

2018

INTERIM

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

— JANUARY-DECEMBER 2018 —

UNITED NATIONS AND PARTNERS

HUMANITARIAN COUNTRY TEAM

NOV 2017



MYANMAR



UNITED NATIONS

TOTAL POPULATION OF MYANMAR IN 2018

PEOPLE IN NEED

PEOPLE TARGETED

REQUIREMENTS (US\$) MILLIONS

HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS

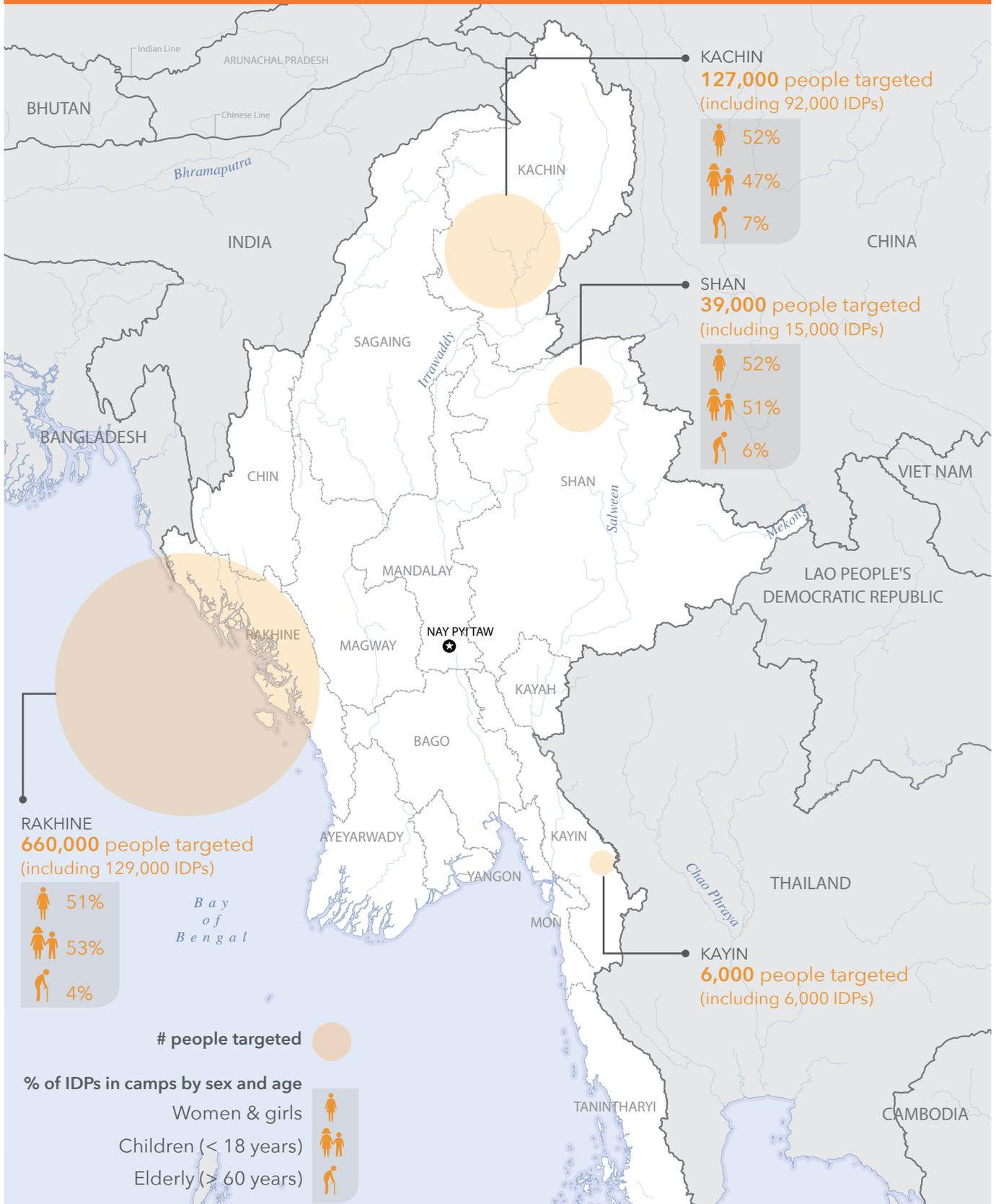
53.8M

863,000

832,000

\$183.4M

51



FOREWORD BY

THE HUMANITARIAN
COORDINATOR

As we enter 2018, Myanmar continues to face significant humanitarian challenges related to the recent crisis in Rakhine, large-scale displacement, food insecurity, protracted problems of statelessness and discrimination, ongoing armed conflict in some parts of the country, inter-communal tensions and vulnerability to natural disasters.

The situation is particularly serious in Rakhine State, where the humanitarian crisis deepened in 2017. Armed attacks on police posts and subsequent security operations by Government forces led to mass displacement, with over 600,000 people – mostly Muslims who self identify as ‘Rohingya’ – seeking refuge across the border in Bangladesh and many others being internally displaced. Tensions in Rakhine remain high and there continues to be a humanitarian crisis on both sides of the Myanmar-Bangladesh border. As the UN Secretary-General has said, the priority must be to end all forms of violence and ensure the protection of civilians in Rakhine; to ensure that there is unfettered humanitarian access; and to ensure the safe, voluntary, dignified and sustainable return of refugees once conditions are conducive for this.

Meanwhile, in Kachin and Shan states, civilians continue to bear the brunt as armed conflict continues. Ensuring an effective humanitarian response in this often overlooked area remains a priority. To compound this further, people in Myanmar remain highly vulnerable to natural disasters including cyclones, tropical storms, floods and earthquakes. This was apparent again in 2017, when severe flooding affected a large part of the country, temporarily displacing over 300,000 people.

The 2018 Interim Humanitarian Response Plan sets out the framework within which the United Nations and its partners will respond to the large-scale humanitarian assistance and protection needs of crisis-affected people in Myanmar. The plan has been jointly developed by the members of the Humanitarian Country Team in Myanmar, under the leadership of the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and with support from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

Due to the ongoing access constraints in Rakhine, where the situation changed dramatically in the last few months of 2017, the Humanitarian Country Team has not been able to carry out a detailed needs assessment and is not yet in a position to present a detailed response plan. For this reason, this is an “interim” plan, subject to a substantive revision in 2018, when there is more access and when more information about needs, gaps and

response capacities is available. For Rakhine, the aim is to issue a revised plan in February or March 2018, focusing not only on humanitarian response for those already in Rakhine, but also taking into consideration any new developments relating to the future return of refugees (once conditions are conducive for the safe, voluntary and dignified return of refugees), and including a focus on addressing the longer term development needs of all communities, as well as governance, conflict-resolution, social-cohesion and peace-building issues.

The United Nations and its partners are committed to support the Government to implement the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State and in this context will continue to work closely with development actors to ensure that the needs of all communities in Rakhine are addressed in a holistic manner, with a focus on finding long-term solutions to conflict and displacement.

The 2018 Interim Humanitarian Response Plan is based on information from many different sources, including the Government and national institutions, United Nations agencies and international organizations. The number of people targeted for assistance in this plan is 832,000. The overall funding requested for the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan is US\$ 183.4 million.

This plan is part of a broader engagement by the United Nations and its partners to ensure that all people affected by conflict, violence, insecurity and/or natural disasters have access to the protection and assistance they need, with a particular focus on vulnerable people including women and children, the sick, the elderly and people with disabilities.

The Humanitarian Country Team remains committed to providing needs-based humanitarian assistance, in accordance with the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, and to providing assistance without discrimination to people in need.

We look forward to working with the Government and local authorities, as well as with a broad range of humanitarian and development actors, to address needs over the coming year. In particular, we look forward to working with the Government to strengthen national capacity to prepare for and respond to humanitarian emergencies.

Finally, we would like to thank all the donors and partners who continue to support our humanitarian work in Myanmar. Your continued support is vital in ensuring that vulnerable people get the humanitarian assistance and protection that they need.

Knut Ostby
United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, *ad interim*

**DISPLACED PEOPLE IN AH NAUK YWE CAMP
IN CENTRAL RAKHINE**



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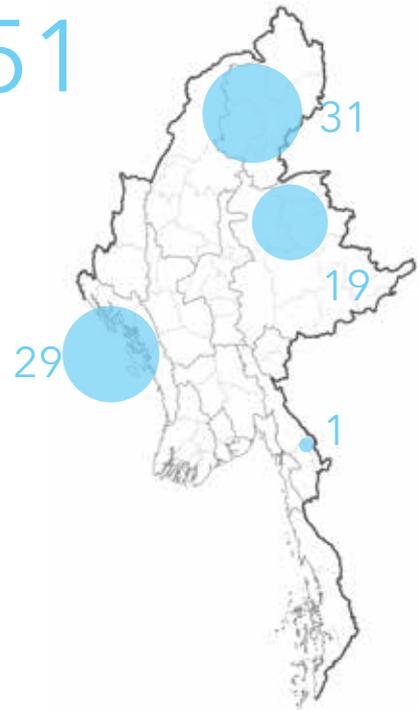
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HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

AT A GLANCE

OPERATIONAL PRESENCE: NUMBER OF PARTNERS

51



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1



Meeting needs of displaced people and supporting efforts to achieve durable solutions

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2



Ensuring that vulnerable crisis-affected people have access to essential services and livelihoods opportunities

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3



Ensuring the protection of civilians

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4



Strengthening national capacities and the resilience of communities

PEOPLE IN NEED



863,000

PEOPLE TARGETED



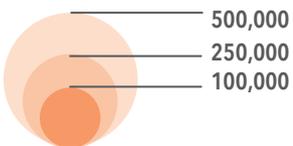
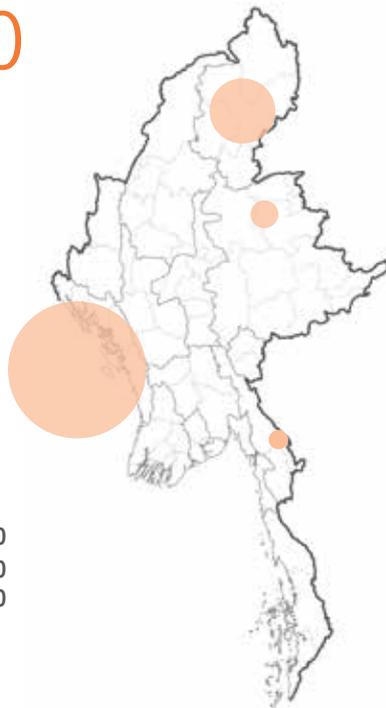
832,000

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$183M

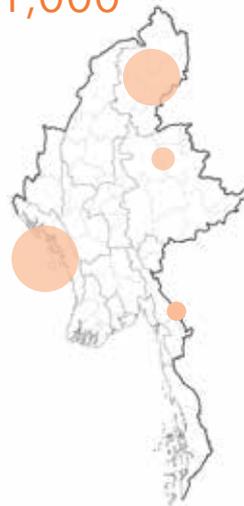
PEOPLE WHO NEED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

863,000



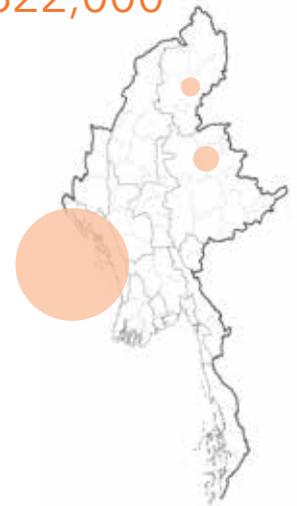
INTERNALLY DISPLACED

241,000

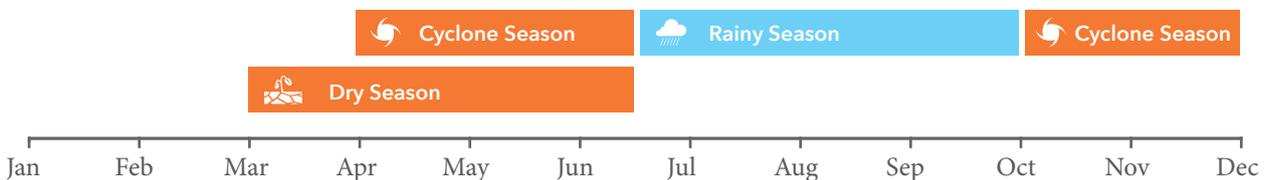


NON-DISPLACED

622,000



CRITICAL EVENTS TIMELINE FOR 2017



OVERVIEW OF

THE SITUATION

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

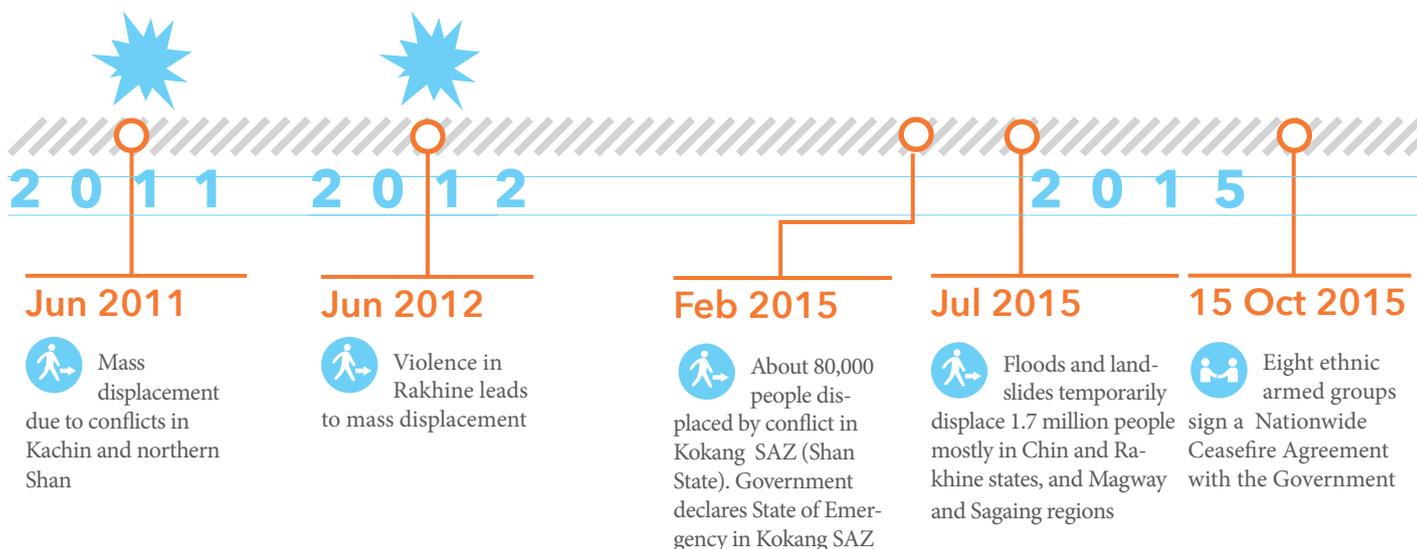
the Recommendations on Rakhine State, and the Union Enterprise for Humanitarian Assistance, Resettlement and Development in Rakhine State. The pace of implementation of the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, particularly regarding solutions to displacement and relaxation of 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 Kyawkpyuh – 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

