	6
WASH	15,006	6,000		6,302	27,308	55	35	40	25
RAKHINE									
Education	41,800		71,450	28,250	141,500	52	98	2	-
Food Security	102,700		402,630	128,250	633,580	52	29	66	6
Health	128,908		402,630		531,538	55	30	65	5
Nutrition	26,002		84,613	33,365	144,580	52	67	33	-
Protection	128,908		402,630		531,538	51	50	44	6
Shelter/NFIs/CCCM	128,908				128,908	52	53	43	4
WASH	127,868		402,021	159,237	689,126	55	35	40	25
KAYIN									
Education									
Food Security	5,600				5,600	52	29	66	6
Health									
Nutrition									
Protection									
Shelter/NFIs/CCCM									
WASH									

people in need by township



PEOPLE IN

NEED

About 660,000 people in Rakhine State are in need of humanitarian assistance. This includes about 129,000 IDPs, 403,000 non-displaced stateless people and 128,000 other vulnerable people. In Kachin and northern Shan, there are close to 167,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance. This includes 107,000 IDPs, 17,000 returnees/relocated people and 43,000 other vulnerable people. In Kayah State, approximately 5,600 IDPs are in need of humanitarian assistance.

PEOPLE IN NEED	DISPLACED PERSONS	NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			TOTAL
		IDPs ¹	Returnee/relocated ²	Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine ³	
TOWNSHIP					
KACHIN STATE					
BHAMO	8,306	-			8,306
CHIPWI	2,569	-			2,569
HPAKANT	3,590	-			3,590
MANSI	13,251	245			13,496
MOGAUNG	349	-			349
MOHNYIN	410	-			410
MOMAUK	24,769	2,220			26,989
MYITKYINA	7,589	1,875			9,464
PUTA-O	412	-			412
SHWEGU	2,577	-			2,577
SUMPRABUM	764	-			764
TANAI	1,875	-			1,875
WAINGMAW	25,278	-			25,278
TOTAL KACHIN	91,739	4,340	-	31,000	127,079
SHAN STATE					
HSENI	566	-			566
HSIPAW	178	-			178
KONKYAN	2,149	-			2,149
KUTKAI	4,379	-			4,379
LASHIO	146	-			146
LAUKKAING	1,555	-			1,555
MANTON	718	-			718
MUSE	2,091	-			2,091
NAMHKAN	1,960	-			1,960
NAMTU	1,166	-			1,166
NAWNGHKIO	98	-			98
KOKANG SAZ	-	12,375			12,375
TOTAL SHAN	15,006	12,375	-	12,000	39,381
RAKHINE STATE					
BUTHIDAUNG	-	-	105,453		105,453
KYAUK-PHYU	1,274	-	-		1,274
KYAUKTAW	546	-	40,884		41,430
MAUNGDAW	-	-	61,343		61,343
MINBYA	-	-	24,547		24,547
MRAUK-U	-	-	38,653		38,653
MYEBON	2,606	-	-		2,606
PAUKTAW	22,239	-	38,703		60,942
PONNAGYUN	-	-	5,024		5,024
RATHEDAUNG	-	-	9,333		9,333
SITTWE	102,243	-	78,690		180,933
TOTAL RAKHINE	128,908	-	402,630	159,237	690,775
KAYIN STATE					
HLAINGBWE	5,616	-			5,616
TOTAL KAYIN	5,616	-	-	-	5,616
TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED/TARGETED	241,269			621,582	862,851

1. This includes IDPs in camps, camp-like settings and host families (CCCM list), plus newly displaced people in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine (OCHA list), plus newly displaced people in Kayin State (Source: UNHCR).

2. For Kachin (Mansi and Momauk), the source is OCHA; for Myitkyina (Pa La Na settlement) and Kokang SAZ, the source is the Food Security Secor. For Rakhine, there are 14,693 returnees in Mrauk-U, Minbya and Kyauktaw townships, but these people are included in the number of non-displaced stateless people.

3. Figures are estimates. For non-displaced stateless people in central Rakhine, the figures are calculated by subtracting the 2018 projected Census figure from the current GAD population figure (both figures exclude IDPs in camps). For northern Rakhine, these figures are provided by Maungdaw Inter-Agency Group.