TIMELINE OF RECENT EVENTS



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 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,

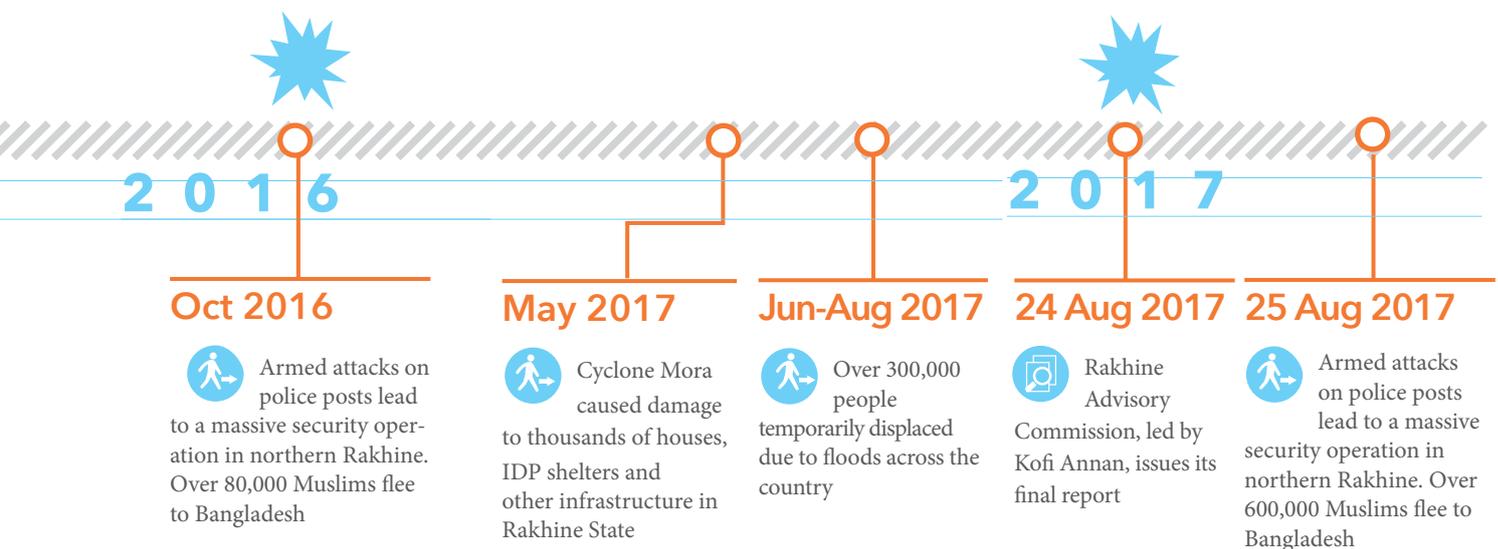
with overcrowded shelters and inadequate access to services and livelihood opportunities. When shelters were constructed in 2012, they were built to last 2-3 years, and many are now in urgent need of repair or replacement. While IDPs wait for the opportunity to return or relocate, the Government – assisted 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

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.





UN Secretary-General's remarks on the situation in Rakhine State

The UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, has closely followed the crisis in Rakhine State and the mass exodus into Bangladesh. On 28 August he noted that the latest round of violence followed attacks on Myanmar security forces on 25 August and he condemned the attacks on Myanmar security forces. He also reiterated the importance of addressing the root causes of the violence and the responsibility of the Government of Myanmar to provide security and assistance to those in need. On 5 September, he noted that "the grievances and unresolved plight of the Rohingya have festered for far too long and are becoming an undeniable factor in regional destabilization."

As the crisis continued in the following weeks, the Secretary-General addressed an open debate of the UN Security Council on 28 September. In those remarks, he repeated his condemnation of the attacks on Myanmar security forces and noted that "the reality on the ground demands action - swift action - to protect people, alleviate suffering, prevent further instability, address the root causes of the situation and forge, at long last, a durable solution." The Secretary-General also noted that the crisis in Rakhine had created "the world's fastest developing refugee emergency and a humanitarian and human rights nightmare" and he called "on the Myanmar authorities to take three immediate steps:

- First, to end the military operations;
- Second, to allow unfettered access for humanitarian support;
- And third, to ensure the safe, voluntary, dignified and sustainable return of the refugees to their areas of origin."

He further referred to refugees' "testimonies [that] point to excessive violence and serious violations of human rights, including indiscriminate firing of weapons, the presence of landmines and sexual violence." The Secretary-General elaborated on the three immediate steps by specifying that, "the violence in Rakhine - whether by the military or radical elements within communities - must end"; that "the Myanmar authorities must fulfil their fundamental obligation of ensuring the safety and security of all communities and upholding the rule of law without discrimination"; and that "it is imperative that UN agencies and our non-governmental partners be granted immediate and safe access to all affected communities."

On the issue of returns, the Secretary-General affirmed that, "the United Nations is committed to a plan for voluntary return and calls upon the international community to support such an effort. This should include development assistance to the villages of those who return home, and the implementation of the Rakhine Advisory Commission recommendations regarding verification and citizenship." The Secretary-General emphasized that "those who fled should be able to return to their homes in peace - not to yet another cycle of violence" and he noted that "it will be especially important to avoid relocating those displaced yet again to camp-like conditions." Finally, the Secretary-General affirmed that "the United Nations will remain a close partner to Myanmar to address these urgent issues. We have no agenda other than to help Myanmar advance the well-being of all the country's people."

SOURCES:

- [Secretary-General's remarks at open debate of the Security Council on Myanmar \[as delivered\] \(28 September\)](#)
- [Secretary-General's press encounter \(5 September\)](#)
- [Statement attributable to the Secretary-General on Myanmar \(28 August\)](#)

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”.

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 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 Alliance Army (MNDAA) 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



**A DISPLACED GIRL IN KYEIN
NI PYIN CAMP, PAUKTAW
TOWNSHIP, RAKHINE STATE**

Photo: OCHA/HH Oo

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 Kayin 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.

KEY ISSUES



Meeting needs of displaced people and searching for durable solutions



Access to services and livelihoods for vulnerable people



Protection of civilians



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



A WOMAN WITH A DISABILITY IN A CAMP IN NORTHERN SHAN STATE

STRATEGIC

OBJECTIVES

The overarching goal of this strategy is to support the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and local communities to ensure that the lives, dignity, well-being and rights of persons affected by conflict, natural disasters and other emergencies are protected. To achieve this goal, the Humanitarian Country Team has agreed on the following strategic objectives for humanitarian action in 2018:



1 Meeting needs of displaced people and supporting efforts to achieve durable solutions

Support efforts to ensure that displaced women, girls, boys and men are able to live in safety and with dignity; and actively engage the Government, local authorities and affected communities in achieving durable solutions



2 Ensuring that vulnerable crisis-affected people have access to essential services and livelihoods opportunities

Support efforts to ensure that vulnerable people (both displaced and non-displaced people whose lives are affected by factors such as armed conflict, inter-communal tensions, movement restrictions and restrictive policies or practices) have equitable access to essential services and livelihoods opportunities



3 Ensuring the protection of civilians

Contribute to the protection of civilians from violence and abuse by reducing exposure to harm, mitigating its negative impact and responding to serious protection needs; and advocate for full respect for the rights of individuals in accordance with international humanitarian and human rights law



4 Strengthening national capacities and the resilience of communities

Support efforts to strengthen national capacities to prepare for and respond to natural disasters and other emergencies and to enhance the resilience of communities; support efforts to promote early recovery

RESPONSE

STRATEGY

The Humanitarian Country Team is committed to implementing the 'Agenda for Humanity' in line with the outcomes of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit. The team is committed to ensuring the centrality of protection in humanitarian response. This entails ensuring that the protection of affected communities informs all humanitarian decision-making and response as well as all engagement with the Government and non-State actors. The team is committed to solutions-oriented advocacy, accountability to affected people, conflict-sensitive and gender-inclusive programming, achieving durable solutions for displaced people and close collaboration with the Government in all aspects of the response. For Rakhine, the team is committed to providing support to the Government to ensure effective implementation of the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State. The team is also committed to strengthening linkages between relief, recovery and development, reducing long-term dependency on humanitarian aid, and building national capacity to prepare for and respond to humanitarian needs.

The overall strategic objectives of this Humanitarian Response Plan are the following: (1) to meet the needs of displaced people and support efforts to achieve durable solutions; (2) to ensure that vulnerable crisis-affected people have access to essential services and livelihoods opportunities; (3) to ensure the protection of civilians; and (4) to strengthen national capacities to prepare for and respond to natural disasters and other emergencies and to enhance the resilience of communities. All sector response plans are aligned with these strategic objectives. Any prioritization of projects, including for the purposes of allocating funds from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) or the country-based [Myanmar Humanitarian Fund \(MHF\)](#), will be based on alignment with one or more of these strategic objectives.

Scope and priorities

The Humanitarian Response Plan focuses primarily on Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states, which have the most urgent humanitarian needs stemming from conflict, inter-communal tensions, movement restrictions and/or restrictive policies/practices. While recognizing that there are over 863,000 people with humanitarian needs in Myanmar (as outlined in the Humanitarian Needs Overview), the Humanitarian Country Team has limited the scope of this plan to prioritize the most critical needs of approximately 832,000 people. This prioritization is based on a number of factors including requests for support from the Government, consultations with affected people (including through the CCCM-Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) project), response capacities of the Government and national institutions, access constraints, as well as the capacities of development actors, regional organizations and other stakeholders to address humanitarian needs.

The plan prioritizes the provision of life-saving support for

the most vulnerable crisis-affected people and programmes to ensure the protection of civilians and equitable access to essential services, without discrimination of any kind, including on grounds of sex, ethnicity, religion or other factors. It includes a focus on achieving durable solutions for displaced people. It takes account of broader, longer-term development needs of communities to ensure resilience to future shocks and seeks to ensure that humanitarian action links up effectively with wider development efforts. The plan highlights the need to build national capacity to prepare for and respond to natural disasters and other emergencies. In all aspects of its work, the Humanitarian Country Team is committed to ensuring that humanitarian action in Myanmar is carried out in accordance with humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality.

In the case of south-eastern Myanmar, where much of the displacement occurred many years ago, it is difficult to separate humanitarian needs from longer term development needs. Addressing the needs of people in the south-east is therefore considered to be beyond the scope of this Humanitarian Response Plan. However, subject to requests from the Government, the Humanitarian Country Team may respond to urgent humanitarian needs resulting from new or recent fighting and displacement in the south-east, just as in any other part of the country.

PRORITIZATION CRITERIA



Life-saving



Vulnerability



Time critical



Geography

Humanitarian strategy in Rakhine State

The 2017 Final Report of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State provides a series of recommendations aimed at preventing violence, maintaining peace, fostering reconciliation and offering a sense of hope to people in Rakhine. The Humanitarian Country Team is committed to supporting the Government to ensure effective implementation of the Commission's recommendations, with a particular focus on those recommendations that relate to addressing urgent humanitarian needs. The Humanitarian Country Team recognizes that humanitarian action is a critical component of a broader, long term engagement that is needed to address the wide range of humanitarian, development, human rights and peace-building challenges in Rakhine State. The Humanitarian Country Team is committed to strengthening linkages between humanitarian plans and longer term development plans, including the Government's Socio-Economic Development Plan for Rakhine.

The Humanitarian Country Team will engage with the Government through the Central Committee for the Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development in Rakhine, chaired by State Counsellor; the Implementation Committee that was set up to take action on the recommendations of the Rakhine Advisory Commission, chaired by the Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement and co-chaired by the Chief Minister of Rakhine State; and the Union Enterprise for Humanitarian Assistance, Resettlement and Development in Rakhine, chaired by the State Counsellor. Humanitarian actors will also continue to work with their relevant line ministries at both the Union and State levels.

Following the exodus of refugees from northern Rakhine into Bangladesh, the United Nations Secretary General has called on the authorities in Myanmar to end the violence, allow unhindered humanitarian access and recognize the right of refugees to return in safety and dignity. The work of the Humanitarian Country Team will be determined by progress in achieving these three priorities. In particular, it will depend on progress in addressing the root causes of violence in Rakhine and in creating conducive conditions for the voluntary, safe and dignified return of refugees to their places of origin.

Due to the ongoing restrictions on humanitarian access in Rakhine and with the current uncertainty about the details of any future refugee returns process, the Humanitarian Country Team is not yet in a position to provide a detailed response plan. The current plan is therefore an interim one, subject to a substantive revision in 2018.

The existing coordination arrangements in Rakhine will remain as they currently are (with the Rakhine Coordination Group in central Rakhine and the Maungdaw Inter-Agency Group in northern Rakhine), pending a more detailed review of the entire situation in Rakhine and subject to decisions

of the Humanitarian Coordinator in consultation with the Humanitarian Country Team.

"Humanitarian assistance must be provided in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality"

General Assembly Resolution 46/182, 1991

The United Nations Secretary-General's Agenda for Humanity, which was endorsed at the World Humanitarian Summit, outlines five core responsibilities shared by Governments and people across the world, as indicated below. In 2018, the County Team will continue to monitor and report on progress in implementing activities relating to these five core responsibilities.

1. PREVENTING AND ENDING CONFLICT

Ensuring a conflict-sensitive approach to all humanitarian activities

The Humanitarian Country Team recognizes the importance of the ongoing peace process in Myanmar and of initiatives aimed at promoting reconciliation, respect for diversity and social cohesion. It further recognizes that while humanitarian action may be needed to save lives and reduce human suffering in times of conflict, humanitarian action deals only with the consequences of conflict. Priority must be given to ending existing conflicts and preventing new ones from arising. In this regard, while advocating for full respect for humanitarian principles, the Humanitarian Country Team is committed to ensuring appropriate linkages with those working on peace-building initiatives. It will continue to adopt a conflict-sensitive, 'Do No Harm' approach to all its work.

2. PROMOTING RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND FOR HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES

Promoting respect for international humanitarian and human rights law

The World Humanitarian Summit reaffirmed respect for international humanitarian and human rights law as the best way to save lives, reduce suffering and protect civilians in situations of conflict and insecurity. Furthermore the Summit recognized that far more had to be done to improve compliance and accountability for violations of international law. The Humanitarian Country Team is committed to expand the understanding of international humanitarian and human rights

law; to work to protect civilians from the effects of hostilities; to support the Government to prevent, monitor, report on and respond to grave violations against children; to support the Government to prevent, mitigate and respond to gender-based violence; to assist in providing essential services in conflict areas; and to assist in identifying and addressing violations and abuses where they occur. The United Nations 'Human Rights Up Front' Plan of Action emphasizes the imperative for the United Nations to protect people, wherever they may be, in accordance with their human rights and in a manner that prevents and responds to violations of international human rights and humanitarian law by all parties. As stated by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Principals, "this same imperative to protect people lies also at the heart of humanitarian action".

Advocating for humanitarian access and for respect for humanitarian principles

The Humanitarian Country Team will continue to advocate for affected people to have access to humanitarian assistance and protection services in situations of armed conflict, with particular attention to the vulnerability of women, children, people with a disability and the elderly. The Country Team will also reinforce its advocacy efforts for increased access by humanitarian actors to people in conflict-affected areas. This will be done through continued close engagement with Government authorities and other key stakeholders in both Government-controlled and non-Government-controlled areas. It will also include consistent engagement with community-based organizations, local communities and affected people, to ensure full transparency and accountability of all humanitarian operations.

The Humanitarian Country Team will continue its joint advocacy efforts on behalf of crisis-affected people in Myanmar. It will continue to collect and analyse information, to support evidence-based advocacy, using a rights-based approach. With the support of the humanitarian sectors/clusters and of its Humanitarian Advocacy and Communications Group, the Humanitarian Country Team will engage with Government authorities, civil society organizations, member states, the media and other key stakeholders in coordinated advocacy in support of strategic objectives outlined in this Humanitarian Response Plan.

3. LEAVING NO-ONE BEHIND

Ensuring a people-centred and gender-inclusive approach

The Humanitarian Country Team remains fully committed to placing people at the centre of its work, with a strong focus on vulnerable and marginalized groups, including female-headed households, older persons, children and persons with

disabilities. It will continue to give a central place to protection in its work, in line with the Statement on the Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action, endorsed by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Principals in 2013, and in line with the Myanmar Humanitarian Country Team's Statement of Commitment to Protection (November 2016). The Country Team will develop a comprehensive protection strategy that provides the focus and framework necessary to address the most urgent and serious protection risks as well as to help prevent and stop the recurrence of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. The Country Team will ensure that the concept of leaving no-one behind is translated into concrete actions such as identifying and responding to the different experiences, needs, abilities and priorities of women, girls, boys and men affected by crisis; developing targeted interventions to protect the rights of women and girls and to promote gender equality, youth empowerment and community resilience; working with men and women to support increased involvement and decision-making of women; and mainstreaming gender-perspectives in all humanitarian activities.

The Country Team commits to sustained collection and use of sex and age disaggregated data and thorough gender analysis to inform and guide humanitarian response. Such analyses will help assess the impact of different programmes on women and girls. Interventions which engage local women's groups in decision-making and which work to ensure women have equal and safe access to cash programmes, sustainable livelihoods and training opportunities will be key components of the humanitarian response. Universal access to sexual and reproductive health services regardless of ethnicity and religious affiliation is essential in ensuring that the humanitarian response is both people-centred and gender-inclusive.

Preventing and responding to gender-based violence

Gender-based violence is widely recognized to be one of the greatest protection challenges individuals, families and communities face during emergencies. The newly-revised IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action are an important resource for all humanitarian staff. Gender-based violence not only traumatizes and violates the rights of survivors, it also undermines the resilience of societies, making it harder for them to recover and rebuild. Gender-based violence has a devastating impact on survivors, but is often under-reported due to lack of monitoring and support services, as well as fear of stigmatization or reprisal. Gender-based violence is a silent crime which requires strong advocacy, often without evidence to support it.

The United Nations Secretary-General has called on UN Member States, the United Nations family, civilian society and individuals – women and men – to work together "to prevent and eliminate this scourge", including by

REFUGEES ARRIVING IN BANGLADESH



Photo: UNHCR/R. Arnold

supporting the efforts of Governments to combat impunity. The Humanitarian Country Team commits to supporting initiatives and advocacy with the Government aimed at preventing and responding to gender-based violence, including supporting the Government to implement the actions under the priority areas of its *National Strategic Plan on the Advancement of Women (2013 – 2022)*.

Ensuring privacy for affected people

The provision of humanitarian assistance must take account of the particular needs of women and girls. While this takes many forms, essential to all programme responses is the need to ensure privacy. The impact of the provision of privacy is twofold. Firstly, privacy in homes will ensure that couples can continue to maintain intimacy in a dignified manner. Secondly, this privacy serves as a foundation through which women are provided with space to advocate for an increased role within family decision making as well as providing a space for couples and families to preserve their dignity and integrity, especially in their relationships. Privacy can also serve to mitigate the risk of GBV for women and girls, and in particular adolescent girls.

Improving the quality of needs and risks assessments

The Humanitarian Country Team will prioritize carrying out high quality joint needs and risks assessments, as well as analyses of vulnerability, to inform evidence based humanitarian action. The World Humanitarian Summit emphasized the need to shift from a reactive response to crises to proactively managing risks. Planning, financing and decision-making processes must be underpinned by up-to-date data and multi-sector risk analyses. To ensure a comprehensive approach, efforts will be made to carry out multi-sector assessments in priority areas.

Ensuring meaningful participation of affected people in planning and decision-making

The Humanitarian Country Team recognizes the fundamental importance of community engagement and accountability to affected people. Recent studies, including the 2017 Sittwe Camp Profiling Exercise, have highlighted several language, cultural, physical, and technological barriers that crisis-affected people

face in accessing information, voicing their concerns and providing feedback. There are significant disparities between different communities in literacy rates and access to the media, such as radio, and this raises concerns for early warning systems and effective communication with aid providers. Camp-based focus group discussions have indicated a preference for face-to-face discussions between service providers and community members. Humanitarian organizations are using various tools to engage with communities at different stages of their programme implementation. Some feedback systems have referral processes enabling information sharing between agencies, but more common mechanisms are needed to ensure systematic community feedback is gathered to inform joint responses and overall strategic decision-making. Mutual trust, inclusiveness, timely follow up action, and avoidance of rumours and misinformation remain key determinants of effective feedback processes. To enhance accountability to affected populations, the Humanitarian Country Team will focus on the following priorities: (1) harness knowledge about local trusted sources, communication channels, information needs, and perceptions of affected people; (2) strengthen the capacities of humanitarian staff to effectively engage communities in response activities; (3) strengthen relevant technical working groups to identify and build on best practices, and ensure appropriate linkages are made between groups to identify gaps and avoid duplication; (4) promote use of relevant guidelines including the Core Humanitarian Standard to strengthen system-wide quality and accountability in humanitarian action; (5) actively seek and advocate for the participation and inclusive representation of women and vulnerable groups (including people with disabilities) in humanitarian programme activities; and (6) explore the application of collective feedback mechanisms.

4. WORKING DIFFERENTLY TO END NEED

Prioritizing the search for durable solutions for displaced people

In all its work, the Humanitarian Country Team will continue to prioritize the search for durable solutions for displaced people, working in close collaboration with key stakeholders, including proactive engagement with the Government at both Union and State levels. Whenever and wherever feasible, the

Country Team will support sustainable and dignified returns, as well as local integration or resettlement opportunities that are based on an individual and informed choice, and that are voluntary and safe.

Strengthening the resilience of communities and reducing dependency on humanitarian aid

To reduce dependency on international humanitarian assistance and to enhance the resilience of communities, the Humanitarian Country Team will work closely with communities, national and local authorities, and development partners to increase access to livelihoods and basic services. It is recognized that there is a need to strengthen capacities of communities and of Community-Based Organizations, as they are usually the first responders in crises. A risk-sensitive approach will be applied to reduce vulnerability by investing in sustainable self-sufficiency of households and communities and supporting stable income generation by increasing access to livelihood opportunities. Strengthening the resilience of communities is a long-term objective and will continue to require a comprehensive, multi-sectoral and coordinated approach.

Strengthening the Government's capacity for disaster preparedness and response

To improve disaster preparedness, mitigation and response capacities, the Country Team will increase engagement with relevant ministries at the Union level and particularly with the Emergency Operations Centre in the Relief and Resettlement Department (Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement). It will also engage with authorities at the State and Township level where appropriate. In the case of Rakhine, the Country Team will engage closely with the government's Committee for or Implementation of the Recommendations on Rakhine State and also with the government's Union Enterprise for Humanitarian Assistance, Resettlement and Development in Rakhine.

Supporting localization efforts with a focus on the role of national and local civil society

The World Humanitarian Summit called for humanitarian preparedness and response efforts to be "as local as possible" and "as international as necessary". The need to support a localized response in Myanmar is an objective that the Humanitarian Country Team is already working towards. More work will be done in this respect to enhance the capacity of national and local organizations through coaching and on-the-job training in the areas of international humanitarian and human rights law, humanitarian principals, gender-responsive programming, gender equality, administration, finance, needs assessment, monitoring etc. Efforts will also be made to offer more direct funding options for national and local NGOs whenever feasible. The Humanitarian Country Team

will continue to support the transition, where appropriate, of international organizations from having a "delivery" role to having a more advisory/enabling role in support of national and local humanitarian actors. Stronger engagement with local and civil society networks is critical to these efforts and support will be extended in particular to networks promoting the empowerment of women such as, inter alia, the Gender Equality Network.

Transcending the humanitarian-development divide

The Humanitarian Country Team is committed to a "new way of working" that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability as proposed in the Agenda for Humanity. Managing crisis risks and reducing vulnerability is as much a humanitarian imperative as it is a development necessity to ensure progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals for all those affected by humanitarian crises today. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development outlines a global commitment to leaving no-one behind. Its specific references to people affected by humanitarian emergencies creates a common results framework under which both humanitarian and development actors can work together to ensure the most vulnerable are afforded safety, dignity and the ability to thrive. The recent establishment of the Rakhine Coordination Group in Sittwe is a concrete example of the Country Team's commitment to bringing together inclusive development planning and humanitarian action. The Country Team is also committed to supporting the United Nations Development Framework in Myanmar (2018-2022) process and aligning programmes to promote the 2030 Agenda promising to "reach those furthest behind first".

Enhancing preparedness to respond to humanitarian emergencies

The Humanitarian Country Team recognizes that people in Myanmar face repeated shocks from recurrent disasters, leaving them more vulnerable with each new event and often even more dependent on assistance. It is critical for the Country Team to support the Government to anticipate and respond in an appropriate and expedient manner to risks in order to reduce their impact. The Country Team will work to maintain national preparedness strategies, based on credible data, to identify populations at risk and to invest in strengthening their resilience. The Country Team will also work closely with the Government and local authorities to strengthen early warning systems. It will continue to promote joint simulation exercises with national actors for disaster response. It will also ensure that its activities are aligned with the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (2013 – 2022) which specifically highlights actions to support the resilience of women and girls in emergencies.