4. These figures are the maximum reported values among the people in need figures provide by the sectors/clusters. Not all sectors/clusters reported a figure for this category, so the total may be higher.

SURVIVORS OF LANDMINES AT A RED CROSS REHABILITATION CENTRE



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 184,000 children affected by conflict or inter-communal tensions in Myanmar are in need of humanitarian interventions in education in addition to 4,500 learning personnel who work with them. The major needs include: (1) improved access to safe and equipped learning spaces and quality learning opportunities; (2) improved ability to cope with negative psychosocial effects and limit physical danger caused by the crisis. The Education Sector will continue to support early childhood education, formal primary school education and post-primary formal and non-formal education.

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 the following numbers of teachers and students: 35,525 children in Kachin, 7,100 in Shan, 141,500 in Rakhine and potentially 1,800 in Kayin State.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In Kachin and Shan, the high number of displaced children requiring pre-primary, primary and post-primary education results in pressure on the existing facilities in areas both within and beyond the Government control, despite the establishment of additional temporary learning classrooms (TLCs) 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

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN NEED

184,000

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. In mid-2017, only 13 per cent of the targeted adolescents in Kachin and 35 per cent in Shan had continuous access to post-primary education.

In Rakhine, continued displacement and 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. The sector is working with the Government to align those services delivered in camps with the formal education system and advocate for their inclusion and funding 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. In mid-2017, only 34 per cent of the targeted adolescents in Rakhine had continuous access to post-primary education.

STATE/ REGIONS	DISPLACED PERSONS	NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			TOTAL	BY SEX	BY AGE		
	IDPs	Returnee/ relocated	Other stateless people (Rakhine)	Other non- displaced vulnerable people		% female	% children	% adult	% elderly
KACHIN	29,500	750		5,275	35,525	52	98	2	
SHAN	4,900	1,050		1,125	7,100	52	98	2	
RAKHINE	Northern		31,225	19,000	50,225				
	Central	41,800		40,225	9,250	91,275			
	Total	41,800		71,450	28,250	141,500	52	98	2
TOTAL	76,200	1,800	71,450	34,675	184,125				

FOOD SECURITY



OVERVIEW

An estimated 779,000 women, girls, boys, and men living in conflict-affected areas in Myanmar are vulnerable to severe food insecurity. The main humanitarian needs include economic and physical access, as well as availability of nutritious and diversified food at household and community levels.

AFFECTED POPULATION

Women, girls, boys, and men vulnerable to food insecurity in crisis-affected areas include: 105,629 in Kachin, 5,600 in Kayin, 34,006 in Shan and 633,580 in Rakhine.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Long-standing conflict in Kachin and Shan, inter-communal tensions in Rakhine, and recurrent climate-related shocks continue to undermine the stability and availability of food supplies as well as physical and economic access to food. With an estimated 779,000 people unable to meet their minimum dietary requirements, food security remains a major issue among the displaced (including the newly displaced in 2017), returned/relocated, and other crisis-affected people in Kachin, Kayin, Shan and Rakhine states.

People living in crisis-affected areas of Myanmar are among the most vulnerable in the country. Conflicts continue to undermine the capacity of the most vulnerable populations to produce and access sufficient, diversified and nutritious food, leading to negative coping mechanisms and limited ability to meet basic human needs, hindering their resilience.

Continued movement restrictions obstruct physical and economic access to food, and add constraints on the already

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

779,000

scarce livelihood opportunities available to the displaced and relocated populations.

Vulnerable populations are in need of a stable food supply to ensure availability of food in the household and in markets at all times. The vast majority of the population in Myanmar rely on subsistence farming and casual labour as their main source of livelihood, and have limited capacity to produce sufficient food throughout the year. Food gaps during the monsoon season are common, with functionally landless households and those dependent on non-sustainable un-skilled daily or seasonal jobs facing the longest gaps in food stocks. Recurrent debt has caused a cycle of indebtedness among the poorest.

Frequent human and natural crises (e.g. conflict, displacement, inter-communal tensions, floods, cyclones) affect food availability, adding to the existing structural limitations of the agricultural sector: inadequate productive infrastructure, poor quality of inputs, high costs of production, low acceleration in modernization of agro-techniques, limited knowledge of agricultural practices and market information, and significant post-harvest losses.