The Country Team embraces both civil society and the private

sector as strategic partners in delivering humanitarian outcomes. The Humanitarian Country Team is committed to making the private sector an integral part of all disaster response and recovery planning and will pursue innovative private partnerships, particularly around the delivery of cash assistance and development of new technology to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian response. It will continue to support the newly established private sector network for disaster preparedness and response.

The Country Team will also consider further ways to support the Government's response mechanisms. This includes support for strengthening humanitarian civil-military coordination for responding to natural disasters and other emergencies through enhanced dialogue and interaction. Enhanced coordination between civilian and military actors is essential for protecting and promoting humanitarian principles, avoiding competition, minimizing inconsistency and, when appropriate, pursuing common goals. In parallel, it will continue to support the Government in strengthening and complementing its social protection system, which will also contribute to increased resilience.

The Country Team will maintain and regularly update its own Emergency Preparedness Response Plan and contingency plans to support the Government in responding to natural disasters and other emergencies. In view of the evolving situations in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine, the Country Team has been reviewing its contingency plans for these states. The Humanitarian Response Plan for 2018 is based on needs identified by November 2017. In the case of the northern part of Rakhine State, the Country Team's response plan will be revised once the United Nations and humanitarian partners have been granted access to carry out a detailed assessment of needs in the relevant areas and subject to requests from the Government. Similarly, if new humanitarian needs arise in other parts of the country, and subject to requests for assistance from the Government and the granting of access, the Country Team's response plan will be updated accordingly.

5. INVESTING IN HUMANITY

Funding of national and local humanitarian organizations

The Humanitarian Country Team is committed to facilitate local partners' access to humanitarian funding, particularly through the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund. This country-based pooled fund is a flexible, efficient and responsive funding mechanism. It aims to ensure that at least 50 per cent of its funds are channelled through national and local NGOs, in recognition of the critical role they play in service delivery and to strengthen their response capacity. This will be supported by the investment in developing the capacity of local organizations to manage funding in an accountable and transparent manner.

Scaling up cash transfer programming

Cash transfers are recognized as an efficient modality that promotes dignity and decision-making by affected people, while reinforcing local economies in times of crisis. Cash transfers planned by agencies in 2017 amounted to approximately US\$12 million, and they continue to increase the flexibility of humanitarian responses. Plans are being finalized for the roll-out of the Government's Universal Maternal and Child Cash Transfer Programme in Rakhine State in 2018, after starting in Chin State in 2017. The use of digital payments is being explored following recent successful pilots and in view of the steadily growing number of Financial Service Providers. Feasibility reviews will continue to inform decisions about the most appropriate response options – be it cash, in-kind or both. Small scale multipurpose cash grants have been implemented by some agencies in the past and these experiences provide useful lessons for future programmes. The Myanmar Humanitarian Fund may be used to pilot the delivery of some multipurpose cash programmes in 2018.

The Cash Working Group will continue to be a mechanism through which humanitarian cash transfer programmes are harmonized. It will improve its tracking of who does what, where and when (4W), ensure adequate preparedness measures are taken to support the possible use of cash (including multipurpose cash) in future emergency responses, and seek relevant opportunities to build the capacities – particularly of national partners – to address specific capacity needs. Understanding and mitigating protection concerns related to cash transfer distribution as well as the integration of gender equality remain key priorities in this regard, and relevant guidelines will be applied. The Cash Working Group will also continue to strengthen its linkages with the Social Protection Sub-Sector Coordination Group in informing its priorities, and leverage its activities to complement and strengthen the national social protection system.

Piloting a Common Donor Reporting Framework

As a follow-up to the World Humanitarian Summit and the "Grand Bargain" commitments, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies and Germany's Ministry for Foreign Affairs, acting as co-conveners and leaders, are supporting the piloting of harmonized donor narrative reporting in Myanmar. The initiative seeks to harmonize and simplify narrative reporting requirements in order to reduce volume, identify core requirements, develop a common report structure, and reduce the overall burden on humanitarian staff. The pilot work for Myanmar involves at least five government donors, seven UN agencies and 15 NGO partners. Work started in June 2017 and will conclude in June 2019, with a mid-term review in June 2018.

OPERATIONAL

CAPACITY

National and local capacity

The Union Government is the primary duty bearer in the provision of protection and assistance to people in Myanmar. Humanitarian partners will continue to support efforts to enhance the Government’s capacity to effectively address the needs of crisis-affected people. The Government has the capacity to assess and respond to a wide variety of humanitarian needs across the country. The Government works through ministries at both the Union and state/region level. It also works through the General Administration Department at the state/region level and at the township level.

For Rakhine, there are three Government committees of particular relevance for humanitarian and development actors: first, the Central Committee for the Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development in Rakhine, chaired by State Counsellor; second, the Implementation Committee that was set up to take action on the recommendations presented in the final reports of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State and the Maungdaw Investigation Commission, chaired by the Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement and co-chaired by the Chief Minister of Rakhine State; and third, the Union Enterprise for Humanitarian Assistance, Resettlement and Development in Rakhine, chaired by the State Counsellor.

For Kachin and Shan, the Joint Strategic Team (JST), comprised of nine local NGOs, is providing the bulk of the humanitarian response in the conflict-affected townships in Kachin and Shan states. It has developed a joint strategy for the humanitarian response in Kachin and northern Shan states as well as a joint programming strategy for the safe and dignified return and relocation of IDPs. The JST is financially and technically supported by a number of UN and international humanitarian partners.

For natural disasters, the Government established the Emergency Operations Centre under the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement to support early warning and response in coordination with national and international partners. A private sector network for disaster preparedness and response has also been formed with the aim of strengthening private sector engagement and coordinated humanitarian action before, during and after emergencies.

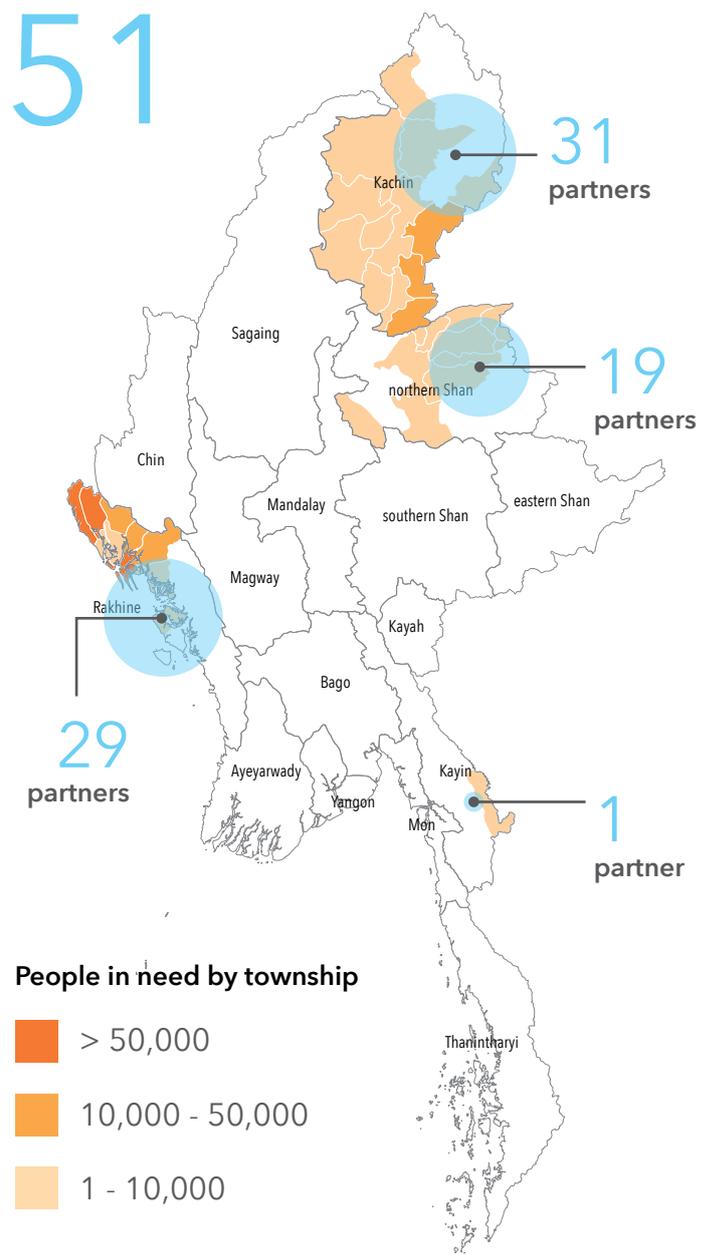
As of September 2017, the activities of 23 national NGOs are being recorded in the 3Ws (Who, What, Where) database managed by the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU). National NGOs are represented in the Humanitarian Country Team by the following four organizations/consortia: the Myanmar Red Cross Society; the

Local Resource Centre; Metta Development Foundation; and Karuna Myanmar Social Services (KMSS).

International capacity and response

In 2017, 43 international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and eight United Nations organizations reported humanitarian/development activities through the MIMU 3Ws database. The map below shows the number of humanitarian partners present in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states.

OF HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS



HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

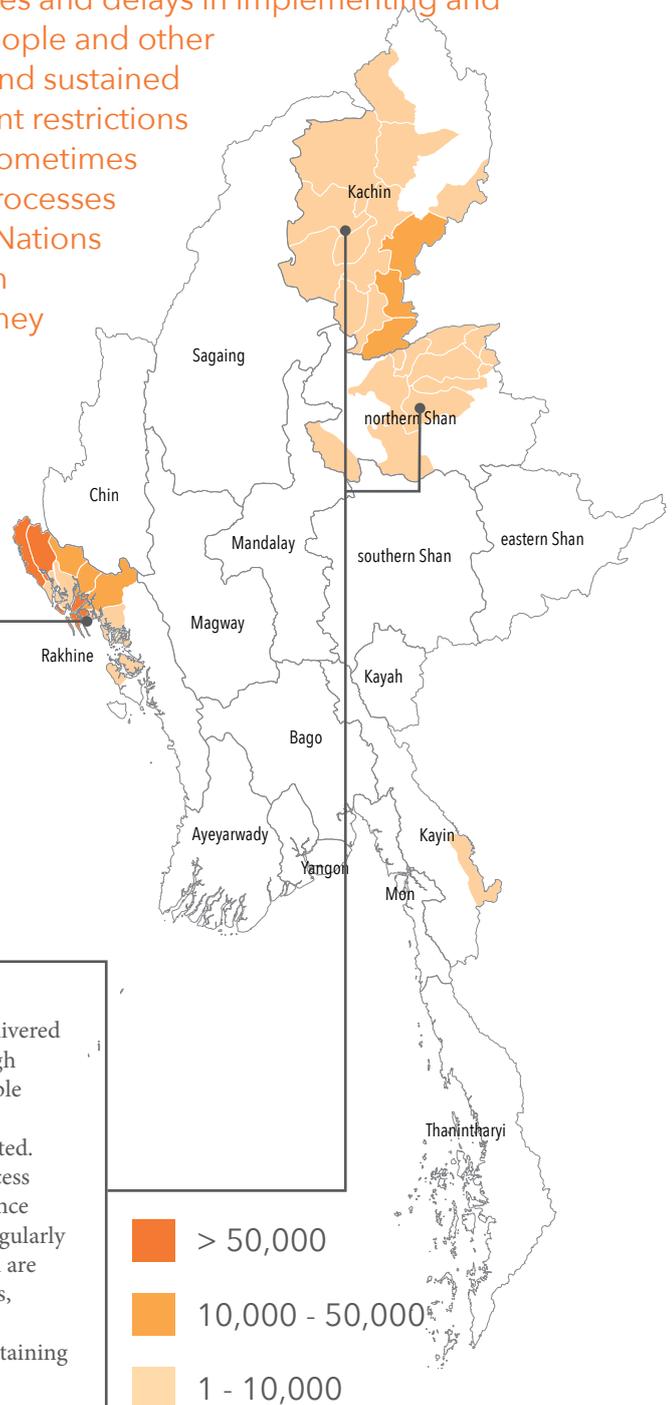
Independent and impartial humanitarian organizations have varying levels of access to crisis-affected people in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states. Access is determined by authorizations received from authorities at Union and State levels. In some areas, humanitarian organizations face significant access constraints, resulting in difficulties and delays in implementing and monitoring humanitarian activities. Many displaced people and other vulnerable conflict-affected people do not have safe and sustained access to humanitarian support as a result of movement restrictions and/or security concerns. Humanitarian activities are sometimes cancelled or delayed as a result of lengthy approval processes and non-issuance of travel authorizations. The United Nations continues to call for safe and unhindered humanitarian access to vulnerable crisis-affected people wherever they are, in both Government areas and non-Government-controlled areas.

Rakhine

In Rakhine State, the main challenge is that severe movement restrictions on Muslim communities (including IDPs) are affecting their access to healthcare, education and livelihoods opportunities. Humanitarian organizations in Rakhine have been facing increasing access constraints. In northern Rakhine, the Red Cross Movement and some UN staff are being granted access, but most UN and INGO staff are still being denied access to carry out humanitarian activities. In central Rakhine, UN agencies and INGOs are also facing difficulties due to non-issuance of travel authorizations and security concerns. The final report of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State recommends the following: “The Government of Myanmar should ensure full and unimpeded humanitarian access – for both national and international staff – at all times and to all communities in Rakhine State”.

Kachin and Shan states

In Kachin and Shan states, while humanitarian assistance continues to be delivered regularly to displaced people in Government-controlled areas, mostly through local partners, most humanitarian organizations have been facing considerable difficulties in obtaining authorizations to deliver services to people in non-Government-controlled areas where almost 39,000 displaced people are located. The United Nations and its humanitarian partners have not been granted access by the Government to visit IDP sites in areas beyond Government control since May 2015. This is in stark contrast to the previous period, when they were regularly granted access. Humanitarian activities in areas beyond Government control are carried out primarily by national NGOs and community-based organizations, who are also facing increased restrictions. In Government-controlled areas, humanitarian organizations have also been facing increased difficulties in obtaining authorizations for staff to enter IDP camps.



The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement has noted the following: “Both the Union and the State Governments do not have any specific restrictions but do have to take a cautious approach in issuing authorizations, considering the security situation and the communities’ perceptions towards the international community.”

RESPONSE

MONITORING

The Humanitarian Country Team has agreed on targets and indicators for each of the sectors/ clusters within the scope of this humanitarian response plan. These are used as the basis for overall monitoring of humanitarian response, thereby improving analysis, planning and decision making. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Group takes the lead in ensuring regular monitoring and reporting of response implementation status and challenges. During the year, the Humanitarian Country Team will produce bi-annual monitoring reports, detailing each sector/cluster's achievements, challenges, and recommendations for follow-up action.

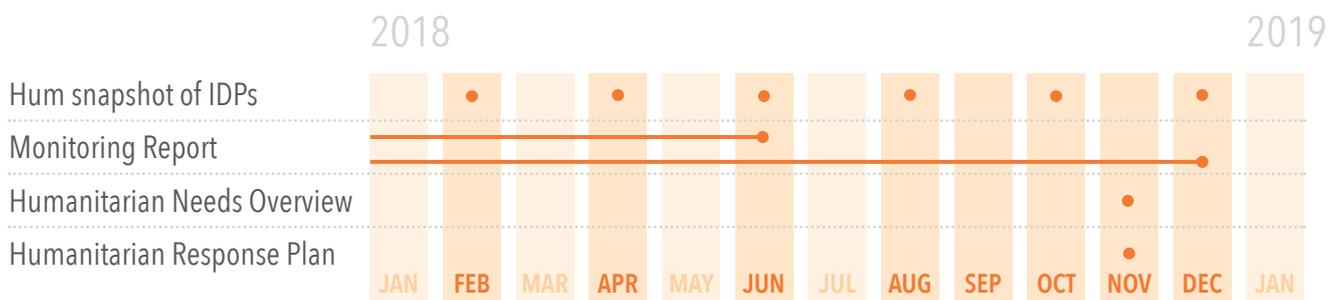
In addition to the Humanitarian Country Team monitoring reports, individual sectors/clusters or agencies produce a range of monitoring reports throughout the year, and reports on multi-sector inter-agency assessment missions are shared with the Humanitarian Country Team. Publicly available monitoring reports are subsequently posted on the website of the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU). OCHA also publishes Humanitarian Snapshots and Funding Updates on a regular basis.

The MIMU conducts a countrywide, comprehensive 3W (Who is doing What, Where) every six months. This gathers information on humanitarian and development activities to the village level across 154 sub-sectors with 238 agencies (international and national NGOs, UN and Red Cross agencies) contributing information on their activities. The Information Management Network has developed the Humanitarian Data Standards with clusters and sectors working in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan to promote more efficient use of information gathered by field-based agencies.

The following actions will be prioritised for 2018:

- Conduct comprehensive multi-sector needs assessments in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states;
- Produce periodic monitoring reports;
- Strengthen the data collection and monitoring of men, women, girls and boys who are in situations of disability, in particular victims of landmines or explosive remnants of war;
- Critically review monitoring results by the ICCG and HCT, resulting in resolution of obstacles to effective delivery of humanitarian assistance;
- Collect and analyse sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) across all clusters/sectors and strengthen gender analysis;
- Use reliable and regularly updated data to feed into information products and to inform decision making;
- Strengthen data collection capacity.

HUMANITARIAN REPORTING TIMELINE



SUMMARY OF

NEEDS, TARGETS & REQUIREMENTS

The Humanitarian Country Team estimates that US\$183.4 million will be required in 2018 to address the humanitarian protection and assistance needs of some 832,000 people as indicated below:

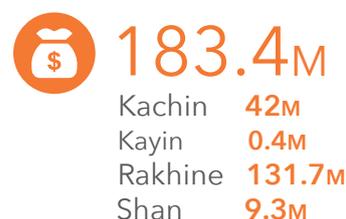
PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



SECTOR	TOTAL	BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE TARGETED								FUNDING NEEDS (US\$)	
	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	DISPLACED PERSONS	NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			BY SEX	BY AGE			
			IDPs	RETURNEE/RELOCATED	NON-DISPLACED STATELESS PEOPLE IN RAKHINE	OTHER NON-DISPLACED VULNERABLE PEOPLE	% Women	% Children	% Adult		% Elderly
EDUCATION	184,125	95,400	55,850	900	13,750	24,900	52	98	2	-	5.9M
FOOD SECURITY	778,815	739,683	211,704	15,375	368,179	144,425	52	28.6	65.6	5.8	59M
HEALTH	648,623	648,623	235,653	10,340	402,630	-	55	30	65	5	22.8M
NUTRITION	165,320	129,615	39,804	760	62,050	27,001	51.8	71.8	28.2	-	12.3M
PROTECTION	691,623	691,023	235,653	9,740	402,630	43,000	51.5	49.8	44	6.2	30.2M
SHELTER/NFIS/CCCM	235,653	230,734	230,734	-	-	-	52	50.6	44.1	5.3	17.9M
WASH	841,337	516,478	219,600	8,778	143,050	145,050	55	35	40	25	31.3M
COORDINATION & COMMON SERVICES											4M
TOTAL											183.4M



**A GIRL IN A CAMP FOR
DISPLACED PEOPLE IN
KACHIN STATE**

PART II: OPERATIONAL RESPONSE PLANS

- 
-  Education
 -  Food Security
 -  Health
 -  Nutrition
 -  Protection
 -  Shelter/Non-food items/Camp Coordination and Camp Management
 -  Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
 -  Coordination and Common Services
- 

In the case of northern Rakhine, the situation has changed dramatically since 25 August 2017. Due to access constraints, the UN and partners have not been able to carry out a detailed assessment of humanitarian needs. Over 600,000 people have fled their homes in northern Rakhine since August and are now refugees in Bangladesh. At the time of writing in November, new arrivals are still being reported on a daily basis. This Humanitarian Response Plan does not address the needs of refugees in Bangladesh and does not include support for refugee returns, as this will be covered in a separate document. Detailed figures of numbers of people to be targeted for humanitarian

assistance in northern Rakhine are not yet available for all aspects of the response. In this context, the financial requirements presented in the Operational Response Plans are estimates, based primarily on the 2017 financial requirements (i.e. they cover ongoing costs of humanitarian partners that currently have offices or a presence in northern Rakhine and the possibility of them resuming humanitarian activities once access is authorized). It is expected that once access improves and the authorities permit a thorough needs assessment, humanitarian partners will issue a revision of needs and people targeted for assistance for each sector with corresponding financial requirements.

PEOPLE IN NEED

**184,125**Kachin: 35,525
Shan: 7,100
Rakhine: 141,500

PEOPLE TARGETED

**95,400**Kachin: 29,050
Shan: 6,000
Rakhine: 60,350

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

**5.9M**Kachin: 1.8M
Shan: 0.2M
Rakhine: 3.9M

OF PARTNERS

**21**

EDUCATION OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Crisis-affected boys and girls have improved access to quality learning opportunities in safe protective and inclusive environment that promotes the protection and well-being of learners.

RELATES TO SO1, SO2

EDUCATION OBJECTIVE 2:

2 Teachers and learning personnel (formal/non-formal) have improved capacity to provide quality and inclusive education opportunities to all crisis-affected girls and boys

RELATES TO SO1, SO2, SO3

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EDUCATION

In the crisis-affected locations of Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states, education in emergencies (EiE) will focus on maintaining and/or improving access to safe equipped learning spaces, with trained education personnel to help children better cope with the effects of the crisis and to lay a positive foundation for the future.

Crisis-affected boys and girls have improved access to quality learning opportunities in safe protective and inclusive environment that promotes the protection and well-being of learners

Education is essential to protect children physically, psychologically and cognitively from the effects of emergencies. In Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states, education partners will focus on ensuring children have safe and equipped learning spaces - either in temporary learning classrooms or in support of Government schools hosting displaced and other crisis-affected children - including provision of materials to students, teachers or schools. Partners will support a combination of pre-primary, kindergarten and primary school, non-formal primary education, post-primary education and vocational/life-skills education. Support in temporary learning classrooms at the primary school level is aligned with the formal curriculum of the government as much as possible and includes activities to ensure continuation of learning for all students. EiE partners will continue to work with and support the Ministry of Education to provide quality education to all children regardless of ethnicity, religion, origin, sex or language. Partners will also focus on ensuring teaching personnel are available and have appropriate skills and training to help students make progress. Equitable access

to safe learning environments and integration of gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection components - psychosocial support, life-skills and mine risk education - along with a code of conduct for volunteer teachers will help boost the protective aspect of education.

Teachers and learning personnel (formal/non-formal) have improved capacity to provide quality and inclusive education opportunities to all crisis-affected girls and boys

EiE partners will provide support to teachers, including volunteer teachers in IDP camps, host communities, and those in other crisis-affected communities in support of formal schools. The training of volunteer teachers on the identification of protection issues (physical or psychological distress, neglect or harm, GBV) and referral to the protection pathway, are a priority in all locations. This will allow teachers and learning personnel to engender a more protective learning environment and provide positive discipline alternatives.

In all three states, conflict sensitive education initiatives will be further strengthened, along with improvements in coordination, and information collection and management.



BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

	STATES /REGIONS	IDPs	Returnee/ relocated	Other stateless people (Rakhine)	Other non- displaced vulnerable people	TOTAL	BY SEX		BY AGE		
							% Women	% Children	% Adult	% Elderly	
People in need	Kachin	29,500	750		5,275	35,525	52	98	2	-	
	Shan	4,900	1,050		1,150	7,100	52	98	2	-	
	Rakhine*	Northern	-	-	31,225	19,000	50,225	52	98	2	-
		Central	41,800	-	40,225	9,250	91,275	52	98	2	-
		Total	41,800	-	71,450	28,250	141,500	52	98	2	-
TOTAL		76,200	1,800	71,450	34,675	184,125					
People targeted	Kachin	27,500	550		1,000	29,050	52	98	2	-	
	Shan	5,650	350		-	6,000	52	98	2	-	
	Rakhine*	Northern	-	-				52	98	2	-
		Central	-	-							-
		Total	22,700	-	13,750	23,900	60,350	52	98	2	-
TOTAL		55,850	900	13,750	24,900	95,400					

* In the case of northern Rakhine, due to access constraints the population figures and financial requirements are estimates. Funding requirements listed are based on best estimates available for 2018. All figures will be revised as new information becomes available.



PEOPLE IN NEED



778,815

Kachin: 105,629
Kayin: 5,600
Shan: 34,006
Rakhine: 633,580

PEOPLE TARGETED



739,683

Kachin: 100,948
Kayin: 5,600
Shan: 34,006
Rakhine: 599,129

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



59M

Kachin: 12.7M
Kayin: 0.4M
Shan: 3.8M
Rakhine: 42.1M

OF PARTNERS



30

FOOD SECURITY OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Ensure the targeted population has equitable access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food in-kind and/or through cash assistance all year round

RELATES TO S01, S02

FOOD SECURITY OBJECTIVE 2:

2 Enhance resilience of affected communities through restoring, protecting, and improving livelihood opportunities

RELATES TO S01, S02, S04

FOOD SECURITY OBJECTIVE 3:

3 Improve timeliness, appropriateness and effectiveness of food security sector response through high quality food security data and analysis

RELATES TO S01, S02, S03, S04

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FOOD SECURITY

The Food Security Sector (FSS) will scale up its response to address the needs of the affected women, girls, boys and men in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan. Interventions will address households' physical and economic constraints, including limited access to food, inadequate availability of diversified foods all year round and poor resilience to natural disasters. FSS will target displaced people, returnees, the most vulnerable among non-displaced communities living in affected areas and host communities.

Ensure the targeted population has equitable access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food in-kind and/or through cash assistance all year round

Displaced women, girls, boys, and men, living in camps/ camps-like setting, collective centers or self-settled camps in Rakhine, Kachin, and Shan will receive life-saving food/cash assistance to address protracted displacement and movement restrictions that impede equal access to food, and/or income generation to cover basic food needs. FSS also aims at reaching areas beyond government control in Kachin to provide food assistance through local or community based organizations. Returnees/ relocated populations will be also supported with a one-time return package by the FSS.

FSS sector will ensure that vulnerable populations living in Rakhine have access to safe and nutritious foods throughout the year through provision of emergency food assistance. Among targeted groups, female headed, households with children under five years old or a high number of dependents, elderly or child headed households, households with disable member's will be prioritized for assistance.

Enhance resilience of affected communities through restoring, protecting, and improving livelihood opportunities

Interventions aimed at complementing family income, improving economic access, reducing the use of negative coping mechanisms and increasing availability of quality and diversified foods at community and household level are of critical importance for FSS. Interventions will provide job opportunities to promote self-reliance and reduce dependency on humanitarian assistance.