Recurrent climate shocks put communities at high risk of displacement and loss of productive assets and livelihoods. Natural disasters impact particularly the agriculture sector, affecting standing crops, livestock, fishery and productive infrastructures.

STATE/ REGIONS	DISPLACED PERSONS	NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			TOTAL	BY SEX	BY AGE		
	IDPs	Returnee/ relocated	Other stateless people (Rakhine)	Other non- displaced vulnerable people		% female	% children	% adult	% elderly
KACHIN	91,739	4,340		9,550	105,629	52	28.6	65.6	5.8
SHAN	15,006	12,375		6,625	34,006	52	28.6	65.6	5.8
RAKHINE	Northern								
	Central								
	Total	102,700		402,630	128,250	633,580	52	28.6	65.6
KAYIN	5,600				5,600	52	28.6	65.6	5.8
TOTAL	215,045	16,715	402,630	144,425	778,815				

HEALTH



OVERVIEW

An estimated 649,000 people in Myanmar continue to face obstacles in accessing health care services. The main humanitarian needs include: (1) ensuring access to essential health care services, including a functional referral system; (2) improving reproductive, maternal, adolescent and child health care (including family planning services and immunization); (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: 96,079 conflict-affected people in Kachin and 21,006 in Shan, and 531,538 people in Rakhine who are displaced or affected by restrictions on their movements and access to essential services.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In Kachin and Shan, the majority of IDPs, particularly in areas beyond the 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. Access constraints faced by organizations working to establish functional referral systems equate to a serious health risk for the affected population. In mid-2017, only 33 per cent of the target population in Kachin and 93 per cent in Shan had access to basic health care, largely due to logistical and security constraints, inadequate facilities, medical supplies and skilled staff.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

649,000

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. Recruitment of skilled staff and retention of existing staff to support health operations continues to be a major challenge. 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 in line with the recommendations of the Rakhine Advisory Commission.

STATE/ REGIONS	DISPLACED PERSONS	NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			TOTAL	BY SEX		BY AGE	
	IDPs	Returnee/ relocated	Other stateless people (Rakhine)	Other non- displaced vulnerable people		% female	% children	% adult	% elderly
KACHIN	91,739	4,340			96,079	55	30	65	5
SHAN	15,006	6,000			21,006	55	30	65	5
RAKHINE	Northern	-	-	176,129	176,129	55	30	65	5
	Central	128,908	-	226,501	355,409	55	30	65	5
	Total	128,908	-	402,630	531,538	55	30	65	5
TOTAL	235,653	10,340	402,630	-	648,623				

NUTRITION



OVERVIEW

Over 165,000 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: 16,862 in Kachin, 3,878 in Shan and 144,580 in Rakhine. 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 will focus 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 nutritional needs.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Malnutrition rates in northern townships of Rakhine (Buthidaung and Maungdaw) were already above WHO emergency thresholds (GAM \geq 15 per cent OR \geq 10-14.9 per cent with aggravating factors) and higher than anywhere else in the country before the October 2016 violence. This means that the under 5 (U5) children and 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 at 2 per cent, and 3.9 per cent respectively. In addition, a survey in the northern part of

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

165,000

Mynbia township in 2016 estimated GAM and SAM at 18.5 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively. Following the October 2016 and August 2017 attacks, market disruptions largely reduced access to food or crops. Lack of access to health and nutrition services are likely to further compromise the already poor nutritional status of the population and affect IYCF practices at household level. No assessment has been possible since the August 2017 event to estimate nutritional needs resulting from the new crisis in Rakhine.

While the nutritional situation in Rakhine 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 UN Advisory Commission recommendations are effectively implemented. Chronic malnutrition is also a major concern with global stunting levels ranging between 27.5 (IDP Sittwe urban) to 42.1 per cent (IDP Pauktaw) and 47.6 per cent (IDP Sittwe rural) in Rakhine, and 36 per cent in Kachin and Shan (above 40 per cent is considered as critical by WHO). From January to August 2017, Some 19,345 children aged 6-59 months with acute malnutrition received therapeutic care in Rakhine. 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	Returnee/ relocated	Other stateless people (Rakhine)	Other non- displaced vulnerable people		% female	% children	% adult	% elderly
KACHIN	12,385	586		3,891	16,862	51.8	70.4	29.6	
SHAN	2,131	852		895	3,878	51.8	71.8	28.2	
RAKHINE	Northern		-						
	Central		-						
	Total	26,602	-	84,613	33,365	144,580	51.8	66.7	33.3
TOTAL	41,118	1,438	84,613	38,151	165,320				

PROTECTION



OVERVIEW

2017 has been marked by dramatic events that have led to a serious deterioration of the protection situation of IDPs and other affected people across Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan. Based on the 2015 Protection Concerns and Risks Analyses and regular protection monitoring in IDP camps and return areas, the main protection needs continue to revolve around 1) access to timely and quality protection services, 2) access to documentation, 3) prevention and response to (i) gender-based violence (GBV), (ii) grave violations against children and (iii) risky migration practices, 4) protection of civilians in conflict areas, including through mine action.

AFFECTED POPULATION

127,079 people in Kachin and 33,006 in Shan affected by armed conflict, and over 531,538 people in Rakhine affected by protracted displacement, segregation as well as discriminatory policies and practices.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

The 25 August attacks by the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army and the subsequent military operations in northern Rakhine, which displaced more than half a million people into Bangladesh, led to a significant increase in communal tensions and fears in central Rakhine. Economic linkages between communities have been cut as a result of a ban on trading with Muslims who have also been subject to further restrictions on their freedom of movement. This increased isolation of stateless Muslims who have long been segregated and discriminated, with limited access to livelihoods and essential services, combined with serious disruptions to

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

692,000

the delivery of assistance and protection services as a result of new access constraints imposed on humanitarians, leave thousands of desperate people exposed to a wide range of protection risks. These include physical insecurity, risky migration, trafficking, GBV, child labour, child marriage and family separation.

In Kachin and northern Shan, the intensification and spreading of conflict has led to new and secondary displacement. Allegations of international humanitarian and human rights law violations continued to be reported, including GBV, grave violence against children, forced recruitment, and restrictions on freedom of movement. The protracted nature of conflict and displacement have had a dramatic impact on civilians, especially women, children, persons with disability and the elderly whose situation has been further compounded by the lack of access to assistance and protection services due to increased restrictions on travel authorizations. The shrinking of humanitarian space, a climate of impunity, lack of access to livelihoods, high levels of drug use and abuse, and landmine contamination continue to be the defining features of the conflict in Kachin and Shan.

The Protection Sector will continue to implement a conflict sensitive and gender inclusive approach through regular consultations with populations in surrounding villages 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	Returnee/ relocated	Other stateless people (Rakhine)	Other non- displaced vulnerable people		% female	% children	% adult	% elderly
KACHIN	91,739	4,340		31,000	127,079	53	49	44	7
SHAN	15,006	6,000		12,000	33,006	53	49	44	7
RAKHINE	Northern	-	-	176,129	176,129	51	50	44	6
	Central	128,908	-	226,501	355,409	51	50	44	6
	Total	128,908	-	402,630	531,538	51	50	44	6
TOTAL	235,653	10,340	402,630	43,000	691,623				

SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEMS/CCCM



OVERVIEW

For shelter, priority needs include provision of emergency shelters (for new IDPs), temporary shelters (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, notably newly displaced people.

AFFECTED POPULATION

91,739 people in Kachin, 15,006 in northern Shan and 128,908 in Rakhine remain displaced and will, therefore, be in need of shelter, NFI and CCCM support in 2018.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Currently, over 98,000 people remain displaced in camps/sites in Kachin and northern Shan as a result of the armed conflict that resumed 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. As of June 2017, only 83 per cent of the target IDPs in Kachin and 69 per cent in 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

* CCCM/Shelter/NFIs Cluster - Kachin and northern Shan analysis report (September 2017)

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

236,000

and implementation; 3) when return or relocation is possible, IDPs are well-prepared to rebuild their lives within a reasonable amount of time and be able to contribute to social cohesion.