Small scale farmers, livestock owners and fisher folks will receive agriculture assistance including provision of crop, livestock and fishery inputs, vegetable gardening, and infrastructure rehabilitation to enhance agriculture production and productivity. FSS aims at supporting non-agriculture livelihoods through asset creation programmes and income generation initiatives.

Livelihood programs will promote social cohesion, strengthen the resilience of affected communities and mitigate the effects of protracted crisis. Targeting will focus not only on the returnees and displaced population, but on the non-displaced communities living in areas affected by natural and human induced disasters as well as the host communities.

Improve timeliness, appropriateness and effectiveness of food security sector response through high quality food security data and analysis

A sound understanding of the magnitude and severity of food insecurity, combined with analysis of immediate and underlying causes is a sine qua non for effective response. The connection between food security analysis and response will be enhanced through continued expansion of the existing food security monitoring and information management systems, and strengthened links with response analysis at state and township levels in Rakhine, Shan and Kachin states.

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

STATES /REGIONS	IDPs	Returnee/relocated	Other stateless people (Rakhine)	Other non-displaced vulnerable people	TOTAL	BY SEX		BY AGE			
						% Women	% Children	% Adult	% Elderly		
People in need	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	5.8	
Kayin	5,600	-		-	5,600	52	28.6	65.6	5.8		
TOTAL	215,045	16,715	402,630	144,425	778,815						
People targeted	Kachin	88,398	3,000		9,550	100,948	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	-	368,179	128,250	599,129	52	28.6	65.6	5.8	
Kayin	5,600	-		-	5,600	52	28.6	65.6	5.8		
TOTAL	211,704	15,375	368,179	144,425	739,683						

* In the case of northern Rakhine, due to access constraints the population figures and financial requirements are estimates. Funding requirements listed are based primarily on 2017 requirements and include some on-going operational costs for agencies currently in northern Rakhine. All figures will be revised once access is restored and assessments have taken place.



PEOPLE IN NEED



648,623

Kachin: 96,079
Shan: 21,006
Rakhine: 531,538

PEOPLE TARGETED



648,623

Kachin: 96,079
Shan: 21,006
Rakhine: 531,538

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



22.8M

Kachin: 3.4M
Shan: 0.7M
Rakhine: 18.7M

OF PARTNERS



23

HEALTH OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Improve access to health care services including for those newly affected by disasters and other emergencies

RELATES TO S01, S02, S03, S04

HEALTH

Improve access to health care services including for those newly affected by disasters and other emergencies

The cluster is committed to strengthen its preparedness and response capacity in underserved areas in Kachin, Shan and Rakhine states through improving equitable access to health care. This will be achieved in nine priority areas: (i) ensuring a minimum package of primary health care services including sexual and reproductive health; (ii) ensuring emergency referrals; (iii) expanding immunization coverage; (iv) strengthening disease surveillance and response; (v) provision of mental health and psychosocial support; (vi) improving preparedness capacity for natural disasters; (vii) coordinated advocacy to promote access to healthcare; (viii) ensuring availability of contingency medical supplies by strengthening logistics and communication systems; (ix) expansion of health services through mobile clinics or revitalization of health facilities. The above approach is underpinned in all priority areas by efforts to integrate humanitarian activities into longer term development planning and national structures.

Primary health care, including sexual and reproductive health programs, will ensure that women and children will continue to receive the highest possible level of care. Immunization program will cover people in hard-to-reach areas as well as newly displaced people. Mental health and psychosocial support programs for different target groups will be strengthened in collaboration with relevant stakeholders. Initiatives to ensure support to vulnerable groups such as the elderly, people with

disabilities, people living with HIV, people under TB treatment, and those with non-communicable, chronic diseases will be integrated into response efforts. Support will also be provided for menstrual hygiene management.

Referrals to higher level of health care will be expanded, recognizing that the optimal solution for those in need is to receive suitable services from the nearest appropriate facility or services. The cluster will also support the Government with training on emergency preparedness and mitigation. The cluster will ensure availability of contingency medical supplies and logistics support to respond to disasters/emergencies. Advocacy efforts to ensure equitable access to health services for all populations will be strengthened. Multi sector assessments will be conducted where feasible.

Sustained leadership and effective coordination will be ensured in national and sub-national level. The cluster will integrate humanitarian and developmental goals, aligned with national health plan, and support the expansion of national healthcare service. The priority areas will be harmonized with the health-related recommendations of the final report of the independent Advisory Commission on Rakhine State.

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

STATES /REGIONS	IDPs	Returnee/relocated	Other stateless people (Rakhine)	Other non-displaced vulnerable people	TOTAL	BY SEX		BY AGE			
						% Women	% Children	% Adult	% Elderly		
People in need	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						
People targeted	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						

*In the case of northern Rakhine, due to access constraints the population figures and financial requirements are estimates. Funding requirements listed are based on best estimates available. The figures will be revised as new more reliable information becomes available.

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PEOPLE IN NEED



165,320

Kachin: 16,862
Shan: 3,878
Rakhine: 144,580

PEOPLE TARGETED



129,615

Kachin: 14,389
Shan: 2,994
Rakhine: 112,232

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



12.3M

Kachin: 1.4M
Shan: 0.3M
Rakhine: 10.6M

OF PARTNERS



10

NUTRITION OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Improve access to Management of Acute Malnutrition

RELATES TO SO1

NUTRITION OBJECTIVE 2:

2 Improve access for nutritionally vulnerable groups to key preventive nutrition-specific services

RELATES TO SO2

¹ Depending on capacity, partners may treat SAM children older than 9 years if identified.

² Including community-based management of moderate and severe acute malnutrition (MAM and SAM).

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NUTRITION

Improve access to Management of Acute Malnutrition

The Nutrition Sector will focus on people who are nutritionally vulnerable including children under the age of five, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G), and caregivers of young children. In Rakhine, the sector will focus on children between 5-9 years¹ who are in need of treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM), particularly in northern townships where the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) among children 6-59 months old is above WHO emergency threshold. Interventions will focus on prevention, treatment, monitoring and coordination, as well as resilience strengthening, which will be implemented through community engagement and health system strengthening. Priorities include screening of acute malnutrition, and Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition² (IMAM) through support to inpatient/outpatient facilities and blanket supplementary feeding programme. Children identified with SAM and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) will be referred to adequate facilities to receive therapeutic and supplementary feeding respectively. The nutrition sector will continue its advocacy efforts to ensure children with SAM and MAM have safe and timely access to treatment services.

Improve access for nutritionally vulnerable groups to key preventive nutrition-specific services

Multiple micronutrient supplementation will be provided to children and PLW, while children will also receive vitamin A and deworming tablets. Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices will be promoted while ensuring protection needs are met through interventions such as counselling, behavior change communication,

establishment of breastfeeding safe spaces, cooking and responsive feeding demonstrations, and monitoring Breast Milk Substitute violations. The sector will focus on reaching displaced and other vulnerable non-displaced people with humanitarian needs, through facility and community-based approaches, addressing immediate nutritional needs while bridging with multi-sectoral development interventions to tackle underlying causes of malnutrition. Equitable access to nutrition services for girls and boys as well as male and female caregivers, particularly for those who face significant barriers (such as women with disability or survivors of gender-based violence) will be ensured. To the extent possible, sector interventions will complement and support existing interventions routinely provided by the Government.

In Kachin/Shan, a lower coverage is expected in areas beyond Government control. Similarly, coverage in some parts of Rakhine is expected to be limited due to limited implementing partners and ongoing access constraints. Partners will seek to increase community acceptance while implementing activities in a conflict sensitive/Do No Harm manner. The sector will also support Nutrition in Emergency preparedness and response planning through prepositioning of emergency supplies and building capacities of nutrition stakeholders including Government and partners' health/nutrition staff. The sector remains committed to linking humanitarian nutrition interventions to longer-term development objectives, however, these need to be complemented by longer-term funded multi-sectoral programs, interventions and strategies that address persistent and underlying causes of malnutrition (working with Food Security, WASH, Health, education and social protection sectors).

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

	STATES /REGIONS	IDPs	Returnee/relocated	Other stateless people (Rakhine)	Other non-displaced vulnerable people	TOTAL	BY SEX		BY AGE		
							% Women	% Children	% Adult	% Elderly	
People in need	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					
People targeted	Kachin	12,018	310		2,061	14,389	51.8	71.5	28.5	-	
	Shan	2,071	450		473	2,994	51.8	72.1	27.9	-	
	Rakhine*	Northern		-							
		Central		-							
	Total	25,715	--	62,050	24,467	112,232	51.8	71.9	28.1	-	
	TOTAL	39,804	760	62,050	27,001	129,615					

* In the case of northern Rakhine, due to access constraints the population figures and financial requirements are estimates. Funding requirements listed are based on best estimates available for 2018. All figures will be revised as new information becomes available.



PEOPLE IN NEED



691,623

Kachin: 127,079
Shan: 33,006
Rakhine: 531,538

PEOPLE TARGETED



691,023

Kachin: 127,079
Shan: 32,406
Rakhine: 531,538

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



30.2M

Kachin: 7.1M
Shan: 1.9M
Rakhine: 21.2M

OF PARTNERS



31

PROTECTION OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Protection services are improved, expanded and more accessible

RELATES TO S01, S02, S03, S04

PROTECTION OBJECTIVE 2:

2 Protective environment is improved by mitigating threats to mental wellbeing, physical and legal safety

RELATES TO S01, S02, S03, S04

PROTECTION

Improve protection services and protective environment

The Protection Sector's overarching goal in 2018 is to improve the protection environment as well as access to and quality of protection services. The Sector will continue to foster the Centrality of Protection in the on-going humanitarian response and transition to early recovery and development response. This will be done through protection mainstreaming, inclusive protection analysis, advocacy, participatory approaches and increased partnerships.

The key strategic priorities of the Protection Sector and the Child Protection and GBV Sub-Sectors will be to:

- Support commitments of other sectors/clusters to strengthen protection mainstreaming and integration of GBV interventions (in accordance with the IASC Guidelines on Integrating GBV Intervention in Humanitarian Action) and child protection minimum standards;
 - Maintain a strategy of protection by presence and expand systematic protection monitoring to support joint advocacy and analysis, and provide quality protection services, including safe and effective referral pathways;
 - Advocate with Government and non-state actors for humanitarian access and respect for international humanitarian and human rights law;
 - Identify/respond to protection incidents and human rights violations through strengthened information management systems (PIMS, MRM, CPIMS, GBVIMS) and maximize their use to inform targeted advocacy and response interventions;
 - Promote/support efforts for the implementation of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State's recommendations to address the root causes of core protection issues;
 - Strengthen data collection and analysis with emphasis on persons with disabilities, elderly and adolescents to address barriers to accessing assistance and services;
 - Enhance communities' capacities to prevent protection risks through strengthening of community-based child protection mechanisms,
- greater women, adolescent girls and young people's participation in public life, strengthened GBV case management, sexual and reproductive health and rights programming, leadership and economic empowerment programming, as well as increased programmes targeting adolescents to prevent negative coping mechanisms and promote resilience;
 - Strengthen the Sector's Mental Health Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) capacity as well as that of front line responders in other sectors/clusters to identify and safely respond or refer protection cases, including survivors of GBV;
 - Strengthen and increase access to justice mechanisms for all persons of concern with special focus on stateless people, minority groups and survivors of GBV to increase accountability as a key prevention strategy;
 - Continue to support and lead menstrual hygiene management, including design and procurement of dignity kits, to decrease women and girls' vulnerability and access to services through dignity;
 - Enhance cross-border interventions with Bangladesh for family tracing and reunification, protection monitoring and reporting, monitoring and reporting of grave violations against children, tailored responses for GBV as well as awareness-raising on the risk of landmines;
 - Implement anti-trafficking and risky migration programming targeting vulnerable people;
 - Develop a child protection response to conflict-affected children in detention inclusive of referral pathways with relevant Government counterparts and legal actors;
 - Support mine risk education and assistance to victims, and continue advocating for landmine physical mapping, demarcation and clearance;
 - Promote the search and support efforts made by the authorities, communities and other relevant stakeholders to achieve sustainable solutions, including voluntary, safe and dignified return, local integration, and resettlement/relocation wherever feasible and in accordance with international standards.

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

	STATES /REGIONS	IDPs	Returnee/relocated	Other stateless people (Rakhine)	Other non-displaced vulnerable people	TOTAL	BY SEX		BY AGE		
							% Women	% Children	% Adult	% Elderly	
People in need	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					
People targeted	Kachin	91,739	4,340		31,000	127,079	53	49	44	7	
	Shan	15,006	5,400		12,000	32,406	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	9,740	402,630	43,000	691,023					

* In the case of northern Rakhine, access for protection actors is and will likely continue to be challenging. Due to current access constraints the population figures and financial requirements are estimates. Funding requirements listed are based primarily on 2017 requirements and include some on-going operational costs for agencies currently in northern Rakhine. All figures will be revised once access is restored and assessments have taken place.