In Rakhine, over 128,000 IDPs remain in 23 camps or camp-like settings. The protracted nature of their displacement has led to increased pressure on families as they suffer from overcrowded conditions and a lack of privacy in camps/shelters, posing a range of protection concerns including increased risk of sexual and gender-based violence, especially for women and children. Despite a concerted effort to reconstruct and repair shelters during the 2016-17 dry season as well as response to damages resulting from cyclone Mora, approximately 37 per cent of temporary shelters still require rehabilitation/ repair due to their limited 2-3 year lifespan. Improvements to other camp infrastructure such as the provision of solar lighting to mitigate protection risks is also urgently required across all IDP camps. In terms of CCCM support, efforts to reform Camp Management Committees (CMCs) and to promote the self-governance of camps continue but require dedicated support and leadership from the Government. The needs for NFIs are more acute due to severe restrictions on freedom of movement, access to sustainable livelihoods and access to basic services.

STATE/ REGIONS	DISPLACED PERSONS	NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			TOTAL	BY SEX	BY AGE		
	IDPs	Returnee/ relocated	Other stateless people (Rakhine)	Other non- displaced vulnerable people		% female	% children	% adult	% elderly
KACHIN	91,739				91,739	52	47	46	7
SHAN	15,006				15,006	52	51	43	6
RAKHINE	Northern								
	Central	128,908			128,908	52	53	43	4
	Total	128,908			128,908	52	53	43	4
TOTAL	235,653			-	235,653				

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 affected by inter-communal violence in Rakhine and those affected by on-going conflicts in Kachin and Shan states. Where possible, market-based approaches will be integrated. The overall aim is to ensure that affected communities have equitable and sustainable access to safe water and sanitation facilities with good hygiene practices.

AFFECTED POPULATION

The affected people who continue to face particular difficulties in accessing clean water, sanitation and hygiene are the following: 124,903 people in Kachin, 27,308 in Shan and 689,126 people in Rakhine.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

In Kachin and Shan, over 106,000 people remain displaced in camps or camp-like settings where temporary water and sanitation infrastructures require maintenance and operational support, including regular hygiene promotion activities. In mid-2017, the number of people with equitable and continuous access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water was 82 per cent in Kachin and 69 per cent in Shan respectively. Similarly, only 60 per cent of the target population had access to safe and continuous sanitation facilities in Kachin and Shan. In terms of water quality in camps, 28 per cent of assessed camps in Kachin and 14 per cent in Shan were reported to have contamination with e-coli presence. This indicates further needs for water treatment and hygiene promotion in the assessed camps. Over six years of protracted displacement

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

841,000

has caused renewed needs with majority WASH facilities/ structures in camps requiring significant care and maintenance to ensure that minimum standards are met. In areas beyond the Government control, restricted movements pose significant challenges for delivery of essential services and monitoring.

In Rakhine, over 128,000 are still in IDP camps or in camp-like settings while more than 402,000 non-displaced stateless people and some 128,000 other vulnerable people continue to be in need of humanitarian assistance. In IDP sites, temporary water and sanitation infrastructures require maintenance/ operational support, including regular hygiene promotion activities. Increased market-based approaches in WASH will be considered to optimize response. In mid-2017, 94 per cent and 69 per cent of target IDPs in camps had access to sufficient quantity of safe drinking and domestic water, and basic sanitation facilities respectively. In terms of water quality in camps, 63 per cent of assessed camps in Rakhine were reported to have contamination with e-coli presence. This indicates further needs for water treatment and hygiene promotion in those assessed camps. The WASH needs in northern Rakhine are currently largely unknown due to access restrictions. Across Rakhine, IDPs and other vulnerable people are annually affected by severe water shortages and floods. Chronic poverty and high risk of disasters mean intensive efforts are required to bridge the humanitarian /development divide to tackle future vulnerability as well as current needs.

STATE/ REGIONS	DISPLACED PERSONS	NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			TOTAL	BY SEX		BY AGE	
	IDPs	Returnee/ relocated	Other stateless people (Rakhine)	Other non- displaced vulnerable people		% female	% children	% adult	% elderly
KACHIN	91,739	4,340		28,824	124,903	55	35	40	25
SHAN	15,006	6,000		6,302	27,308	55	35	40	25
RAKHINE	Northern								
	Central								
	Total	127,868		402,021	159,237	689,126	55	35	40
TOTAL	234,613	10,340	402,021	194,363	841,337				

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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