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PEOPLE IN NEED



235,653

Kachin: 91,739
Shan: 15,006
Rakhine: 128,908

PEOPLE TARGETED



230,734

Kachin: 87,312
Shan: 14,514
Rakhine: 128,908

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



17.9M

Kachin: 6.2M
Shan: 1M
Rakhine: 10.7M

OF PARTNERS



23

SHELTER (NFI) OBJECTIVE 1:

1 IDPs receive protection from the elements to support their dignity, security and privacy through the provision of NFIs, temporary shelter or preferably individual housing solutions

RELATES TO S01

CCCM OBJECTIVE 1:

2 Support management and service provision of camps to improve the quality of life for the displaced

RELATES TO S01, S02

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SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEMS/ CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Shelter/NFIs: Protect dignity, security and privacy through provision of shelter/NFIs

In Kachin/Shan, since many shelters built in 2011/12 have already reached the end of their lifespan or did not meet minimum standards in terms of size, structural safety and durability when they were built, a priority in 2018 remains a perpetual cycle of replacing sub-standard/no longer habitable temporary shelters to ensure minimum standards are met and protection risks associated with overcrowding and lack of privacy such as gender-based violence are mitigated. As of June 2017, 83 per cent of the target IDPs in Kachin and 69 per cent in northern Shan had benefitted from projects to repair or reconstruct damaged temporary shelters. Provision of individual housing solutions will be pursued if viable, including pilot projects. Given a massive need for NFI has been addressed over the past years, future NFI distributions are now targeted only to the most vulnerable cases/new displacement. In Rakhine, where temporary shelters were originally designed with a lifespan of 2-3 years, many shelters have been subjected to a fifth rainy season. While concerted efforts to reconstruct and rehabilitate shelters, particularly in response to the Cyclone Mora, have improved the situation, an estimated 1,000 shelters still require reconstruction. In 2018, with resources and capacity available, the Shelter Cluster proposes to improve the design of shelters, increasing their resilience to storms and cyclones and addressing privacy issues which currently pose protection risks. As no additional shelter has been constructed since 2013 for the natural population growth, the Shelter Cluster expects the RSG to make additional land available to mitigate overcrowding in IDP camps. In northern Rakhine, thousands of houses have been burnt down, resulting in significant shelter needs. However, the people living in these affected areas are likely to be among those who fled to Bangladesh. In the absence of clear modalities for the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of these refugees when conditions will permit, associated budgetary requirements have not been included in the Shelter Cluster's budget. Furthermore, the Cluster intends to address some protection concerns through the phased provision of solar street lighting to all IDP camps.

In light of acute NFI needs in some priority areas resulting from over-crowded conditions, severe restrictions on freedom of movement and access to basic services, blanket distributions in some areas will likely be carried out in targeted locations.

CCCM: Support management and service provision

Support management and service provision - In Kachin/Shan, as IDPs enter their sixth year of displacement, the primary focus remains capacity-building of Camp Management Committees (CMC) and direct capacity support to camp management agencies to ensure that dedicated skills are in place to manage the camps in an equitable manner, mitigate protection risks and facilitate Cluster/sectors' activities. Strategic priorities are: 1) humanitarian assistance is well-managed and coordinated; 2) participatory, gender equitable and community-based development approaches are integrated into planning and implementation; 3) when return or relocation is possible, IDPs are well-prepared to rebuild their lives permanently within a reasonable amount of time as part of contributing to social cohesion. In central Rakhine, while there is sufficient CCCM coverage through Cluster partners and their activities, the need to reform CMCs remains a critical challenge. Constructive engagement /advocacy with the Government will continue for implementing the recommendations of the ACR Final Report and reforming the CMCs to improve accountability, transparency, and reduce blockages of critical activities at a field level. Wider strategic priorities are: 1) Improve living standards and strengthen accountable service delivery for IDPs in camps and camp-like settings through information-based decision-making. 2) Improve state/ township/local authority CCCM capacity, with particular focus on RSG camp focal points and RSG appointed CMCs, in order to enhance the representative nature and effectiveness of camp committees and community groups in supporting coordination. 3) Enhance joint humanitarian & Government emergency preparedness and capacity for an effective and coordinated response. 4) Enhance collaboration with the Government and local authorities to work towards dignified solutions and end displacement.

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

	STATES /REGIONS	IDPs	Returnee/ relocated	Other stateless people (Rakhine)	Other non- displaced vulnerable people	TOTAL	BY SEX		BY AGE		
							% Women	% Children	% Adult	% Elderly	
People in need	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	-	-	-	-
		Total	128,908	-	-	-	128,908	52	53	43	4
TOTAL	235,653	-	-	-	235,653						
People target- ed	Kachin	87,312	-	-	-	87,312	52	47	46	7	
	Shan	14,514	-	-	-	14,514	52	51	43	6	
	Rakhine*	Northern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Central	128,908	-	-	-	128,908	-	-	-	-
		Total	128,908	-	-	-	128,908	52	53	43	4
TOTAL	230,734	-	-	-	230,734						

*In the case of northern Rakhine, due to access constraints the population figures (both people in need and targeted) and associated financial requirements could not be assessed. All population figures and funding requirements will be reviewed once access is restored and assessments have taken place.

PEOPLE IN NEED



841,337

Kachin: 124,903

Shan: 27,308

Rakhine: 689,126

PEOPLE TARGETED



516,478

Kachin: 116,862

Shan: 20,479

Rakhine: 379,137

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



31.3M

Kachin: 8.5M

Shan: 1.2M

Rakhine: 21.6M

OF PARTNERS



32

WASH OVERALL OBJECTIVE 1:

1 Ensure equitable and safe access to basic water and sanitation facilities with good hygiene practices

RELATES TO S01, S02, S03, S04

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WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



Ensure equitable and safe access to basic water and sanitation facilities with good hygiene practices

The protracted humanitarian situation in Rakhine, Kachin and Shan states continue to require new approaches to deliver WASH services for crisis affected populations.

Water supplies, toilets and bathing facilities constructed in IDP camps are temporary in design due to projected return and relocation of people. Operation and maintenance of these temporary facilities is expensive and costs in 2018 will remain high due to dysfunctional infrastructure requiring replacement or upgrade. Hygiene promotion and supplies will continue to be delivered. Where feasible, the WASH Cluster will continue to adopt approaches, which optimize cost effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery as well as integrate with the local market. Potential transitional approaches can promote increased specialization of partners, integration with existing government/private sector activities and more consistent delivery of services.

For non-displaced people with restricted freedom of movement, critical malnutrition rates, and lack of access to health services and livelihoods, WASH interventions remain a critical component to meet their basic public health needs. For other non-displaced people living in conflict-affected states, the WASH Cluster will adopt a conflict-sensitivity approach and address WASH needs where feasible.

In 2018, the WASH Cluster will focus on the following activities:

- Continue provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene services to 508,978 people;
- Based on 2017 water quality monitoring results, the WASH cluster will continue to focus on expanding water quality monitoring and addressing water treatment at scale/source. Additional resources

not budgeted in this HRP will be required to implement treatment at scale/source in all targeted areas;

- Mainstream protection with a particular focus on the needs of persons with disabilities as well as menstrual hygiene management and in collaboration with the GBV and Education sectors;
- Integrate WASH in schools in collaboration with the Education Sector;
- Continue to strengthen capacity for disease outbreak response in collaboration with the Health Cluster and the State Health Department;
- Improve accountability to affected populations through more robust and inclusive feedback mechanisms;
- Increase integration of maintenance and monitoring of WASH services in camps in collaboration with CCCM;
- Mainstream market-based WASH approaches including cash transfer programming where feasible in collaboration with the Shelter/NFI/CCCM, protection and food security sectors;
- Support to localize the response through national/state Government, non-state actors, local CSOs and the private sector to participate in humanitarian WASH service delivery;
- Support for implementation of new government-led WASH strategies, policies and disaster management laws, guidelines and coordination initiatives;
- Coordinate efforts to promote safe hygiene and nutritional practices in collaboration with health, food security, protection and nutrition actors;
- Conduct multi-sector need assessments, where feasible, to better identify needs of the population and gaps in the provision of humanitarian assistance with a focus on women and girls.

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS

	STATES /REGIONS	IDPs	Returnee/relocated	Other stateless people (Rakhine)	Other non-displaced vulnerable people	TOTAL	BY SEX		BY AGE		
							% Women	% Children	% Adult	% Elderly	
People in need	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	25	
TOTAL		234,613	10,340	402,021	194,363	841,337					
People targeted	Kachin	87,847	4,278		24,737	116,862	55	35	40	25	
	Shan	11,650	4,500		4,329	20,479	55	35	40	25	
	Rakhine*	Northern	-	-	87,781	65,658	153,439	55	35	40	25
		Central	120,103	-	55,269	50,326	225,698	55	35	40	25
	Total	120,103	-	143,050	115,984	379,137	55	35	40	25	
TOTAL		219,600	8,778	143,050	145,050	516,478					

* In the case of northern Rakhine, due to access constraints the population figures and financial requirements are estimates. Targets and funding requirements listed are based on northern Rakhine-based partners' consultation and are best estimates available for 2018. All figures will be revised as new information becomes available.

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)


4M

COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES

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Coordination and Common Services covers the following three areas of work: (1) Coordination, (2) Information Management, and (3) Staff Safety and Security.



Coordination

The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) will continue to provide dedicated support to the Humanitarian Coordinator and the Humanitarian Country Team with a focus on the following activities: (1) maintaining inclusive coordination mechanisms at national and sub-national levels to ensure principled, timely and effective humanitarian response; (2) facilitating joint situational awareness and joint analysis of humanitarian needs, gaps and response to support decision making and coherence planning; (3) facilitating joint strategic planning for humanitarian response, as well as joint monitoring and reporting; (4) mobilizing flexible and predictable humanitarian funding and ensure effective use of Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF); (5) advocating for the protection of civilians and sustained humanitarian access to all people in need; and (6) supporting efforts to strengthen national capacities to prepare for and respond to natural disasters and other emergencies. OCHA will continue to liaise with the Government, relevant line ministries, State authorities and non-State actors on humanitarian issues. OCHA will facilitate the updating of the Humanitarian Needs Overview and the Humanitarian Response Plan. OCHA will coordinate the HCT Contingency Planning Process, including the updating of the Emergency Response Preparedness Plan and joint simulation exercises. OCHA will support information management and will provide regular updates and analysis to inform partners and the international community on key humanitarian developments. OCHA will also support the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group in integrating key cross-cutting issues into relevant planning processes and response. OCHA will support implementation and monitoring of the 2018 response strategy, with a specific focus on implementing the Agenda for Humanity in line with the outcomes of the World Humanitarian Summit.

bringing together IM focal points from across agencies, clusters and sectors to promote coordinated and standardized approaches to information management for preparedness, emergency response and recovery activities; and (4) providing IM support and training to Government departments and the Emergency Operations Centre of the Relief and Resettlement Department to strengthen IM capacity. MIMU makes its information and analytical products as well as those of other agencies accessible to the wider groups of stakeholders through the MIMU website. In addition, OCHA, WFP, UNHCR and clusters/sectors provide information management capacity on specific sectors/ themes.

OCHA will coordinate the development and launch of a sub-national Index for Risk Management (INFORM) for Myanmar. Through an analysis of data on hazards, exposure, vulnerabilities, and coping capacities at township level, the sub-national INFORM will provide an improved and localized evidence base for strategic humanitarian, development, and Government planning on disaster preparedness and risk reduction.



Staff Safety and Security

The United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) will continue to focus on enabling humanitarian activities while ensuring the safety and security of humanitarian workers as a high priority. This will be achieved through improved information gathering and analysis for evidence-based assessments and decision-making. Common inter-agency missions to areas with challenging security situations will continue to enhance access and operational impact. Safety and security-related incidents that impact staff safety, continuity of activities, or affect access, will be tracked to determine trends and appropriate courses of action. Safety and security-related information, assessments and reports will continue to be shared with implementing and operational humanitarian partners to ensure situational awareness. On behalf of the United Nations Security Management System, UNDSS will continue to function as the focal point for regular security cooperation with implementing and operational humanitarian partners. The establishment of an Inter-Agency Emergency Communications System (ECS) is subject to Government approval and efforts will continue to achieve this as part of broader disaster preparedness, crisis management, and coordinated response plans. The proposed ECS will use Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) communications and satellite communications rather than relying on mobile telephone networks and will be established to cover Rakhine, Kachin, and Shan states.



Information Management

The Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) is a service offered through the Office of the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator to provide information management (IM) support to humanitarian and development actors across Myanmar. MIMU will continue to focus on the following activities: (1) safeguarding the common data and information repository and operational datasets supporting development and humanitarian activities; (2) producing updated base and hazard maps and other information products to support preparedness, response and recovery; (3) leading the Information Management Network

GUIDE TO GIVING

CONTRIBUTING TO THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN



Myanmar's humanitarian response plan provides sector-specific descriptions of the activities required to address the needs of the affected people, and the estimated funding requirements to address these needs. The plan contains contact information for each of the sectors. To learn more about the outstanding gaps, needs, and possible implementing partners, download the plan from:

www.humanitarianresponse.info

DONATING THROUGH THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)



The CERF provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises. The OCHA-managed CERF receives contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund, to be used for crises anywhere in the world. Between 2006 and 2017, CERF has provided Myanmar with \$110 million to address priority life-saving needs. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website:

www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate

DONATING THROUGH THE MYANMAR HUMANITARIAN FUND



The Myanmar Humanitarian Fund (MHF) is a multi-donor pooled fund that provides humanitarian organizations with rapid and flexible in-country funding to address critical funding gaps in the core humanitarian response, and to respond quickly to urgent emergency needs. Further information on country-based pooled funds can be found here:

<http://www.unocha.org/myanmar/humanitarian-financing/myanmar-humanitarian-fund-mhf>

To learn more about the MHF, please send an email to:

mhf-myanmar@un.org

IN-KIND RELIEF AID



The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the aid materials that are most needed are the ones delivered. If you can make only in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact:

logik@un.org

REGISTERING AND RECOGNIZING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS



OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its aim is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity and to show the total amount of funding and resource gaps in humanitarian appeals. Please report your contributions to FTS, either by email to fts@un.org or through the on-line contribution report form at <http://fts.unocha.org>.

PART III: ANNEXES

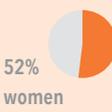


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OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS & TARGETS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

 **Education Objective 1: Crisis-affected boys and girls have improved access to quality learning opportunities in safe protective and inclusive environment that promotes the protection and well-being of learners** relates to S01, S02

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE*	TARGET
Number and percent of targeted children accessing (attending) children (3-10) in education pre-primary/primary learning opportunities	97,400 Kachin: 18,900 Shan: 3,700 Rakhine: 74,800	43,500 Kachin: 7,000 Shan: 1,500 Rakhine: 35,000	60,850  Kachin: 16,000 Shan: 3,100 Rakhine: 41,750
Number and percent of targeted adolescents (11-17) accessing post-primary learning opportunities	82,525 Kachin: 16,000 Shan: 3,175 Rakhine: 63,350	6,780 Kachin: 1,250 Shan: 680 Rakhine: 4,850	31,620  Kachin: 12,070 Shan: 2,850 Rakhine: 16,700

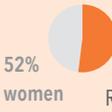
*Baselines determined by 2017 indicators which are slightly different from 2018

 **Education Objective 2: Teachers and learning personnel (formal/non-formal) have improved capacity to provide quality and inclusive education opportunities to all crisis-affected girls and boys** relates to S01, S02, S03

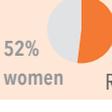
INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of formal/non-formal teachers/facilitators who have completed trainings to provide quality and inclusive education to children (including pre-primary, primary, post-primary, life skills/vocational)	4,625 Kachin: 1,000 Shan: 175 Rakhine: 3,450	N/A Kachin: N/A Shan: N/A Rakhine: N/A	2,930  Kachin: 980 Shan: 50 Rakhine: 1,900

SECTOR OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

 **Food Security Objective 1: Ensure the targeted population has equitable access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food in-kind and/or through cash assistance all year round** relates to S01, S02

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of people who received food and/or cash assistance.	778,815 Kachin: 105,629 Kayin: 5,600 Shan: 34,006 Rakhine: 633,580	307,000 Kachin: 78,000 Kayin: N/A Shan: 22,000 Rakhine: 207,000	470,298  Kachin: 72,798 Kayin: 5,600 Shan: 16,000 Rakhine: 375,900
Percentage of households with an adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS>35)	90%	90%	90%

 **Food Security Objective 2: Enhance resilience of affected communities through restoring, protecting, and improving livelihood opportunities** relates to S01, S02, S04

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of people who received agriculture and other livelihood support, contributing to household food security	570,632 Kachin: 77,954 Shan: 25,096 Rakhine: 467,582	56,000 Kachin: N/A Shan: N/A Rakhine: 56,000	273,900  Kachin: 33,000 Shan: 17,700 Rakhine: 223,200
Percentage of households that reported improved livelihood conditions	N/A	N/A	80%

OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS & TARGETS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

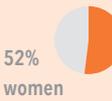
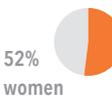
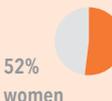
 **Health Objective 1: Improve access to health care services including for those newly affected by disasters and other emergencies** relates to S01, S02, S03, S04

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of affected population accessed to primary health care services	648,623 Kachin: 96,079 Shan: 21,006 Rakhine: 531,538	158,051* Kachin: 17,116 Shan: 5,988 Rakhine: 134,947	 648,623 Kachin: 96,079 Shan: 21,006 Rakhine: 531,538

*Source: Mid-year HRP 2017 monitoring report

SECTOR OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

 **Nutrition Objective 1: Improve access to Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition** relates to S01

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care	11,500 Kachin: 0 Shan: 0 Rakhine: 11,500	N/A Kachin: N/A Shan: N/A Rakhine: N/A	 10,600 Kachin: 0 Shan: 0 Rakhine: 10,600
Number of children aged 60-119 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care	1,500 Kachin: 0 Shan: 0 Rakhine: 1,500	N/A Kachin: N/A Shan: N/A Rakhine: N/A	 1,500 Kachin: 0 Shan: 0 Rakhine: 1,500
Number of children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care	35,135 Kachin: 0 Shan: 0 Rakhine: 35,135	N/A Kachin: N/A Shan: N/A Rakhine: N/A	 25,900 Kachin: 0 Shan: 0 Rakhine: 25,900
Cure rate among SAM and MAM children 6-59 months	N/A	Kachin: N/A Shan: N/A Rakhine: Cure rate 83.6%	Stabilization center Cure rate > 75%
Death rate among SAM and MAM children 6-59 months		Death rate: 0.3%	Death rate < 10%
Defaulter rate among SAM and MAM children 6-59 months		Defaulter rate: 8.3%	Defaulter rate < 15%
			Outpatient programme Cure rate > 75% Death rate < 10% Defaulter rate < 15%
			Supplementary feeding programme Cure rate > 75% Death rate < 3% Defaulter rate < 15%

OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS & TARGETS

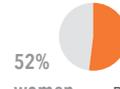
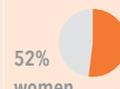
Nutrition Objective 2: Nutritionally vulnerable groups access key preventive nutrition-specific services relates to S02

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of pregnant and lactating women who receive messages on infant and young child feeding*	54,280 Kachin: 4,995 Shan: 1,090 Rakhine: 48,195	N/A Kachin: N/A Shan: N/A Rakhine: N/A	36,510 Kachin: 4,100 Shan: 835 Rakhine: 31,575 

*IYCF messages in emergencies will focus on early initiation of Breastfeeding, Exclusive Breastfeeding, adequate complementary feeding and continued breastfeeding until 2 years

SECTOR OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Protection Objectives 1 & 2: Protection services are improved, expanded and more accessible; Protective environment is improved by mitigating threats to mental wellbeing, physical and legal safety relates to S01, S02, S03, S04

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services	691,623 Kachin: 127,079 Shan: 33,006 Rakhine: 531,538	N/A	691,023 Kachin: 127,079 Shan: 32,406 Rakhine: 531,538 
Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services (Child Protection)	394,175 Kachin: 94,536 Shan: 27,153 Rakhine: 272,486	N/A	274,475 Kachin: 94,536 Shan: 27,153 Rakhine: 152,786 
Number of people in need with access to minimum available protection services (Gender-Based Violence)	406,568 Kachin: 75,043 Shan: 12,603 Rakhine: 318,922	N/A	207,305 Kachin: 38,123 Shan: 9,721 Rakhine: 159,461 

SECTOR OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Shelter (NFI) Objective 1: IDPs receive protection from the elements to support their dignity, security and privacy through the provision of NFIs, temporary shelter or preferably individual housing solutions relates to S01

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of IDPs with access to temporary shelter in accordance with minimum standards	229,789 Kachin: 92,000 Shan: 15,000 Rakhine: 122,789	161,529 Kachin: 68,540 Shan: 10,200 Rakhine: 82,789	91,880 Kachin: 33,366 Shan: 14,514 Rakhine: 44,000 

CCCM Objective 1: Support management and service provision of camps to improve the quality of life for the displaced relates to S01, S02

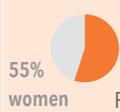
INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of IDPs in camp/camp-like settings that have equitable access to basic services	227,583 Kachin: 89,267 Shan: 9,408 Rakhine: 128,908	214,400 Kachin: 81,596 Shan: 5,716 Rakhine: 127,088	216,220 Kachin: 81,596 Shan: 5,716 Rakhine: 128,908 

OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS & TARGETS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS

 **WASH Overall Objective: Ensure equitable and safe access to basic water and sanitation facilities with good hygiene practices** relates to S01, S02, S03, S04

WASH Sub-Objective 1: Ensure equitable and safe access to basic water

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of people with equitable and safe access to sufficient quantity of drinking water	841,337 Kachin: 124,903	328,322 Kachin: 71,222	 508,978 Kachin: 116,862 Shan: 17,979 Rakhine: 374,137
Number of people with equitable and safe access to sufficient quantity of domestic water	Shan: 27,308 Rakhine: 689,126	Shan: 7,374 Rakhine: 249,726	

Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queueing.

WASH Sub-Objective 2: Ensure equitable and safe access to sanitation services

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of people with access to functional sanitation facilities	841,337 Kachin: 124,903	254,306 Kachin: 68,899	 508,978 Kachin: 116,862 Shan: 17,979 Rakhine: 374,137
Number of people with access to continuous sanitation services	Shan: 27,308 Rakhine: 689,126	Shan: 6,676 Rakhine: 178,731	

Sanitation services include desludging cycle services.

WASH Sub-Objective 3: Ensure equitable and safe access to regular hygiene promotion services and materials

INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of people reached by regular dedicated hygiene promotion/ behavior change activities	841,337 Kachin: 124,903	174,927 Kachin: 36,661	 508,978 Kachin: 116,862 Shan: 17,979 Rakhine: 374,137
Number of people who received regular supply of hygiene items	Shan: 27,308 Rakhine: 689,126	Shan: 7,940 Rakhine: 130,326	

Regular minimum hygiene items include soap and sanitary pads.

PEOPLE IN MYANMAR TARGETED BY THE HUMANITARIAN COUNTRY TEAM IN 2018

KACHIN	DISPLACED PERSONS	NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			TOTAL
	IDPs ¹	Returnee/relocated ²	Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine ³	Other non-displaced vulnerable people ⁴	
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	DISPLACED PERSONS	NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			TOTAL
	IDPs ¹	Returnee/relocated ²	Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine ³	Other non-displaced vulnerable people ⁴	
TOWNSHIP					
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	DISPLACED PERSONS	NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			TOTAL
	IDPs ¹	Returnee/relocated ²	Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine ³	Other non-displaced vulnerable people ⁴	
TOWNSHIP					
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		180,133
TOTAL RAKHINE	128,908	-	402,630	128,250	659,788

KAYIN	DISPLACED PERSONS	NON-DISPLACED PERSONS			TOTAL
	IDPs ¹	Returnee/relocated ²	Non-displaced stateless people in Rakhine ³	Other non-displaced vulnerable people ⁴	
TOWNSHIP					
KAYIN STATE					
HLAINGBWE	5,616	-			5,616
TOTAL KAYIN	5,616	-	-	-	5,616

TOTAL PEOPLE IN NEED/TARGETED	241,269	590,595	831,864
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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.

WHAT IF?

...WE FAIL TO RESPOND

SHRINKING PROTECTION SPACE FOR THOSE MOST IN NEED



In Kachin and Shan, armed conflict, displacement and landmine contamination continue to cause serious protection risks, including gender-based violence and grave violations against children. In Rakhine, prolonged displacement, discriminatory policies and practices, restrictions on freedom of movement that impedes access to livelihoods and basic services are resulting in high levels of distress and negative coping mechanisms that heighten protection risks. Without continued support to ensure the protection of 691,000 IDPs and other affected people many, especially the most vulnerable, will continue to be exposed to serious protection risks.

INCREASED RISK OF FOOD INSECURITY FOR VULNERABLE PEOPLE



The food security status of over 739,000 people in Rakhine, Kachin, Shan and Kayin states will further degrade without well-coordinated and evidence-based food assistance and livelihood support. Reduced access to safe and nutritious food may result in increased malnutrition, intensified use of negative coping strategies and overall deterioration of food security. In addition, the current inequalities in access to food may exacerbate the growing tensions between vulnerable groups.

LACK OF ADEQUATE HEALTH SERVICES CAN LEAD TO LOSS OF LIVES



Without continued life-saving support from humanitarian organizations in the health sector, over 648,000 people in Myanmar will be at serious risk, with consequences for communities at every level. Without primary health care, children will be at risk of contracting vaccine preventable diseases. Common ailments left untreated may progress to morbidity and mortality. Women with no access to reproductive care are at far greater risk of further complications.

UNSAFE WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION WILL EXPOSE THOUSANDS TO DISEASES



Without continued support from humanitarian organizations, over 561,000 people will not have adequate access to safe water, hygiene and basic sanitation. Outbreaks of preventable communicable and water-borne diseases could occur. Young children are the first to get sick and die from waterborne and sanitation-related illnesses. Poor living conditions of the displaced in overcrowded camps and collective shelters could further exacerbate the risk of illness and death from diseases. Water scarcity during the dry season is prevalent in both Rakhine and Kachin leaving approximately 30,000 people at risk each year.

INADEQUATE SHELTER EXPOSES FAMILIES TO MULTIPLE RISKS



Without the support and expertise provided by humanitarian organizations, over 230,000 displaced people in camps, including children, elderly and persons with disabilities will continue to be exposed to undignified living conditions and a wide range of risks. Many existing temporary shelters have already reached the end of their lifespan with many more deteriorating due to lack of funding for renovation and maintenance, leaving people in sub-standard shelter. Meanwhile, a lack of additional space means serious overcrowding. Increased assistance is critical to respond to new needs and reduce displaced communities' exposure to health and protection risks.

MORE CHILDREN WILL MISS OUT ON QUALITY EDUCATION



Education remains a priority component of emergency assistance revitalizing the morale and wellbeing of children affected by conflict and displacement. Without funding, over 95,000 children and adolescents will not have the opportunity to develop basic literacy and life skills in a safe and protective environment. IDP children may drop out of education opportunities, which increases their risk of trafficking, risky migration or labour exploitation.

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 needs, and reflects its joint humanitarian response planning.

The designation employed and the presentation of material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Humanitarian Country Team concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

